CEYLON.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

1880.

COLOMBO:
GEORGE JUSTIN ATHELSTAN SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1881.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

PART I.—REVENUE.

CUSTOMS.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CUSTOMS REVENUE RETURNS FOR 1880.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

MEMORANDUM.

The valuation of the year's trade during 1880 gives

	Rs	cts.
Imports	53,477,129	27
Exports	50,587,891	92
Total ...	104,065,021	19

And deducting specie :

	Rs	cts.
Imports	47,387,247	2
Exports	50,426,211	92
Total ...	97,813,458	94

The contrast of this last mentioned amount with the results of commerce during 1878 and 1879 is as follows :

	Rs.	cts
Imports, less Specie :		
Increase, 1878	292,428	32
Do 1879	3,089,783	15
Exports, less Specie:		
Increase, 1878	4,266,689	75
Decrease, 1879	1,569,330	46

IMPORTS.

Arms and Ammunition.—Compared with 1879, there is a decrease in duty of 13,212 rupees.

Cottton Manufactures.—Cotton goods, twist and thread shew a total value of 7,280,308 rupees, and the sum collected as duty on the quantity cleared from the Customs amounts to 262,889 rupees, which shews an increase of 30,585 rupees on the amount collected in 1879, and also an increase compared with 1878 of 71,401 rupees.

From the United Kingdom the increase in the quantity of cotton goods is 238,565 pieces and 235 packages, and in value of 1,331,042 rupees, from which a revenue of 178,632 rupees was derived, being an excess of 24,527 rupees over that of 1879.

From British and Foreign Possessions in India there is a decrease of 17,790 pieces, and an increase of 562 packages, and in value of 67,554 rupees, and the duty collected was 60,052 rupees.

From France, Genoa and Trieste, there is also an increase of 26,889 pieces and 3 packages, and an increase in value of 22,376 rupees. The duty collected thereon was 24,205 rupees.

Cement.—Exclusive of the quantity imported at Colombo as Government Stores, of the value of 69,819 rupees, there are increases, as compared with last year, to the value of 66,726 rupees ; in quantity of cwt. 19,064 ; and in duty of 2,801 rupees.

Coal and Coke.—There is an increase in the quantity imported, being 81,089 tons against 70,943 tons in 1879. The landings at the two principal ports are as follows :—

Colombo ..	Tons	6,632
Galle ...	„	74,457

Food Articles.—As compared with 1879 there has been an increase in beef and pork of value 3,513 rupees, and in duty 106 rupees ; in biscuits of value 42,249 rupees, and duty 1,888 rupees ; in cheese of value 1,489 rupees, and duty 140 rupees ; in curry stuffs of value 6,391 rupees, and duty 284 rupees ; in fish, dried and salted, of value 160,745 rupees,

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

MEMORANDUM.

and duty 7,827 rupees; in flour wheat of value 47,836 rupees, and duty 3,142 rupees; in oilmanstores of value 37,437 rupees, and duty 4,783 rupees; in potatoes of value 9,586 rupees, and duty 484 rupees; in sugar of value 88,175 rupees, and duty 3,291 rupees. Though there has been an increase in the value of tea imported and bonded to the extent of 140,127 rupees, the duty recovered has only been 7,461 rupees on the quantity entered for home consumption. A decrease is shewn in the following articles:—butter, 1,032 rupees; and ham and bacon, 8,335 rupees.

Grain.—There is a general decline in all descriptions of grain, resulting in a decrease in the revenue therefrom of 25,367 rupees, and in value 207,218 rupees.

The following is a statement of the importation of rice for home consumption for the last three years:—

			Bushels.
1878	...		7,653,624
1879	...	..	7,611,699
1880	...	...	6,002,037

Live Stock of all kinds.—A decrease in quantity and in value, of No. 16,055, and 501,423 rupees.

Manures.—There is a decrease in quantity and in value of 83,039 packages and 332,547 rupees.

Machinery.—An increase of 47,003 rupees.

Malt Liquor.—The increase in revenue derived from this article is 4,247 rupees. Of 274,704 gallons imported, 200,120 gallons were entered for duty.

Metals and Metalware.—A decrease of 49,269 rupees, and in duty of 6,098 rupees.

Opium.—An increase of 28,125 rupees in value, and of 2,811 lbs. in quantity, thus shewing an increase of 1,405 rupees in the duty collected.

Poonac.—A decrease of 66,419 rupees, and in duty of 2,818 rupees.

Specie.—Shews a decrease of 3,259,960 rupees as follows:—

Decrease:			
From British India	...		Rs. 3,470,547
„ France	.		„ 1,680
„ French India			„ 1,250
			3,473,477
Deduct *increase:*			
From United Kingdom	...	Rs. 20,366	213,517
„ Australia	...	„ 193,151	
	Total decrease ...	Rs.	3,259,960

Spirits of all kinds.—Shew an increase of 68,663 rupees on the quantity imported, and in duty collected a decrease of 16,891 rupees. The quantity entered for home consumption was gallons 61,153 gallons against 80,508 in 1879.

Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff.—Shew an increase of 62,418 rupees in value. The quantity entered for home consumption was 176,961 lbs., shewing a decrease compared with 1879 of 61,428 lbs., and in revenue of 3,965 rupees.

Wines of all kinds.—Shew an increase of 11,470 rupees in value, of 358 gallons in quantity, and of 944 rupees in duty.

There is an increase in the value of imports from the United Kingdom.

There is a large decrease with British Possessions in India, chiefly from grain.

There is also a decrease of trade with Hongkong and Straits Settlements.

The increase shewn with French Possessions in India is owing to a larger importation of grain from thence than in 1879.

The following is a statement shewing the value of imports and specie into each of the Provinces in the Colony:—

			Rs.	cts.
Value of Imports:				
Eastern Province	.	...	709,802	5
Northern Province	...	...	2,477,948	18
Southern Province	..	...	5,660,083	48
Western Province	...	...	38,539,413	31
			47,387,247	2
Value of Specie:				
Northern Province	...	8,575 00	6,089,882	25
Southern Province	...	491,207 25		
Western Province	..	5,590,100 00		
	Total Value ...	Rs.	53,477,129	27

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

MEMORANDUM.

EXPORTS

The figures indicating the export trade of the Island in 1880 may be summarized briefly as follows :—

		Rs	cts.
Value of goods, Ceylon produce	...	47,815,065	48
Do. Imports exported	...	2,611,146	44
Do. Specie		161,680	0
Total—Rs.		50,587,891	92

These again, when subdivided, would represent thus :—

			Rs	cts.
Value of goods exclusive of specie,	Western Province	...	46,989,160	11
Do do	Southern Province	..	1,859,164	76
Do. do.	Northern Province	..	1,485,069	5
Do. do.	Eastern Province	...	92,818	0
			50,426,211	92
Add specie { Colombo	..	Rs. 150,000	...	161,680	0
Galle	..	„ 11,680			
		Total—Rs.	50,587,891	92

A comparison of these figures with those for the two preceding years gives the following result.—

There is an increase in the value of goods, Ceylon Produce, over 1878 of 5,006,439 rupees, but a decrease as compared with 1879 of 1,828,563 rupees. Value of goods, imports exported, shews a falling off compared with 1878 of 739,749 rupees, but an increase over 1879 of 259,233 rupees; while specie shews a decrease as compared with the two previous years of 1,018,930 rupees and 759,450 rupees respectively.

From the return giving the comparative statement of the values of exports, it will appear that there has been a general increase in the past year to the different countries enumerated therein, with the exception however of British India, which shews a falling off of 1,308,078 rupees as compared with 1878, and a decrease to the United Kingdom of 4,109,346 rupees (chiefly on coffee) to Mauritius of 270,690 rupees, and to the Continent of Europe of 188,843 rupees, as compared with 1879.

The appended statement briefly illustrates the articles on which there has been an increase or decrease in their quantity and value as compared with the two previous years :—

Articles		Compared with 1878.				Compared with 1879.			
		Increase		Decrease.		Increase		Decrease.	
		Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arecanuts	... cwt	56,390	347,526	—	—	42,752	300,581	—	—
Arrack	... gal.	19,104	37,371	—	—	—	-	13,324	28,100
Cinnamon	... lb.	—	—	55,933	27,966	295,456	147,728	—	—
Cinchona bark	... lb	975,192	1,095,849	—	—	654,621	748,056	—	—
Coffee, plantation	... cwt	26,470	—	—	379,692	—	—	113,482	6,626,120
——— native	... cwt.	—	—	1,481	235 405	—	—	9,661	328,473
Cocoanuts	bags	-	—	234	50,617	—	—	1,697	21,930
	No.	—	—	1,335,377		—	—	441,517	
Cocoanut oil	... cwt.	177,056	2,203,362	—	—	134,090	1,668,675	—	—
Curry stuffs	... cwt.	--	—	7,073	66,044	9,139	55,573	—	—
Copperah	... cwt	47,055	513,897	—	—	27,899	382,838	—	—
Horns of sorts	... cwt	569	12,488	—	—	1,011	23,709	—	—
Hides and skins	... No.	—	116,606	—	—	—	88,854	—	--
Oil, citronella	... oz.	150,594	25,463	—	—	772,854	66,178	—	--
—— other essentials	... oz.	33,821	25,984	—	—	36,291	5,777	—	—
Plumbago	... cwt.	121,104	1,211,037	—	—	43,243	432,428	-	—
Salt	... cwt.	—	—	20,047	3,434	36,484	10,557	—	—
Tea	... lb	142,968	129,741	—	—	81,082	65,412	—	—
Timber, ebony	... cwt.	32,666	173,187	—	—	22,519	135,070	—	—
——— sapan	.. cwt.	11,739	57,983	—	—	862	14,413	—	—
—— all other woods.	cwt.	--	47,622	—	—	—	41,442	—	—
Tobacco, unmanufactur'd	cwt.	5,132	207,886	—	—	2,979	839,057	—	—

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

MEMORANDUM.

It may not be out of place to observe here the steady increase which the exports of *Cinchona bark* and *Tea* shew since they appeared in the returns of this Island; at present, however, the export of the former has been solely from Colombo, while Galle has contributed in the shipment of the latter.

The following shews the quantity and value of the exports of these two articles since 1871 and 1873:—

		Packages.	lb.	Rs.
Cinchona ...	1871	80	—	314
	1872	694	11,547	64,102
	1873	—	44,836	32,646
	1874	10	40,352	25,277
	1875	—	19,152	17,963
	1876	1	14,932	14,720
	1877	1	72,129	88,737
	1878	—	186,797	171,292
	1879	—	507,368	519,085
	1880	—	1,161,989	1,267,141
Tea ...	1871	—	—	—
	1872	—	—	—
	1873	2	—	58
	1874	14	492	1,900
	1875	4	1,438	2,402
	1876	7	757	1,907
	1877	—	2,105	3,457
	1878	—	19,607	20,900
	1879	—	81,493	85,229
	1880	—	162,575	150,641

During last year the greater portion of cinchona—viz., 1,156,937 lb.—went to the United Kingdom, while 731 lb. were shipped to Aden, 645 lb. to Trieste, and 3,676 lb. to Italy, aggregating a value of 1,267,141 rupees. Of the quantity of tea, the produce of Ceylon exported during last year, 122,557 lb. went to the United Kingdom, 36,046 lb. to Australia—more than ever previously sent (of which Galle contributed 13,247 lb. and Colombo 22,799), and the remainder to Mauritius and the United States of America.

The shipment of *Plumbago* in 1880 exceeded that of any previous year since the levy of royalty was made. The quantity exported in that year was cwt. 205,738-2-9 shewing an increase in quantity of cwt. 121,104 and cwt. 43,243 over 1878 and 1879, and an increase in royalty of 29,888 rupees and 10,810 rupees and 79 cents in the same period.

Of the quantity exported in last year, by far the largest portion (cwt. 133,555) went to America, while the United Kingdom received cwt. 70,275, and British India and the continent of Europe shared the rest.

The quantity exported since 1874, the year royalty was charged, is as follows:—

	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Royalty. Rs.	cts.
1874	149,938	1	3	47,209	94
1875	110,023	1	0	55,011	79
1876	117,361	1	2	58,680	55
1877	96,792	1	21	48,396	32
1878*	84,634	3	15	21,546	81
1879	162,495	2	24	40,624	15
1880	205,738	2	9	51,434	94

There were 122 packages of sundry goods sent last year from Colombo to Australia intended for the Melbourne Exhibition, at the declared value of 31,167 rupees, and which appear under the head "Merchandise;" being of a miscellaneous character, their exact contents were not given, and hence their being cleared in the manner described. Possibly this may have been the case at Galle also, where no doubt some portion of these goods may have been shipped, and, not being specially described, were absorbed in the return of that port as "merchandise."

The export of *Elephants*, which had dwindled to *one* in each of the past two years, from No. 83 in 1873, has again gone up to 12 in 1880, in the proportion of one from Galle and eleven from the Northern Province, at an aggregate value of 11,200 rupees.

SHIPPING.

Inwards.—Compared with 1878, there is an increase of 41 in the number of vessels, and an increase of 158,502 in the tonnage. Compared with 1879, there is an increase of 133 in the number of vessels, and 188,264 in the tonnage.

Outwards.—Compared with 1878, there is a decrease of 50 in the number of vessels, but an increase of 148,494 in the tonnage. Compared with 1879, there is a decrease of 62 in the number of vessels, but an increase of 148,543 in the tonnage.

* The Royalty imposed in April, 1874, was reduced from 50 cts. per cwt. to 25 cts. per cwt. in December, 1877.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

MEMORANDUM.

British vessels *inwards* numbered 650, shewing a tonnage of 979,071. Colonial vessels numbered 2,799, giving 256,902 tons. French vessels come next, viz., 87, giving 156,379 tons. Then Austrian, numbering 25, giving 33,702 tons. Next Italian, numbering 18, of 19,501 tons. Besides these, there were 2 American, 2 German, 15 Maldivian, and one each of Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish.

The numbers outwards are nearly in the same proportion. Comparing the number of steamers and sailing ships with their respective tonnage, visiting the ports of Colombo and Galle, the following results are shewn :—

		Steamers		Sailing Ships.		TOTAL.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Colombo	Inwards ...	311	457,302	1,298	189,984	1,609	647,286
	Outwards ...	310	455,998	1,292	197,692	1,602	653,690
Galle	Inwards ...	365	613,465	115	62,475	480	675,940
	Outwards ..	358	603,880	124	67,024	482	670,904

Customs, Colombo,
11th April, 1881.

W. HALLILEY,
Acting Principal Collector.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR THE YEAR 1880.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.

THE general commercial depression which prevailed during 1878 and 1879 continued during 1880 to affect the progress and prospects of the Province.

The revenue of 1880 was 1,809,537 rupees and 10 cents, as compared with 1,842,286 rupees and 99 cents of 1879, shewing a decrease of 32,749 rupees and 89 cents. It is hoped that this comparatively small decrease, which is not a tenth of the decrease in the previous year's revenue from that of 1878, indicates that the worst effects of the commercial depression have been suffered, and that trade and agricultural enterprise are again about to revive.

The annexed statement shews the revenue during the last ten years :—

		Rs.	cts.			Rs.	cts.
1871	...	1,563,233	67	1876	...	2,012,673	98
1872	...	1,707,824	72	1877	...	2,206,085	80
1873	...	1,663,246	69	1878	...	2,204,497	2
1874	...	1,719,664	79	1879	...	1,842,286	99
1875	...	1,749,382	41	1880	...	1,809,537	10

These figures are exclusive of Custom Duties collected at Colombo, Railway receipts, and Stamps sold at the Treasury and General Post Office.

The following table shews the increase or decrease, under the several heads, of revenue collected in 1880 as compared with 1879 :—

	1879.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Arrears of Revenue	170,679	98½	182,926	21	12,246	22½	—	
Customs	6,977	80	16,211	48	9,233	68	—	
Port and Harbour Duties	379	90	672	58	292	68	—	
Land Sales	178,266	26	156,156	75	—		22,109	51
Land Revenue	287,449	37	262,694	71	—		24,754	66
Rents, exclusive of Land	147,781	84	157,607	29	9,825	45	—	
Licenses ...	767,904	36	753,568	43	—		14,335	93
Taxes	6,970	45	6,476	81	—		493	64
Fines and Forfeitures	8,261	7	19,942	52	11,681	45	—	
Stamps	129,078	59	123,901	29	—		5,177	30
Sale of Government Property	65,272	0	60,768	46	—		4 503	54
Reimbursements	51,745	77	47,840	40	—		3,905	37
Miscellaneous	8,114	4	7,281	63	—		832	41
Special Receipts	3,122	76	4,085	89	963	13	—	
Postage	488	38	416	34	—		72	4
Interest	9,794	42	8,986	31	—		808	11
	1,842,286	99½	1,809,537	10	44,242	61½	76,992	51
				Deduct Increase ...			44,242	61½
				Nett Decrease ...			32,749	89½

Rs.
Increase, 12,246 22

Arrears of Revenue.—Owing to the scarcity of money during 1879, the arrears of revenue outstanding on the 1st January, 1880, were largely in excess of the arrears outstanding on the 1st January, 1879. The vigorous recovery of these arrears has caused an increase under this head of revenue.

Increase, 9,233·68

Customs.—The increase under the head "Customs" is owing to the larger importation of grain at Beruwala in the Kalutara District.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.

Land Sales.—The decrease under this head is owing to the scarcity of money which prevented the purchase of large blocks of land for planting purposes, principally in the Kégalla and Ratnapura Districts. In the Colombo District, however, the sales of smaller blocks of land have been fairly good. A statement is annexed (A.) shewing the extent of land sold, granted at half value, and settled upon claims at the Colombo Kachcheri. The average rate per acre for lands sold in 1880 appears as 36 rupees and 40 cents, against 18 rupees and 56 cents per acre in 1879, but this is mostly due to the high price realized for a small piece of land at Slave Island, where less than an acre of land fetched over 16,500 rupees, and to the sale of some plumbago lots at Pęlpitigoḍa, 37½ acres of which realized nearly 36,000 rupees. Excluding these special sales, the rate per acre of lands sold in 1881 was 19 rupees and 58 cents.

Rs.
Decrease, 22,109·51

Land Revenue.—The large decrease under this head is due to two causes: first, the introduction in the Colombo and Negombo Districts of the paddy commutation system in lieu of renting; second, the delay which occurred in some kóralés in collecting the revenue owing to the late period at which the commutation assessment took place.

Decrease, 24,754 66

I think it is doubtful whether the full extent of the loss, which the revenue of the Western Province will sustain by the change of system, is generally known. The new commutation is based entirely on the average annual grain revenue for the last 14 years, a deduction of 10 per cent. being allowed thereupon when fixing the commutation payable for the next seven years. But the average annual grain revenue for 14 years was 36,000 rupees less than the average annual grain revenue for the last five years; so that whilst a deduction of 10 per cent. on 180,383 rupees, the average revenue of 14 years, would give an annual revenue of 162,345 rupees, the average revenue for the last five years has been 216,645 rupees. There will therefore be a nett annual loss of 54,300 rupees, which is 25 per cent. of the grain revenue we have collected for five years past.

These figures, which are approximate, refer to the maritime Districts only; the loss in Kégalla and Ratnapura Districts will probably not be so great, as the commutation system has been in force in those Districts for 13 years and 10 years respectively.

Rents, exclusive of Land.—The toll rents of 1880 sold for 2,820 rupees more than in 1879. The greater portion of the increased revenue, 9,825 rupees and 45 cents, under this head is due to the more punctual recovery of the amounts, leaving a less amount than usual to be recovered as arrears during the current year.

Increase, 9,825·45

Licenses.—The revenue realized under this head is generally most seriously affected in times of financial depression, and the decrease shewn of 14,335 rupees and 93 cents is comparatively a small proportion of the loss suffered in the sale of the arrack rents.

Decrease, 14,335·93

The amount due for 1880 was 819,077 rupees, and that for 1879 was 911,200 rupees. Thus the actual loss on licenses was 92,123 rupees, but by vigorous recovery of the amounts due within the prescribed time the difference between the recoveries during 1880 and 1879 was reduced from 92,123 rupees to 14,335 rupees and 93 cents.

Stamps.—The decrease is principally under the head of revenue stamps, and is owing to the depression of trade, which lessens the transfer of property as well as litigation requiring legally-stamped documents.

Decrease, 5,177·30

Fines and Forfeitures.—The increase under this head is mainly due to the sale of opium confiscated in 1878, which realized 9,289 rupees. Crime, I regret to say, is not on the decrease.

Increase, 11,681·45

Interest.—The decrease in the recoveries of interest is owing to the pressure placed upon renters and others to secure the punctual payment of amounts due by them.

Decrease, 808·11

Expenditure.

The expenditure during the year was 495,506 rupees and 31 cents, as compared with 498,414 rupees and 39 cents during 1879. A detailed statement shewing the expenditure of the Assistant Agencies, and the proportion it bears to the revenue collected, will be found annexed.*

WEATHER.

The year was unmarked by any extraordinary weather, which throughout was favourable to the general health and to agricultural operations. The rainfall was less than the average. The subjoined statement shews the rainfall in the Colombo District during the year compared with that of 1878 and 1879:—

1878.		1879.		1880.
139·70 inches	...	84·32 inches	...	71·40 inches

the average for the last eleven years being 86·62 inches.

CATTLE DISEASE.

Cattle disease, from which the Province is not altogether free, has been less prevalent than in previous years. The segregation and careful treatment of affected cattle are, however, year by year tending not only to decrease the number of cases, but to modify the severity of the disease; and only in the Negombo District, where perhaps the greatest

* *Vide* Table forming Appendix to Part I. of this Volume.

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energy was displayed, does it appear that the repressive measures taken have not proved altogether satisfactory.

AGRICULTURE AND GRAIN TAX.

The year was generally a very favourable one to the growers of grain. Crops have been abundant, and the introduction of commutation in lieu of the renting system for the recovery of the grain tax has been gladly accepted by the people as a concession to themselves made to the disadvantage of the general revenue.

IRRIGATION.

The advantages of one of the most important, because most expensive irrigation works recently undertaken in this Province, were first tested during this year. The flood outlet at Talpitiya in the Kalutara District is that referred to, and it is gratifying to be able to record, after the large amount expended by Government in its execution, that it has already begun to repay the expenditure, in the benefits derived from it by cultivators. It will be seen from the Assistant Agent's report that though the disastrous effects of floods cannot by this means be altogether prevented, they have during this year at least been appreciably alleviated. The people are of opinion that certain improvements in the scheme would very greatly extend its utility, and they have pressed for their adoption, but the reports of the Public Works Department on the subject have been discouraging, and the matter has been laid aside.

The provisions of the last Irrigation Ordinance have been brought into operation in the Kalutara District during the year, and it is hoped that by a strict observance of these the works already completed with the assistance of Government will not only be kept in repair, but be still further utilised.

PLANTING:—NEW PRODUCTS.

The cultivation of products such as Liberian Coffee, Tea. Cocoa, and India-rubber, has been largely extended, and has been so successful that the enterprise has attracted the attention of even the villagers, to whom every encouragement in such cultivation is being given.

There are still large extents of Crown land available for the cultivation of new products in the Western Province, and there is no doubt that, when better means of transport are secured to the Districts selected, these lands will be sold greatly to the advantage of Government as well as of the purchasers.

In the development of these new resources new roads are especially required. In the Kalutara, Kégalla, and Ratnapura Districts there is already a large and steadily increasing area under cultivation of some new product, and the roads for which the planters have applied, if they can be opened in an inexpensive manner, will, I consider, be reproductive to both planters and the Government.

A thorough reconsideration of the Road Ordinance of 1861, and a more liberal adherence to its provisions in favour of minor roads, is however necessary before much progress can be made in the matter of district thoroughfares.

GEMMING AND PLUMBAGO.

The discovery of precious stones in new districts has led to increased activity in their search, and has afforded employment and a precarious means of living to a large number of natives both in the Ratnapura and Kalutara Districts.

The law regarding the rights of the Crown and the proper means to be adopted to stop gemming on Crown lands has for a long time been in an unsettled state. I am happy, however, to be able to say that at last a partial remedy has been discovered by criminal prosecution under the 19th clause of the Ordinance 6 of 1846, relating to malicious injuries to property, and the wholesale depredations which were committed by persons, not stealthily but in gangs of several hundreds, have now been checked.

There is, however, no doubt that a special Ordinance is necessary, embodying the provisions of the Proclamation by Sir Edward Barnes dated 9th December, 1826. Sir R. Morgan stated in Council in 1872 that this Proclamation had still the force of law and was a very useful measure, but it has been found impossible to give effect to it; and as I believe that almost the only printed copy extant is in my possession, I shall be glad if greater publicity can be given to it by printing it as an appendix to this report. *(Vide* B.*)*

The discovery of gold in the neighbouring continent of India has re-opened discussion of the question whether gold in appreciable quantities exists in Ceylon. For my own part, I have little doubt that it does so exist in the Sabaragamuwa District of the Western Province. In 1869, when stationed at Ratnapura, I collected some gold from the stream which ran through the Government premises, and forwarded it through Sir Charles Layard to Mr. Brough Smyth; that gentleman, whose opinion is authoritative, stated that the small pieces of gold were real "nuggets," and had not travelled far, and that he had no doubt a careful search or prospect in the neighbourhood would be repaid. When visiting Ratnapura at the early part of this year, I procured some more gold collected from the same spot, and sent it through Mr. W. Ferguson to Mr. MacDonald Cameron, and the report of that gentleman was equally favourable.

The attention of Government, I believe, has been already called to the necessity for framing rules to regulate and define the rights of private persons to gold found on private or on Crown lands, and it is not necessary therefore to say more on this subject.

The Government has been successful in a suit taken before the Privy Council in appeal from the Supreme Court of Ceylon for the recovery of a valuable tract of land containing plumbago at Pelpitigoda in the Kalutara District, and, as before stated, 37½ acres of this land have been sold for 35,851 rupees, an average rate of 968 rupees per acre. This would seem to shew that the plumbago is of superior quality.

HEALTH.

The health of the Province throughout the year has been generally very satisfactory. Neither small-pox nor cholera appeared in an epidemic form, and fever, until the close of the year, was far less prevalent than usual. The more general adoption of European medicines in cases of fever has done much towards rendering the results of these periodical outbreaks less serious, and the early application from affected villages shews a gratifying appreciation of medicines, the acceptance of which a few years ago was absolutely refused.

HOSPITALS.

An increase of 25 per cent. in the amount recovered on account of hospital stoppages also points to greater confidence being acquired by natives in the superiority of European treatment.

The expenditure on account of "Hospitals and Sanitation" during 1880 was 112,221 rupees and 33 cents, as compared with 115,408 rupees and 11 cents for 1879.

VACCINATION.

In the Colombo District the vaccination returns (C.) shew a decrease of 33 per cent. on the number of persons vaccinated during the previous year. This decrease, however, is not to be attributed to any increased reluctance on the part of parents to bring their children to be vaccinated, for the returns shew a decrease of nearly 40 per cent. in the number of absentees among those ordered to attend and produce subjects for vaccination.

POPULATION.

Census.—Preliminary steps for the Census of 1881 were taken during the latter portion of the year, and it was ascertained that the population would be found to have increased in a greater proportion than was anticipated, which may be taken as a criterion of advancement.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.—A comparative statement (D.) shewing the population and the births, deaths, and marriages during the two years 1879 and 1880 is annexed. The Census has since furnished more accurate information regarding the exact population of the Province, which is 897,993 instead of 882,249 as shewn in the return annexed.

The return shews a proportionate increase in births, deaths, and marriages, except in the Kégalla and Ratnapura Districts where a slight decrease is observable, to be accounted for probably by the lesser number of immigrant coolies employed for planting purposes.

EDUCATION.

A statement annexed* shews the number of schools, pupils, and expenditure incurred on account of education during 1880 as compared with 1879. The number of schools has increased by nine, and the number of pupils by 2,236, a result which must be considered as being satisfactory and indicative of a desire for progress.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Village Communities.—The power of imprisonment for default of payment of fine, granted during this year by Ordinance to these Tribunals, it is hoped will have a salutary effect in rendering them more efficacious in the repression of petty offences. The usual statement shewing the work done by the different Gansabhawas is annexed (E.), and it will be seen from it that in the number of cases instituted, both criminal and civil, there is a slight decrease as compared with those instituted in 1879.

Prisons.—The expenditure incurred under this head during 1880 was 42,874 rupees and 72 cents, as compared with 28,263 rupees and 7 cents of 1879. The Inspector-General will doubtless explain the cause of this great increase.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal large works undertaken or completed during the year were the new Kalutara Jail, 30,000 rupees (completed), a bridge over the Maha-oya at Giriulla, 30,000 rupees (completed), and the new Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, 120,000 rupees (partly built).

The total amount spent on new works and buildings was 116,387 rupees and 71 cents; on new roads, 124,523 rupees and 85 cents; on new bridges, 76,420 rupees and 97 cents.

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* See Part IV., Report of Director of Public Instruction, pages 16 to 18, Appendices G. I. to V. (pages 82 and 83), and M. II. (page 88).

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DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

The report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads is annexed (F.) as well as the usual statements shewing the amount of work done during the year.

LOCAL BOARD.

The Local Boards of Negombo and Kalutara continue to perform their work most admirably. I sincerely trust that, when the state of the finances of the Colony has improved, the Government will be able to give some encouragement to these local institutions, by undertaking works which are absolutely essential, and should have been done before the towns were made dependent on local revenues, which are quite insufficient to carry out works of magnitude, however necessary they may be.

MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

The revenue for 1880 amounted to 378,838 rupees and 92 cents, and the expenditure to 375,473 rupees and 97 cents, leaving a balance at the end of the year of 3,364 rupees and 95 cents.

The No. 2, or Sanitary Improvement Account, formed out of the balances of revenue of 1878 and 1879, stood as follows on 31st December, 1880 :—

Revenue.	Rs.	cts.	*Expenditure.*	Rs.	cts.
Balance on 31st December, 1879 ...	374	48	Paid for site of Public Latrine, Kollupitiya	4,500	0
Balance of General Account on 31st December, 1879, transferred	5,882	39	Paid Government Agent, Western Province, for lands taken in Slave Island	5,091	74
Refund of advance to General Account on account of new Slaughter-house, Dematagoda ..	21,250	0	Estimate 80, To fill up swamp in Slave Island, &c. ...	491	66
Amount received from the Government Agent, Western Province, being value of materials of houses, &c., Slave Island	264	0	Do. 82, Construction of Latrine, Kollupitiya ...	1,200	31
Bank interest	245	50	Do. 91, For protection to foundations of houses exposed in connection with improvements in No. 36, Kollupitiya	89	62
			Do. 62, For making gravelled roadway from Kollupitiya road to Barandeniya canal ..	681	48
			Cheque Book	1	25
				12,056	6
			Balance ...	15,960	31
Total — Rs.	28,016	37	Total — Rs.	28,016	37

The revenue of 1880 fell short of the estimate by 9,158 rupees and 98 cents, and was less than the revenue of the preceding year by 14,459 rupees and 58 cents. This decrease, as compared with 1879, was mainly caused by a falling off in the toll receipts, which shewed a nett decrease of 18,149 rupees and 2 cents. The principal items which fell short of the estimates were the fines from the Police Court and the Police and Gas rate. Over the former the Council cannot of course have any control ; the decrease in the latter was caused partly by the Government declining to pay assessment for certain railway buildings, which the Council included in their estimates, and partly by the misconduct of a defaulting collector.

Under the heads Commutation, Tax on Vehicles and Animals, and Dog Tax, there has been an increase both over the estimates and the revenue of the previous year.

	1879.		Estimate for 1880.		Revenue for 1880.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Commutation ...	29,824	74	30,000	0	32,497	16
Tax on Vehicles, &c. ...	15,006	31	15,000	0	15,958	4
Dog Tax ...	1,613	36	16,000	0	2,026	88

The loan from the Loan Board was obtained in April, and (deducting Notary's fees), amounted to 39,842 rupees and 50 cents. 23,550 rupees and 50 cents were spent on the new slaughter-house at Dematagodâ, and the balance of 16,292 rupees reserved for the construction of new markets.

The Government having agreed to open a new road from Dam-street to Cramer's-lane, allowed a vote of 5,000 rupees for the purpose. On the application of the Municipal Council, the work was permitted to be undertaken by the Municipal Superintendent of Works. It was completed at a cost of 4,990 rupees and 77 cents, leaving a balance on the vote of 9 rupees and 23 cents. The road is forty feet wide, and is of great use. On the

same estimate the portion of Cramer's-lane running along the Factory premises, which was a narrow and inconvenient lane, has been widened and improved with built side-drains, while the whole road from Dam-street to the end of Cramer's-lane has been metalled under a separate estimate sanctioned by the Council.

There has been a slight decrease (88 rupees and 49 cents) in the fees for slaughtering cattle from the Dematagoda slaughter-house, and an increase (91 rupees and 38 cents) at the Madampitiya slaughter-house (where only sheep are slaughtered), as compared with 1879. The feeding fees shew an increase at both places.

The blood and offal at the Dematagoda slaughter-house, for which the Council received 100 rupees a month, had to be given away for half that amount to the same purchaser, not a single offer having been received in reply to a public advertisement.

Health.—The health of the Municipality has continued good. During the first quarter 33 cases of measles and 24 cases of chicken-pox were reported by the Sanitary Officer, none proving fatal. During the second quarter there were 18 cases of measles, 14 of chicken-pox, and one of small-pox, of which none proved fatal. With reference to the third and fourth quarters, the Sanitary Officer reports as follows :—

"With the exception of a few cases of measles and chicken-pox scattered about the more crowded parts of the town, principally in Maradana and Dhoby's Quarters, Kollupitiya, the health of the town has been satisfactory during the two quarters ending 31st December, 1880, in spite of the many drawbacks in the way of sanitary improvements."

Municipal Works.—The expenditure on public works amounted to 119,622 rupees and 90 cents, as against 126,121 rupees in 1879. The latter sum, however, includes an expenditure of 12,272 rupees and 47 cents, incurred in December, 1878.

On general upkeep of roads, &c., on gravelled roads and on drains, bridges, &c., the expenditure in 1880 exceeded that of the previous year by 15,256 rupees and 30½ cents, and on metalled roads the expenditure in 1880 amounted to 16,351 rupees and 20 cents, while in 1879 it reached 26,878 rupees and 48 cents.

The Council contributed a moiety of the cost of a new bridge placed over the canal at Dematagoda, on the condition previously agreed to of receiving the tolls levied at the bridge. The amount contributed was 1,494 rupees and 62 cents.

Two new iron boats were built by the Fairfield Ironworks Company for the Bridge-of-Boats at a cost of 3,400 rupees.

The Circular Walk round the Band stand was gravelled, a cross-drain provided, and the Band stand itself improved.

One hundred iron flower guards were provided at a cost of 809 rupees for the ornamental trees planted in different parts of the town, to protect them from injury.

The bridge at Norris-road was renewed at a cost of 715 rupees and 58 cents, and three bridges on the North and South Base line road, at a cost of 1,439 rupees and 18 cents.

Two iron buckle-plate bridges were erected at Parson's-road and Norris-road and Skew bridge, at a cost of 1,199 rupees and 30 cents and 748 rupees and 80 cents. Both these works were executed at the Government Factory.

A portion of Turret-road, including the bridge near the Kollupitiya turn, was widened and greatly improved at a cost of 1,984 rupees and 14 cents, including the value of the land taken up.

Four hundred feet of side-drain were constructed at Churchyard-lane, Slave Island, cost 398 rupees and 37 cents; and side-drains at the Mews, cost 501 rupees and 13 cents.

The riding ground at the Circular was improved, cost 248 rupees and 24 cents.

Blocks of stone were deposited to protect the walls at Seabeach-road, cost 300 rupees. Building broken sea wall, plastering sea wall, and repairing same, cost 1,524 rupees and 12½ cents.

Gas.—The number of lamps was increased from 1,097 to 1,189. The following streets were supplied with lamps :—

The new road from Maradana railway junction to Skinner's-road.	Horton and Mackenzie Place.
The new road from Maradana to Dean's-road	Braybrooke-street.
Wall-street.	Shoemaker's-street.
Cemetery-road.	Lascoreen-street.
Madampitiya-road.	The lane between Dematagoda & Maligakanda.
	Belmont, Wilson, and Ferry-streets.
	New Hospital-road.

The numbering of houses and the naming of streets was continued, and a sum of 112 rupees and 75 cents was expended on wooden street-boards supplied by the Superintendent of Works.

Six reflecting lamps were got out from England as an experiment, at a cost of 70 rupees, but they cannot be said to be much of an improvement on the ordinary lamps.

A service pipe was laid to the new testing room at a cost of 385 rupees, and a verandah built on either side of the testing room at a cost of 410 rupees.

Miscellaneous.

The contribution of 1,000 rupees given to the Law Library since 1874 was reduced this year to 500 rupees, and the Council resolved that thereafter it should altogether cease.

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On the representation of the Municipal Council, it was decided by the Governor not te re-open a tavern in New Bazaar.

The lands in Slave Island purchased by the Municipal Council for the sanitary improvement of that district have been laid out in building lots by Mr. Burton, of the Public Works Department, and the Government have consented to undertake the sale of them for the Council.

Mr. G. B. Leechman having resigned his seat in the Municipal Council in consequence of his departure for Europe, Mr. Advocate Brito was elected for the Slave Island Ward on 6th September, 1880.

Dr. Kynsey having proceeded to Europe on leave, Dr. Anthonisz was appointed a member in June, 1880, and continued to act until the following October, when Dr. Kynsey resumed his place.

Experience having shewn that the Municipal Ordinance, No. 17 of 1865, is in every particular very defective, it is hoped that a new Ordinance will be submitted for Legislative sanction during the year 1881.

F. R. SAUNDERS,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

A.

Appendix.

RETURN of Lands granted and sold during the years 1879 and 1880, at the Colombo Kachchéri, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th Clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, and the Minute of 8th August, 1844.

How disposed of.	1879.								1880.							
	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.		No of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.			
		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	cts.		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	cts.		
Sales	167	4,505	3	2·50	83,656	5	704	3,076	0	12·11	1 11,967	37		
Half value	36	65	1	5	976	12	74	154	1	14	4,158	73		
Certificates against Crown ...	595	779	1	8	—		739	1,280	1	15·62	—			
Under the Minute of 8th August 1844, (including lots disposed of under the Minute, portions of which have been granted at half value). ..	30	89	3	8·34	898	87	22	131	2	10·26	1,634	91		

Note.—Average price per acre of lands sold . . 1879. Rs. 18·56 ... 1880. Rs. 36·40

B.

IN the Name of His Majesty George the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant-General SIR EDWARD BARNES, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

E. BARNES.

WHEREAS it is expedient to discontinue the practice of renting out the privilege of Government to dig for precious stones, gems, &c., in the Kandyan territories: We do hereby proclaim and declare, that from and after the first day of January next licenses will be granted under the signature of the Revenue Commissioner in Kandy, and of the other Agents of Government, to persons desirous of digging for precious stones or gems within the Province, under their guidance respectively. These licenses will be granted for a period not exceeding twelve months, at the rate of Two Pounds sterling for each license to the principal party concerned, and at the rate of One Pound sterling for each individual employed under him.

And it is further ordered and declared, that any person or persons convicted of digging for precious stones or gems in the Kandyan territories without such license shall be liable to such punishment, by fine or imprisonment, as in the discretion of the Revenue Commissioner in

Kandy, or the Agent of Government in the Province where the offence is committed, may be deemed expedient, not exceeding however the jurisdiction in them respectively vested. And any individual having a license as a principal, and employing more persons to dig than he has taken out licenses to employ, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than Five and not exceeding Twenty Pounds for every person so employed above the number of those for whom he has taken licenses.

And it is further ordered and declared, that one-half of all fines and penalties levied under this Proclamation shall be paid to informers, provided the party or parties convicted shall have sufficient property to satisfy the amount of such fine or penalty.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Ninth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six.

By His Excellency's command,

THOMAS EDEN,
Deputy Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

No. *License for searching for Gems.*

THIS is to certify that.....has obtained a license to search for gems, employing..... persons under him, from the date hereof until the.....of.....18 , within the Province of..... in terms of the Government Proclamation of the 9th December, 1826.

By virtue of this license the said .....is employed to search, dig, and mine for gems in any spot within the Province, excepting in houses or buildings of whatever description; in the compounds in which they are situated, and on fields or grounds while under crop, without consent of the owners.

Should this consent be withheld, the licensed searcher is to refer himself to the Agent of Government, by whom a license will be granted to mine in such excepted places, on its being satisfactorily ascertained that gems are to be found therein.

Such license, however, is not to extend to digging near the walls of buildings or in temples or precincts of temples without the consent of the priests or owners; and in all instances of mining in private property, the searcher is bound to make a just and reasonable pecuniary indemnification to the owner for damages done, besides filling up the mines excavated.

This license must be produced whenever called for by headmen or others

Informers against persons searching without license or employing more men than the license sanctions will receive half the fines levied.

C.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Persons vaccinated within the Municipality and the Kóralés during the year 1879 and 1880.

	Vaccinated.		Discharged.		Failed.		Absent.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Colombo (Municipality) ...	6,042	3,130	3,401	1,640	412	168	2,229	1,322
Salpiṭi-kóralé ...	3,349	3,923	2,772	3,145	225	307	352	471
Héwágam-kóralé ...	3,273	2,514	2,708	2,096	215	128	350	290
Adikári and Męda-pattus, Siyanę-kóralé ...	2,075	2,359	1,858	2,175	55	38	162	146
Gaṇgaboḍa and Uḍugaha-pattus, Siyanę-kóralé ...	5,077	1,325	3,893	973	313	3	871	349
Alutkúru-kóralé South ...	2,055	1,522	1,769	1,294	81	17	205	211
TOTAL ...	21,871	14,773	16,401	11,323	1,301	661	4,169	2,789

D.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Population, and of Marriages, Births, and Deaths for 1879 and 1880.

			Colombo Four Gravets.	Salpiti-kóralé.	Siyané-kóralé, Ganga-boda and Udu-gaha.	Siyané-kóralé, Adikári and Méda.	Héwá-gam-kóralé.	Alut-kúru-kóralé South and Am-batalen-pahala.	Kégalla.	Ratna-pura.	Ne-gombo.	Kalutara.	Total.
English	Males	1879	—	38	—	—	7	2	20	73	11	30	—
		1880	—	42	1	1	10	—	43	54	11	37	—
	Females	1879	—	14	1	—	4	—	5	21	6	20	—
		1880	—	17	1	1	4	—	17	20	9	20	—
European Descendants	Males	1879	—	60	1	4	6	1	25	26	133	246	—
		1880	—	68	2	10	21	2	23	27	142	263	—
	Females	1879	—	41	—	2	—	4	20	32	147	184	—
		1880	—	47	—	6	6	2	18	39	153	199	—
COLOURED POPULATION.													
Sinhalese	Males	1879	—	37,381	17,292	33,326	20,047	23,742	50,700	49,250	52,948	75,873	—
		1880	—	36,408	18,940	33,685	20,525	25,536	55,112	49,808	53,863	76,309	—
	Females	1879	—	36,508	15,374	33,127	17,610	23,340	47,600	40,765	50,443	68,973	—
		1880	—	35,592	16,601	33,370	17,985	26,209	50,400	41,137	51,326	70,519	—
Malabars and Moors	Males	1879	—	888	106	590	1,124	660	4,500	4,054	9,325	6,029	—
		1880	—	339	43	620	1,146	547	3,909	2,287	9,444	6,533	—
	Females	1879	—	628	59	384	527	310	3,300	1,720	5,080	5,353	—
		1880	—	138	20	439	332	253	2,517	910	5,137	5,479	—
Others	Males	1879	—	—	—	—	—	95	1,100	677	2,036	2,355	—
		1880	—	571	363	—	286	118	1,592	568	2,063	2,091	—
	Females	1879	—	—	—	—	—	20	500	169	780	1,807	—
		1880	—	511	202	—	74	14	1,374	157	799	1,735	—
Total	Males	1879	53,082	38,367	17,399	33,920	21,184	24,500	56,345	54,080	64,452	84,533	447,862
		1880	57,468	37,428	19,349	34,316	21,988	26,203	60,679	52,744	65,523	85,233	460,931
	Females	1879	43,143	37,191	15,433	33,513	18,141	23,674	51,425	42,707	56,456	76,337	398,020
		1880	47,529	36,305	16,824	33,816	18,401	26,478	54,326	42,263	57,424	77,952	411,318
Aliens and Resident strangers not included in preceding columns		1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	383	—	389
		1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons employed—													
In Agriculture		1879	300	2,328	9,923	18,750	10,969	8,868	38,150	44,448	55,725	32,790	222,251
		1880	275	3,227	14,535	19,150	12,840	8,750	45,878	41,421	41,300	39,009	226,385
In Manufacture		1879	3,700	5,359	1,663	1,290	1,079	1,455	710	1,276	1,908	7,424	25,864
		1880	3,500	2,132	204	2,324	1,040	1,350	723	1,487	1,787	7,551	22,098
In Commerce		1879	18,000	2,082	1,163	2,124	1,945	5,127	3,050	2,506	11,000	7,351	54,348
		1880	18,000	2,097	393	1,395	2,435	4,900	3,468	1,985	13,113	7,447	55,233
Births		1879	1,347	1,718	610	1,405	1,139	1,030	2,692	2,502	3,095	3,455	18,993
		1880	1,365	2,001	894	1,848	1,464	1,210	3,136	3,276	3,634	4,445	23,273
Marriages		1879	510	478	224	419	348	289	24	27	819	921	4,059
		1880	537	604	264	447	376	336	35	—	918	1,050	4,567
Deaths		1879	1,406	820	317	619	520	435	2,432	3,025	1,418	2,432	13,424
		1880	2,016	908	436	750	662	516	1,995	2,907	1,602	2,509	14,301

B.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Cases instituted and decided in the several Village Tribunals of the Western Province during the years 1879 and 1880.

Sub-Divisions.	Cases instituted. Civil.		Cases instituted. Criminal.		Cases amicably settled.		Cases by mutual consent.		Decisions. Breach of V. C. Rules.		Decisions. Irrigation.		Decisions. Civil. Money.		Decisions. Civil. Land.		Decisions. Criminal. Assault.		Decisions. Criminal. Theft.		Decisions. Criminal. Malicious Injury.		Decisions. Criminal. Cattle Trespass.		Decisions. Criminal. Maintenance.		Decisions. Criminal. Miscellaneous.		Appeals. To Government Agent. Confirmed.		Appeals. To Government Agent. Set aside.		Appeals. From Government Agent to Governor and Executive Council. Confirmed.		Appeals. From Government Agent to Governor and Executive Council. Set aside.	
COLOMBO.	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880
Alutkúru-kóralé South.																																				
Wattala	154	108	216	93	89	23	—	—	78	18	—	—	148	87	2	—	72	34	38	21	21	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—
Gampaha	322	313	305	237	121	79	4	3	58	63	6	9	280	311	5	2	64	77	64	57	46	29	—	—	1	2	—	—	5	8	2	5	—	—	—	—
Kanuwana ...	398	352	356	215	113	19	—	1	131	82	—	1	418	373	4	6	127	91	92	72	11	4	5	7	1	1	—	—	6	9	3	1	—	3	—	1
Ambataleopahsla ...	136	97	186	173	46	47	—	1	85	47	—	—	136	78	1	—	38	41	34	28	24	20	1	—	2	1	—	—	5	10	2	2	—	1	—	—
Héwágam-kóralé.																																				
Haṇwella	297	264	264	277	—	64	—	—	121	103	7	2	261	238	18	13	71	96	51	70	9	1	18	20	5	5	—	—	3	16	1	1	1	—	—	—
Nawagomuwa ...	211	164	255	355	—	126	—	—	134	211	6	4	193	128	9	14	81	81	27	71	2	2	9	34	5	2	—	—	2	6	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mulleriyawa ...	60	54	90	116	14	15	—	1	33	42	—	—	54	42	3	4	17	29	24	54	2	—	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adikári & Méda-pattus, Siyané-kóralé.																																				
Henaratgoda ...	779	688	575	602	285	293	1	—	107	112	4	5	619	525	5	5	184	164	145	141	1	5	—	—	13	8	—	—	1	6	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mahara	468	438	481	525	203	227	—	—	140	130	—	—	426	367	1	1	133	135	66	70	2	3	2	—	1	3	—	—	11	6	—	1	—	1	—	—
Salpiṭi-kóralé.																																				
Gaṇgodawila ...	528	550	950	926	233	80	133	163	274	100	11	6	524	517	15	14	307	318	202	230	33	16	124	101	7	9	—	1	9	18	2	3	2	2	—	—
RATNAPURA.																																				
Higgashéna ...	539	467	451	365	21	103	97	54	210	184	4	4	535	465	4	2	72	33	87	85	3	7	67	48	8	4	—	—	12	17	8	4	1	1	—	—
Minnana	415	293	360	139	12	76	16	13	170	67	9	1	409	290	6	3	28	9	64	27	—	8	88	24	1	3	—	—	9	5	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kiriella	296	179	139	84	2	34	10	8	55	42	—	1	294	177	2	2	5	7	48	6	4	1	13	25	4	2	—	—	2	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
KÉGALLA.																																				
Rambukkana ...	481	1000	445	796	47	205	—	—	139	268	57	24	504	712	30	56	62	200	86	138	10	88	96	148	19	36	—	—	20	40	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mawanella ...	831	683	758	654	187	155	—	—	188	167	63	27	805	513	31	36	134	69	138	110	25	61	197	90	33	12	—	—	40	20	2	2	—	—	—	—
Dehiówita ...	844	672	437	450	191	195	3	—	128	106	7	63	655	407	2	87	57	92	118	82	16	17	116	66	1	7	—	—	15	7	1	2	—	—	—	—
Ruwanwella ...	471	414	448	397	126	151	—	1	89	118	9	4	352	306	3	20	48	66	55	86	13	5	89	52	9	2	—	—	3	3	1	3	—	—	—	—
Bulatkohupiṭiya ...	351	248	136	148	84	45	—	—	36	56	2	5	342	169	2	51	21	28	45	15	16	7	61	15	2	5	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
NEGOMBO.																																				
Dúnagaha ...	323	276	259	138	49	44	—	—	21	44	—	—	315	250	—	—	76	22	69	39	3	3	59	17	—	2	23	3	4	9	—	3	—	1	—	—
Minuwangoḍa ...	590	708	408	453	98	152	—	—	30	93	—	—	577	613	—	—	171	104	168	131	—	6	23	37	7	5	17	10	24	29	4	5	3	5	—	—
TOTAL ...	8494	7968	7519	7143	1921	2133	264	245	2227	2053	185	156	7847	6567	143	316	1768	1696	1621	1533	241	289	974	695	119	109	40	14	180	223	36	37	8	14	—	1

WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.

Appendix.

REPORT on the Minor Roads for the Year 1880.

Colombo, 20th March, 1881.

SIR,—THE accompanying statement shews the total expenditure incurred on each of the minor roads in the Colombo District during last year.

This is made up and distributed as follows, viz.:—		Rs.	cts
General upkeep votes or apportionments from current commutation	..	17,842	20
Toll grant, or amount derived from tolls	...	9,065	78
Special or supplementary votes from arrears of commutation	...	10,828	41
	Rs.	37,736	39

Or 2,253 rupees and 58 cents in excess of the total expenditure in 1879.

It will be seen from the statement that 2,636 rupees and 48 cents were expended on the new road from Bopé to Labugama, so that the actual outlay on existing thoroughfares has been about the same as in 1879.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the general condition of these roads is so very much better at present than at the end of any previous year, and with the grant of additional votes for the permanent renewal of several bridges I trust to be able to report on a more satisfactory state of things at the end of the current year.

The minor roads in the Colombo District for the most part branch off the main lines in the four kóralés or divisions, and the total expenditure on them was thus apportioned:—

		Rs.	cts.		Miles.
Héwágam-kóralé	...	8,444	52	...	40
Salpiṭi-kóralé	...	13,728	11	...	66½
Siyaṇé-kóralé	...	11,334	0	...	71½
Alutkúru-kóralé South		4,229	76	...	14½
	Rs.	37,736	39	...	192½

Héwágam-kóralé.

The Committee was relieved about the middle of the year of the upkeep of the road from Haṇwella to Bopé by its transfer to the Public Works Department It was almost impossible, with the means at the disposal of the Committee, to keep this road in a satisfactory state of repair, and they have not been a day too soon relieved of its conservancy.

A new road has been opened in the district leading from Bopé towards Labugama, and has been formed to a distance of a little over three miles. It is in contemplation to extend it to its entire length to Labugama, and connect it at the bund of the proposed reservoir with the principal road from Haṇwella to Labugama, now under construction by the Public Works Department. This new road from Bopé, on its completion, will bring within easy access of Colombo an extensive tract of Crown forest on both sides of it, suitable for the cultivation of new products, which in the present scarcity of such land in large blocks will, I anticipate, find ready purchasers when brought to sale, and the expenditure incurred on the road will be more than recouped by prices realized for allotments, not to speak of the encouragement which it cannot fail to give to native industry and enterprise.

In this connection I would request that a more liberal allowance be made for the upkeep and improvement of the road *from Bópé through Póré to Kóṭṭé.* I have already pointed out in a special communication, of date 12th January last, that it is the shorter and more direct route from Colombo, as compared with that through Haṇwella, and the daily increasing traffic upon it calls for a larger grant, which however I would suggest should be from arrears of commutation funds, as the allowance from the current commutation is quite insufficient to effect any but very superficial repairs. I cannot therefore too strongly urge that a special vote be made during the present year to enable me to place at once the remaining temporary bridges on this line on a more permanent footing

Salpiṭi-kóralé.

The roads in this kóralé are, I consider, with few exceptions the most important in the district. There are in all 19 different thoroughfares of a total length of 66½ miles, as against only 20 miles of principal roads. In addition to the ordinary commutation and toll grants, 5,448 rupees and 50 cents have been spent in placing 20 new masonry cross-drains wherever required, renewing two large timber bridges, and putting up an iron buckle plate bridge of 12 feet, the first of the kind erected on our minor roads.

I must here mention that in the conservancy and supervision of the greater number of the roads in this District I am most cordially assisted by the Mudaliyár of the kóralé, who, though burdened with more than an ordinary share of work connected with his office, and notwithstanding the numerous calls on his time and attention, still willingly devotes a portion of his time in personally supervising the construction and renewal of bridges, and in effecting permanent improvements on these roads.

Siyaṇé-kóralé.

has in all 10 roads of a total length of 71½ miles, which have had a sum of 11,334 rupees expended on them during last year. 7,074 rupees and 9 cents, or nearly 62 per cent. of the entire expenditure, was spent upon the following roads: viz., Kalaniya to Henaratgoḍa, Pasyála to Haṇwella, Wóke at Weliwériya—of a total length of 44¼ miles.

On the first of them the expenditure was principally for the upkeep of the northern portion between Kelaniya and Biyagama during the first six months of the year. This portion is now in the charge of the Public Works Department, and has been declared a principal thoroughfare. As anticipated, I have not been able to do much towards improving the portion still left to us, but I hope to be able to place all the bridges on a permanent footing during the present year.

On the Pasyála road three of the largest bridges, all of over 80 feet span, will require renewal within the next three years, and will be taken in hand as required. With this exception, the road throughout its entire length has been maintained in very fair order.

The traffic on the road from Wéke to Weliwériya is daily increasing. A special vote was made on my application for the removal of three out of the seven temporary bridges on it, and these have been permanently replaced on abutments. A similar grant has been made this year to renew the remaining four bridges, and the work will shortly be taken in hand.

The other roads have had a fair share of money spent upon them, and were kept in good repair.

Alutkúru-kóralé South.

The roads in this district have been in very fair order throughout the year. The Gorakagaha bridge on the road from Wattala to Hendala was almost entirely renewed, and will I trust need no attention for some time. The principal road in the kóralé is that from E'kala to Henaratgoda railway station, which has been for the last five years under the immediate superintendence of the President of the Village Tribunal of the district.

I regret to have to report that nothing has yet been done towards replacing the Síduwa bridge. The interruption to the traffic was sought to be remedied by the substitution of an iron boat to ferry over vehicles and passengers. This boat, some time after it was placed at the ferry, became unserviceable and was removed to the Government Factory for repairs. A double canoe has since then been employed, but it is not suited for the conveyance of loaded carts across the stream, and the delay and inconvenience in consequence are much felt. I would ask that steps may be taken to restore the bridge, and in the meantime to provide a suitable boat for the convenience of the public.

General Remarks.

It must not be forgotten that most of our roads are soft, and have little or no foundation, and as a natural consequence cannot in continuous wet weather endure very heavy traffic, which may be suddenly thrown upon them. In no case however has any of them been impassable, or in such a state as to impede or interfere with the ordinary traffic. Indeed, I venture to assert their general condition at present compares very favourably with some of the roads and streets in Colombo. The special votes that are now being made for their improvement will help me to reduce the steeper hills, and raise the embankments with the material thus obtained. Temporary bridges are also being gradually but regularly replaced by permanent structures. I anticipate that in a very few years our roads will be found to be in a vastly improved condition.

I cannot conclude these remarks without bringing to notice the increasing difficulty I experience in procuring suitable timber for our bridges at reasonable rates. Prices of all descriptions of durable wood have gone up, and throughout the district they can only be purchased at very little below Colombo rates.

I am, &c.,

HENRY A. DANIEL,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

RATNAPURA RETURNS.

RETURNS FURNISHED BY THE ACTING ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENT OF THE SABARAGAMUWA DISTRICT FOR 1880.

A.

REVENUE of 1880 compared with that of 1879.

	1879. Rs.	cts.	1880. Rs.	cts.
Arrears of Revenue of former years	22,386	34½	38,542	56
Land Sales	27,861	65	1,873	25
Land Revenue	34,850	96	31,918	8
Rents, exclusive of Lands	52,426	38	52,609	52
Licenses	35,158	60	49,826	70
Stamps	25,222	61	22,811	73
Taxes	2,382	14	1,977	97
Postage	193	76	161	78
Fines and Forfeitures	1,550	38	1,093	58
Sale of Government Property	187	45	810	43
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government	6,322	11	2,038	40
Interest	817	43	794	36
Miscellaneous	673	39	239	39
Special Receipts	478	82	78	24
Rents of Government Buildings and Houses	1,459	58	1,262	71
Total—Rs.	211,971	60½	206,038	70

B.

RETURN of Kandyan Marriages from 1876 to 1880, and of Births and Deaths for 1879 and 1880.

Division.	1879. Births.	1879. Deaths.	1880. Births.	1880. Deaths.	Number of Marriages. 1876.	1877.	1878.	1879	1880.
Kuruwiṭi-kóralé	703	868	1,007	856	124	47	250	505	248
Nawadun do.	539	600	597	516	59	31	232	396	151
Kukulu do.	134	109	186	134	25	16	93	162	48
Aṭakalan do.	400	480	518	467	21	26	110	73	84
Kolonná do.	163	200	188	129	18	11	57	82	77
Męda do.	466	584	620	682	34	17	402	384	82
Kaḍawatu do.	112	129	160	123	26	6	238	40	42
Total	1,517	2,970	3,276	2,907	307	154	1,412	1,642	732

C.

RETURN of Rainfall during the years 1879 and 1880.

	1879.	1880.
January	1·19	·53
February	5 31	8·24
March	7·11	12·77
April	7·06	10.47
May	16 54	31·92
June	16·08	4·19
July	24·02	10·47
August	5·95	10·75
September	8·62	3·86
October	13·86	28·01
November	16·30	16·00
December	5·98	10·31

D.

RETURN of Irrigation Works in the District of Sabaragamuwa for the year 1880.

No.	Name of Work.	Cost of Work.	Extent irrigated.
1	Opanaiké	917 15	12½ amunams
2	Malwatta	5,399 7	12 do.
3	Kinchiguné	5,771 31	46 acres, 3 roods, and 29 poles.
4	Walalgoḍa	9,151 96	67 acres.

E.

RETURN of Work done by the Village Tribunals of the Sabaragamuwa District.

[*See* Statement appended to the Report of the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, page 15.]

F.

STATEMENT of District Road Committee Funds recovered and spent during the year 1880

Revenue.	Amount. Rs. cts	Total. Rs. cts.
Recoveries of Tax under Thoroughfare Ordinance	23,530 25	—
Rest-house collections ...	1,635 58	—
Surplus upon sales of Defaulters' property .	210 0	—
		25,375 83
TOTAL ... Rs.		25,375 83

Expenditure	Amount. Rs. cts.	Total. Rs. cts.
Roads within the gravets of Ratnapura ...	707 10	
Road from Ratnapura to Gilimalé ...	599 12	
Road from Maledal to Bambarabatuwa	500 0	
Road from Talawitiya to Kurugam-módara and Nambapana ..	599 12	
Road from Ratnapura to Karawita ..	499 35	
Road from Karawita to Wewelkandura ...	999 77	
Road from Wewelkandura to Pasdun-kóralé ..	599 57	
Road from Mádampe to Hambantota ..	993 40	
Road from Rakwána to Gongalla ...	292 72	
Road from Aigburth to Walalgoda ...	500 0	
Balangoda town road .	66 0	
Road from Balangoda to Balawinna	364 80	
Road from Balangoda to Boltumbé .	498 0	
Road from Galagama to Maha Eliya	250 0	
Kukulu-kóralé district road	300 0	
		7,768 95
Repairing Rest-houses ..	1,405 81	
Commission to Division Officers .	1,498 80	
Salary to Clerks, &c. ...	1,003 0	
Salary and horse allowance to the Superintendent of Minor Roads ...	1,160 0	
Miscellaneous charges ...	458 83	
Refund of surplus ...	77 25	
Salary to Rest-house keepers ...	1,200 0	
Refund of Commutation recovered by mistake	6 0	6,809 69
TOTAL ... Rs.		14,578 64

Ratnapura Kachchéri.

P. W. CONOLLY,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1880.

KEGALLA.

REVENUE.

HAVING only assumed duties as Assistant Government Agent of this station late in the year, I have not had much opportunity of judging what the requirements of the District are.

The annexed comparative statement of revenue for 1880 shews a decrease of 22,320 rupees and 25 cents as compared with the revenue of the previous year.

Land Sales.—Under "Land Sales" alone there is the large decrease of 19,296 rupees and 52 cents, attributable to there having been less demand for land during the year.

Land revenue.—Land revenue shews a falling off of 4,801 rupees and 14 cents under head "Paddy rented." This is explained by the fact that in previous years the chena rents were sold in December, in which month large collections were made, but in 1880 the arrangements for working the new Grain Ordinance took some time and trouble, and delayed the collection of the tax. The larger portion was collected in January, 1881, and this of course would not appear in the revenue returns of 1880. Commuted paddy tax shews an increase of 5,705 rupees and 57 cents over last year; the headmen paid in their collections more punctually.

Licenses.—Under this head there is a decrease of 5,777 rupees and 85 cents. This is due to the *arrack* farms of the District having realized a smaller sum in 1880 than they did in 1879.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

KEGALLA.

Stamps, Reimbursements, and Special Receipts.—There is a large falling off under "General Stamps" and "Stamp and Registration Fees," the former owing, I presume, to less litigation, and the latter to fewer lands having been sold, to which cause is also attributable the heavy decrease under "Reimbursements," "Survey Fees," and "Special Receipts," "Fees on Title Deeds."

Miscellaneous.—The increase under this head is due to a large sum having been transferred from deposit to general revenue.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

The minor roads throughout the District are in fair order, but I should like to see the cart roads in charge of the Committee in better condition. The money the Committee is able to spare is barely sufficient to meet the cost of gravelling each road once a year, and repairing expensive bridges on many of them.

Among the more important works undertaken by the Committee are the opening up of the old bridle roads to Deraniyagala and Maskeliyagama in Three-kóralés. The Maskeliyagama road, 15 miles in length, opens up the new and promising tea district behind Yatiyantota along the banks of the Wé-ganga. As yet only a small acreage is under cultivation, but, judging from the extent of land applied for, it is likely to develop into an important tea-growing district. This road forms the chief, if not the only outlet, and the Committee is justified in opening it again for traffic.

The bridle road to Daraniyagala leads to the heart of a large and roadless district, lying between Adam's Peak and Avisáwélla, with villages interspersed here and there. The inhabitants live chiefly by chena cultivation, but there are large tracts of available Crown land, which I am sure would grow tea and other new products.

A new bridle road is about to be constructed, making a short cut from Kégalla to Gampola. It will pass through a number of villages and improve the means of communication between them.

The bridle road from Bulatkohopitiya to Ruwanwella has been converted by Government into a good cart road, and handed over to the Public Works Department. It forms the outlet to the coffee estates in Uduwa-pattu as well as to the new tea estates.

Principal roads have been kept in an efficient state of repair by the officer in charge of the Public Works Department at this station, though the sums voted for upkeep have been comparatively small. The branch road to Aranáike has been much improved; masonry bridges have taken the place of the old wooden structures, and dips in the road have been filled in; all this has been done out of the estimate for upkeep. I would suggest (as future works to be undertaken by the District Road Committee) the construction of gravel roads in the immediate neighbourhood of Kégalla. These would be a great convenience to the inhabitants of the town and the adjoining villages.

A new rest-house is being built at Yatiyantota, on a good site.

AGRICULTURE.

The cultivation of tea, Liberian coffee, cocoa, and other new products is becoming very popular in the District.

In the neighbourhood of Kégalla, Liberian coffee has been grown successfully in native gardens, and I have no doubt that in the course of a few years the cultivation of this variety by the natives will be extensive. The climate and soil in Three-kóralés seem specially adapted for its growth. Mr. Molligoda has planted up about 50 acres of Liberian coffee in the neighbourhood of Kégalla, and judging from the appearance of the trees, now six months old, the estate promises well.

European enterprise has converted the hitherto comparatively untried region about Ruwanwella and Yatiyantota into thriving and industrious districts. Tea is chiefly cultivated, and is the most paying product. Next come Liberian coffee and cocoa, which thrive well, and will, I have no doubt, yield a handsome profit. The African palm also grows well.

With the view of encouraging the cultivation of new products, I have requested each Ratémahatmayá to prepare a small nursery near his house for the planting of seed to be supplied to them from the Government Botanical Gardens. The seedlings will be given to the leading landowners in each village. In this way I hope that, under the fostering care of the chief headmen, the trial of new products will be within the reach of the poorer cultivators.

Parcels of Liberian coffee, cocoa, and tea seed have been received from Dr. Trimen.

TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.

The sanitary condition of the town would be much improved by the introduction of a water supply. The bazaar draws its water from wells, many of which are mere holes at the roadside; in dry weather private wells are resorted to. I intend submitting a scheme to Government for the construction of two small tanks by prison labour. From these, water could be easily led into the bazaar to two central cisterns

In the meanwhile prisoners are employed in deepening and improving existing wells, and digging others where they are required. I consider the erection of two public latrines at either end of the town absolutely necessary for the public health.

HEALTH.

The health of the District has been good throughout the year, and has not been marked by the outbreak of any epidemic. Fever prevailed to a certain extent in Three-kóralés and Walgam-pattu in December. The Assistant Colonial Surgeon visited each District and distributed fever powders.

DRY GRAIN TAX.

The new system of collecting the dry grain tax was taken up for the first time this year. Instead of selling the rents to the highest bidder as hitherto, a fair assessment was made, and the tax collected by the Kórálas. The amount so collected compared passably with the collections of previous seasons.

The condition of dry grain crops necessarily depends on seasonable weather, and though there was every hope that the harvest would be abundant, the yield was below the estimate, owing to a long drought when rain was most wanted. I referred to this in my two last season reports. The tax was however readily paid up, and this is good proof that the new method of collecting it is popular.

GANSABHÁWAS.

Gansabháwas have done good work during the year. Annexed* is a return of cases disposed of. The introduction of a new Ordinance empowering Presidents to punish litigants for bringing false cases is a step in the right direction. I would also recommend that all plaints bear a stamp of small value, so as to place a further check on frivolous litigation, and to partly recoup Government the expenses of establishment.

The Gansabháwa buildings in Four-kóralés are all in good order. A new court-house has been erected at Rambukkana out of the Gansabháwa fine fund. The two buildings at Bulatkóhopitiya and Ruwanwella require repair, and steps have been taken to commence the work.

The Gansabháwa schools continue, on the whole, to be popular. In a few cases I have experienced difficulty in inducing parents to send their children to school. The headmen must be frequently reminded that it is their duty to encourage the regular attendance of children at their village schools. The attendance at the Máwanella school has largely increased during the last three months, owing to the popularity and success of the present teacher. The building has been enlarged, and an assistant master appointed.

Kégalla Kachcheri,
31st May, 1881.

C. A. MURRAY,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

A.

STATEMENT of Revenue of the Kégalla Kachchéri for the year 1880.

	1879.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Arrears of Revenue ...	19,665	37	24,912	68	5,247	31	—	
Land Sales	30,182	3	10,885	51	—		19,296	52
Land Revenue	35,211	57	36,287	69	1,076	12	—	
Rents, exclusive of Lands .	8,096	35	9,014	49	918	14	—	
Licenses	47,852	77	42,074	92	—		5,777	85
Stamps	12,817	89	10,491	87	—		2,326	2
Postage	70	40	72	82	—		6	58
Fines and Forfeitures	1,246	26	1,349	83	103	57	—	
Sale of Government Property ...	65	14	159	12	93	98		
Reimbursements	5,296	35	2,579	35	—		2,717	0
Interest	620	51	449	4	—		171	47
Miscellaneous ...	948	41	1,692	40	743	99	—	
Special Receipts	485	18	277	26	—		207	92
	162,567	23	140,246	98	8,183	11	30,503	36
Deduct increase ...							8,183	11
Nett decrease ...							22,320	25

* *Vide* Statement appended to the Report of the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, page 15.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

KEGALLA.

Appendix.

B.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the Assistant Government Agent of Kégalla for the year 1880.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1879.		1880	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Fixed Salaries	22,630	18	23,197	94
Provisional and Temporary Salaries ...	6,884	67	6,781	86
Office Contingencies	375	53	283	66
Revenue Services	1,911	25	2,345	41
Administration of Justice ...	407	11	2,966	45
Charitable Allowances	275	50	420	0
Hospitals and Sanitation	4,555	45	4,614	19
Prison Services	2,682	28	2,271	99
Transport	1,562	50	1,451	3
Miscellaneous Services	5,209	42	605	3
Total — Rs.	46,493	89	44,937	56

C.

RETURN of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in the Kégalla District for the year 1880.

	No.
Marriages :	
Civil or Low-country ...	35
Kandyan	315
Births	3,136
Deaths	1,995
Dissolutions of Kandyan Marriages ...	32

D.

RETURN of Expenditure on Minor Roads during 1880.

Name of Road.	Length of Road.	Road. Ordinance		Government Grant.		TOTAL.	
	Miles.	Rs.	cts.	Rs	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Golahęla to Bulatespitiya	14	1,499	44	290	50	1,789	94
Karawanella to Ruwanwella	18	1,490	26	1,399	97	2,890	23
Warakapola to Ruwanwella	14	978	45	—		978	45
Gewilipitiya to Hetaimulla	10½	999	25	—		999	25
Karandupona to Rambukkana... ...	5½	448	79	—		448	79
Mawanella to Alpitiya	7½	498	87	—		498	87
Hapuwita to Arandara	6	499	68	—		499	68
Arandara to Dedigama	5	499	79	—		499	79
Nawata to Panowitiya	6	496	81	—		496	81
Rambukkana to Henabówa	1½	99	49	—		99	49
Rambukkana to Parapé	6	99	79	—		99	79
Nelundeniya to Dedigama	6	49	29	—		49	29
Yatagoda to Yatattawela	8	99	25	—		99	25
Kapuwita to Kehelwatta	1½	99	79	—		99	79
Aranaike to Ahupiniella	2	100	0	—		100	0
Aranaike to Amblakanda	4	100	0	—		100	0
Aranaike to Talawwé	10	186	75	—		186	75
Gordon's bridge to Ihalagal-oya ...	6	—		1,891	30	1,891	30
Total ...	—	8,245	70	3,581	77	11,827	47

Recoveries under the Road Ordinance in the year 1880—29,934 rupees.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

NEGOMBO.

REPORT ON THE NEGOMBO DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Area of the District, 221⅛ square miles.
Population, 116,020 (corrected up to Census of 1881.)

REVENUE.

1. THE revenue collected during the year 1880 shews a decrease of 23,024 rupees and 25 cents as compared with the revenue of 1879, and it will be remembered that the revenue of 1879 itself shewed a falling off from the revenue of 1878.

2. The figures for the six years during which this District has been in existence are as follows:—

				Rs.	cts.
Revenue	...	1875	...	241,782	94½
Do.	...	1876	...	290,621	23
Do.	...	1877	...	333,262	66
Do.	...	1878	...	385,968	33
Do.	...	1879	...	352,613	2
Do.	...	1880	...	329,588	77

It is to be noted, however, that of the decrease of the present year, the sum of 3,909 rupees and 7 cents is a decrease in "arrears of revenue of former years" collected in 1880, which is not strictly speaking a decrease in the revenue of 1880; and furthermore, under the head "Land revenue," the collections of grain tax in the Hápitigam-kóralé at the rate fixed by the Grain Commissioner realized, and will always realize for the next six years, only 14,361 rupees and 75 cents, whereas under the paddy renting system in 1879 the revenue under this head from the Hápitigam-kóralé was 17,588 rupees and 13 cents, so that a decrease is here shewn of 3,226 rupees and 38 cents, resulting from the change of system of collection only.

3. There remains however a decrease of 2,038 rupees and 46 cents in the amount of land revenue collected, which is attributable to no such cause, but is a real decrease, caused chiefly by a failure of the Maha harvest in some villages in the Alutkúru-kóralé North in the early part of the year. Fortunately this failure was mostly local, and confined greatly to the flat portions of Alutkúru-kóralé North which border the sea.

4. The remainder of the decrease of the year has been caused by the great depression of business which appears to have prevailed throughout the Island.

5. The chief local depression in this District was that of the cinnamon market, in which the prices of cinnamon sold fell so low as 37½ cents per lb., a figure which scarcely paid working expenses. The price of cocoanuts being also very low, the command of ready money in this District was greatly curtailed by the fall of the two staples of this portion of the Island.

6. One serious result of this state of affairs was seen in the case of the arrack rent, which was sold in 1880 for the year 1880-81 for only 170,000 rupees, as compared with 181,000 rupees last time, shewing at once a falling off of 11,000 rupees.

7. There was also a decrease of 6,635 rupees and 33 cents under the head "Land Sales," which was caused entirely by the shortness of money among purchasers, the average price per acre sold during 1880 being only 23 rupees and 88 cents instead of 36 rupees 53 cents, which was the average of 1879.

8. I append at the end of this report a full statement, comparing in detail the revenue of 1880 and 1879. (Annexure A.)

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

9. The chief events during the year under review, which deserve special record, are the passing by Government of the Ordinance to amend the laws relating to Village Communities, and the first collection of Grain Tax in the Hápitigam-kóralé of this District under the Ordinance No. 11 of 1878.

WORKING OF VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

10. The power of imprisonment for default of payment of fine (which is almost what I have asked for in my last two annual reports) having been now given to Village Tribunals by the Ordinance above mentioned, I think there is little doubt of the complete success of these institutions.

11. The only real weak point in them before was the frequent escape of offenders from the fines imposed by the Tribunals, which had a very bad effect on the villagers, who saw notorious petty thieves and vagabonds at large in open defiance of the President, while the tedious procedure of recovery of the Tribunal's fine through the Police Court and Fiscal of the District was in process.

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12. All this is now remedied, as a man who does not pay his fine at the time fixed by the President is now committed direct to prison, the result of which should be the speedy suppression of a great deal of petty crime in outlying villages.

13. At first, this will probably cause an increase in the number of* cases brought, because people who thought it useless to prosecute under the old system will now always invoke the aid of the Village Tribunal when their cocoanuts are stolen or their fences broken; but, in the end, the number of institutions of cases should, I think, be diminished considerably, because the misdemeanants, having once or twice really and actually felt the power of the Tribunal, will be more careful in their future conduct, and the numbers of the petty criminal class of villagers will thus, I hope, be considerably lessened.

14. I append the usual tabular statement of the work done by the Tribunals of Minuwangoda and Dúnágaha.

WORKING OF GANSABHÁWA COMMITTEES.

15. The Gansabháwa committees have worked well, as usual, under the intelligent chairmanship of the Mudaliyár of Alutkúru-kóralé North, Mr. G. Fernando Kirthesinghe.

16. The branding of cattle having been by this time satisfactorily disposed of, I am now endeavouring to procure the better care of village burial grounds through the agency of the Gansabháwa committees, there being a Gansabháwa rule for the registration, fencing, and clearing of all such grounds.

17. Apart from mere decency and tidiness, the random burial of the dead in any piece of Crown jungle, according to the immediate convenience of the relatives of the dead person, is in every way objectionable.

18. The following village works have been performed during the year by the Gansabáhwa committees:—

(1) One mile of new road was made and completed between Nilpanagoda and Palugahawela.
(2) Three miles of a new road from Ballápána to Déwálapola were traced and opened, but the roadway is not yet finally completed.
(3) A new road from Widawatta to Gannihimulla was traced and cleared.
(4) A new road from Helakandana to Horampella was traced and cleared.
(5) A new road from Madittagama to Medagampitiya, three miles in length, was traced and cleared.
(6) A new school was built at Horampella.
(7) The amuna at Dúnágaha was repaired.
(8) A new school was built at Bulugahamulla.
(9) The schools at Udugampola and Matammana were repaired.
(10) A new bridge was built at Kehellela on the Gansabháwa road from Marandagahamulla to Badalgama.

FIRST COLLECTION OF THE NEW GRAIN TAX.

19. The Part II. of the new Grain Tax Ordinance having come into operation in the Hápitigam-kóralé, the first collection of grain tax in the District commenced.

20. The collection for the Udugaha-pattu of the above kóralé was entrusted to the Mudaliyár of the kórále, and the collection for the Yatigaha-pattu to the Muhandiram of the kóralé. I am glad to say that both officers completed their collections within the year without arrears.

21. The amount of tax under the new Ordinance as fixed by the Grain Commissioner is 7,344 rupees and 1 cent for Udugaha-pattu, and 7,017 rupees and 74 cents for Yatigaha-pattu, giving a total for the whole Hápitigam-kóralé of 14,361 rupees and 75 cents

22. Under the old system of selling the rents of the paddy harvests, the amount, realized for the Hápitigam-kóralé since the opening of the Negombo Kachchéri were as follows:—

		Rs.	cts.			Rs.	cts.
1876	...	17,146	0	1878	...	22,597	0
1877	...	21,899	55	1879	...	17,588	13

giving an annual average of 19,807 rupees and 87 cents, so that there is under the present system an annual loss to the revenue in the Hápitigam-kóralé of 5,446 rupees and 12 cents on the annual average of this Kachchéri.

23. As far as my inquiries and observations go, all paddy proprietors who have any command of money naturally prefer the present system, but the very poor proprietors who have no money prefer the old renting system, because they could pay in kind to the renter, even though they may in some cases have paid him more than his due.

24 In 1881 the Alutkúru-kóralé North comes also under Part II. of the Ordinance, and there will consequently be no more paddy rent sales, but the whole of the Negombo District will be collected.

* *See* Statement appended to the Report of the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, p. 15.

25. The Hon. the Government Agent for the Province has taken advantage of this opportunity, and, by directing that the grain tax of each village, throughout the district, should in future be collected by the village headman, has to a great extent settled the long-vexed question of payment of headmen, each headman receiving five per cent. commission on the amount of grain tax collected by him. In the larger villages this will give a very fair remuneration to the headmen.

ROAD COMMITTEE COMMUTATION TAX.

26. Another similar mode of paying a number of the headmen has been arranged by the District Road Committee, the warrants for recovery of arrears of commutation tax under the Road Ordinance being now placed in the hands of headmen, instead of in the hands of the Division Officers; and the headmen receive 25 cents commission for each warrant settled, whether by arrest or payment.

This method is of advantage to the Road Committee as well as to the village headmen, as it incites the Division Officers to more diligent collection, because they lose commission for every man for whom a warrant is issued, whereas I fear, in some cases under the former system, the warrants were a source of revenue to some of the Division Officers without benefit to the Committee, besides a number of names of persons liable to pay being omitted.

ARREST OF DEFAULTERS.

28. The legal difficulty mentioned in my last annual report having been now arranged, the arrest of defaulters has recommenced. A very large number of defaulters has been lately arrested, and very many have paid to avoid arrest, but the numbers of defaulters for the years 1879 and 1880 are respectively 4,005 and 5,209, so that much remains to be done in wiping out arrears.

29. Still there is a large element of the unsatisfactory in the most satisfactory recoveries, because these defaulters are simply poor persons, to whom the tax, small as it is, means an amount of money which they can ill spare, or else six days' imprisonment for no fault or crime but poverty. And it seems a pity that the incidence of Road Ordinance taxation cannot be arranged so as to fall more equally on rich and poor alike. It is hard that a wealthy estate proprietor, who sends his hundreds of carts each year along the road, should only have to pay three shillings taxation for road-making and upkeep, when the poorest villager, who wears out a road by nothing but his legs, is obliged to pay the same; and indeed, more often than not, he has to pay double what the rich man pays because he puts off the evil day of payment, in nine cases out of ten, until the time allowed for payment has passed and double rates commence.

30. I remarked at length upon this subject last year, and I can only now express my hope that some day a light Land tax, or other equally fairly devised tax in its incidence, may take the place of the present Road Ordinance taxation, so that those who derive the greatest benefit from roads may pay the most towards them.

31. I append the usual statement of work performed on the Minor Roads in charge of the District Road Committee. (Annexure B.)

PUBLIC WORKS DURING 1880.

32. The only public work of importance during 1880 has been the construction of the Giriulla bridge, which spans the Maha-oya about 24 miles from the town of Negombo, and connects the North-Western Province with the Negombo District. The benefits derived from this bridge will however chiefly be felt by the people of the North-Western Province, who will now have easy access to the railway at the Mírigama station in this district along the minor road from Giriulla to Mírigama and Pasyála.

33. The work of the bridge will however be rendered incomplete, if the minor road is not taken over by the Public Works Department and made into a good principal road. At present the hills in it are some of them dangerous, while the proper upkeep of the road is beyond the financial capabilities of the District Road Committee.

34. The construction of the bridge has been a work of much difficulty, partly from floods, but chiefly owing to the extremely unhealthy and feverish locality. The miasma from the Maha-oya incapacitated a great number of the coolies, while not a few died, and the Resident Superintendent, Mr. Gratiaen, personally suffered severely. His completion of the work so soon reflects the greatest credit upon his pluck and perseverance.

35. His Excellency the Governor personally opened the bridge in January, 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1881.

36. I regret to say that no new public works of importance have been sanctioned for 1881. I had asked for :—

(1) A new Kachchéri at Negombo.
(2) Telegraphic communication with Colombo.
(3) A cement conduit from Kámáchchódai to Main-street, in the town of Negombo.
(4) A castellated gateway to the Negombo Prison, and accommodation therein for a police guard.
(5) A new house for the Jailor of the Negombo Prison.

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(6) A house adjoining the civil hospital at Negombo for the residence of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

And in both 1878 and 1879 I had asked for flood outlets at the head of the lake and from the canal near Tóppú.

37. Of these, I hope that at least the flood outlets and telegraphic communication with Colombo may before long be provided for. As pointed out last year, the revenue of the Negombo District is larger than the revenue of any of the other Assistant Agencies in the Western Province, while its expenditure is smaller, as will be seen from the comparison which I now compile from the Administration Reports for 1879:—

	Revenue. Rs.	cts.		Expenditure. Rs.	cts.		Per-centage of Expenditure on Revenue
Negombo	352,613	2	...	55,664	61	...	15 per cent
Kalutara .	263,091	71	...	59,964	20	...	22 per cent.
Ratnapura ...	211,737	10½	...	58,519	16	...	27 per cent.
Kégalla ...	162,567	23	...	46,493	89	.	28 per cent.

The District of Negombo may therefore, I think, fairly ask for the above most useful and necessary works.

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT.

38. The health of the District was good until towards the end of the year, when there was decidedly too much fever. The cause of this appears to have been the very dry hot weather coupled with the keen 'long-shore winds.

39. There was only one case of sporadic cholera, and a few isolated cases of small-pox and chicken-pox, and some measles.

MANUFACTURES IN THE NEGOMBO PRISON.

40. This prison being now nearly always filled with invalided and broken down prisoners from the Breakwater, a series of experiments in light manufactures suitable for this class of men has been experimented upon. It has now been decided to undertake regularly the manufacture of official envelopes out of old printed forms, and to supply the Colonial Store with baskets and whitewashing brushes, such as are used by the Public Works Department, besides making mat pillows, clothes brushes, and other similar articles.

CATTLE DISEASE.

41. This District is unfortunately seldom free from cattle disease for long together. During the second quarter of the year there was a good deal of hoof and mouth disease, which, though not fatal, lays up a great number of the cattle which should be agriculturally and otherwise employed. Fortunately there was not much murrain.

42. The table below will shew the numbers and results of the cases during the year in each of the two kóralés of this District:—

	Alutkuru-kóralé North.		Hápitigam-kóralé.	
	No. attacked.	No. of Deaths.	No attacked.	No of Deaths
Hoof and Mouth Disease .	1,108	10	172	—
Murrain ...	7	2	—	—

WORKING OF THE NEGOMBO LOCAL BOARD DURING 1880.

Revenue.

43. The revenue of the Local Board of Negombo for the year 1880, deducting the balance of 2,174 rupees and 95 cents brought forward from 1879, was 10,004 rupees and 8 cents, as against 10,717 rupees and 53 cents for the year 1879, shewing a decrease of 713 rupees and 45 cents.

Of this decrease, 237 rupees occurred under the head "commutation tax," which is unsatisfactory. The Division Officer who collects this tax is however being carefully watched by me. There is also a decrease of 273 rupees and 68 cents in the amount of assessment tax collected, which is owing to slow recoveries by the collectors. This amount however will be recovered in due time, and meanwhile one of the collectors has been changed.

The chief items of receipt during 1880 have been:

		Rs.	cts.
(1) Commutation tax	...	2,918	75
(2) Assessment tax	...	2,203	56
(3) Cart licenses	...	2,345	55

All the other items of receipts have been comparatively small amounts, which will appear in detail in the full statement of revenue and expenditure annexed to this report. (Annexure C.)

Expenditure.

44. The expenditure of the Local Board for 1880 was 10,884 rupees and 42 cents, as against 12,367 rupees and 17 cents in 1879.

The chief items of expenditure during the year have been :

		Rs	cts.
(1) Completion of Green's-road	...	2,325	17
(2) Salaries ...	...	2,110	0
(3) Upkeep of existing roads	...	1,584	57
(4) Scavenging the town ..	...	1,260	0
(5) Upkeep of latrines ..	...	1,260	0
(6) Opening of New Sea-street	...	699	0
(7) Construction of seaside esplanade		499	98

Improvements during the Year.

45. The first of the above items of expenditure is the completion of the work reported by me as commenced last year, by which a large and filthy swamp bordering on Main-street has been cut through by a good embanked gravelled road, so that the scavenging carts can now pass and re-pass, and soil and sand can be freely carted for the filling up of the stagnant pools adjacent, which are being filled up now by degrees ; the result has been that during the last year this part of the town has assumed a far cleaner aspect, and the former fetid stenches have to a great extent passed away.

The work of cleansing this portion of the town will be completed in 1881 by the construction of another of the perforated cement conduits which we have found so useful for the drainage of flat swampy lands, where there is not sufficient fall for ordinary surface drainage. One of the worst swamps in the town, which was drained in this manner two years ago, is now a firm and solid piece of ground fit for building upon.

The sixth item above—viz., the opening of a New Sea-street—has also been a sanitary work, as the new street perforates a portion of the town densely inhabited and greatly requiring ventilation. The trace for this street had been before cleared, but it has now been properly opened out and gravelled by the Local Board, and forms a good and important thoroughfare.

The seventh item—the construction of the seaside esplanade—speaks for itself. It is a circular gravel drive by the seaside, and is much appreciated by the people and a great improvement to the appearance of the town.

Scavenging.

46. The scavenging of the town has been well carried out by the contractor, and at the same time cheaply done ; the large area of the limits of the Local Board being considered. The working of the carts is daily inspected by the Inspectors of the Board. By scavenging work alone the existence of the Board is fully justified, as both the cleanliness and healthiness of the place testify when compared with the filth and fever of four years ago. Fever of course still exists and must continue in a flat town on the edge of a lagoon, bordered with a dense fringe of mangroves and banked with black mud ; but year by year the town grows steadily healthier as the work of cleansing progresses.

Causeway constructed by the People.

47. I am glad furthermore to be able to record another use of the Board, namely, that its work has apparently roused the long dormant power of self-help in the people of the place, inasmuch as, after the construction by the Board of the Munakkarai bridge and causeway, the people, finding the great benefit of so much of the causeway as existed, and being informed that the Board could not at present carry the causeway any further, set to work themselves and constructed some quarter of a mile of causeway across the Munakkarai lagoon. This instance of energy, unaided by any official help, is most encouraging, and especially so as a proof of local institutions arousing local *esprit de corps.*

Work for 1881.

48. As a correspondence with the Government is now going on concerning one of the works proposed to be undertaken in 1881, I am unable to submit definitely what is to be taken in hand this year, excepting the conduit beforementioned, which is already commenced and is estimated by Mr. Johnstone to cost 1,880 rupees.

49. I desire to record the prompt and ready help which Mr. Johnstone, the Superintending Officer, Public Works Department, has always given to the Board in the gratuitous framing of estimates and supervision of works undertaken by the Local Board ; and, above all, the cheapness of his work is to be commended.

H. W. GREEN,
Assistant Government Agent.

Negombo, 18th March, 1881.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

NEGOMBO.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Negombo District for the years 1879 and 1880.

Heads of Revenue	1879.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts.
Arrears of Revenue of former years ..	17,523	61	13,614	54	—		3,909	7
Customs	3,933	18	4,941	14	1,007	96	—	
Port and Harbour Dues	238	70	352	52	113	82	—	
Land Sales	33,180	73	26,545	40	—		6,635	33
Land Revenue	43,952	17	38,707	33	—		5,244	84
Rents, exclusive of Land	30,577	94	32,509 1,099	27 16*	3,230	49	—	
Licenses	173,200	0	145,650 15,083	3 33*	—		12,466	64
Stamps	39,501	55	40,139	11	637	56	—	
Taxes	2,767	56	2,349	61	—		417	95
Postage	125	74	122	32	—		3	42
Fines and Forfeitures	1,604	35	2,099	27	494	92	—	
Sale of Government Property ...	248	67	85	39	—		163	28
Reimbursement in aid of Expenses incurred by Government	4,289	94	4,030	78	—		259	16
Interest	783	13	784	27	1	14	—	
Miscellaneous	92	62	818	36	725	68	—	
Special Receipts	793	7	656	94	—		136	13
TOTAL — Rs.	352,613	2	329,588	77	6,211	57	29,235	82
				Deduct increase... ..			6,211	57
				Nett decrease — Rs.			23,024	25

* Paid in Colombo.

B.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on the General Repair of Minor Roads in the Negombo District during 1880.

Names of Roads	Length.		Amount spent from Road Ordinance Funds		Amount spent from Toll Grant.		TOTAL	
	Miles.	Yards.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Roads within the gravets of Negombo ...	2	610	494	86	—		494	86
Do. from the Sellathandia to Alutépola ...	8	197	721	33	299	74	1,021	7*
Do from Dúnágaha to Nilpanágoda .	3	1,000	329	77	—		329	77
Do. from Divulapitiya to Nayiwala ...	5	18	527	59	—		527	59
Do. from Kotugoda to Nayiwala ...	8	—	526	58	—		526	58
Base Line road ...	2	1,492	296	85	—		296	85
Kochchikadé to Halpó, Welihéna to Kadawala, and Ettukala roads	8	1,443	929	27	—		929	27
Road from Giriulla to Pasyála	12	—	1,028	62	419	97	1,448	59*
Do. from Walbôtale to Kínadeniya . .	3	—	197	82	—		197	82
Siduwa road	—	1,670	274	86	—		274	86†
Road from Kotadeniyáwa to Mugurugampola ...	5	73	732	15	—		732	15*

* Includes cost of repairs of damages caused by floods.
† Includes renewal of a bridge platform.

O.

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure of the Local Board of Negombo for the year 1880.

	Amount	TOTAL.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
To Balance on 31st December, 1879 ...	—	2,174 95
TAXES.		
To Commutation tax ...	2,918 75	
Assessment tax	2,203 56	
Dog tax ...	38 50	
		5,160 81
LICENSES.		
To Cart licenses ...	2,345 55	
Liquor licenses ...	418 0	
Gun do. ...	29 74	
Boat do. ..	65 55	
Butchers' do. ..	53 0	
Carriage do ...	47 50	
Opium and Bhang	500 0	
Proctors and Notaries' ...	213 75	
Special to slaughter Cattle	18 0	
		3,691 9
RENTS.		
To Rent of Kutumaram huts	141 0	
Rent of Steam Boat jetty	10 0	
Grazing fees, Esplanade...	29 0	
		180 0
FINES		
To fines imposed by Police Magistrate ...	107 75	
		107 75
MISCELLANEOUS		
To sale of scavenging ...	210 0	
Sale of materials of old Police Barracks ...	186 45	
Fines imposed by the Board	26 82	
Refund from salaries, &c.	44 77	
		468 4
SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.		
To Fees ..	396 39	
		396 39
TOTAL—Rs		12,179 3

	Amount.	TOTAL.
	Rs cts.	Rs. cts.
SALARIES.		
By Salaries of Establishment	1,960 0	
Salary of slaughter-house keeper	150 0	
		2,110 0
SANITARY CHARGES.		
By scavenging	1,260 0	
Upkeep of latrines ...	1,260 0	
Rent of site of slaughter-house ..	30 0	
Removal of sick paupers to hospital ...	2 50	
		2,552 50
REVENUE SERVICES.		
By commission to Division Officers and remuneration to assessors, &c. ...	478 20	
Dog collars ...	25 0	
		503 20
POLICE CHARGES.		
By killing and feeding dogs	7 93	
		7 93
OFFICE CONTINGENCIES.		
By stationery, printing, &c.	142 73	
Advertisement charges ..	40 98	
Writing assessment tax notices, &c. ...	171 36	
		355 7
PUBLIC WORKS.		
By upkeep of roads ...	1,584 57	
Opening of new Sea-street	699 0	
Completion of Green's-road ...	2,325 17	
Construction of Sea-side Esplanade ...	499 98	
Naming streets, &c. ..	247 0	
		5,355 72
Total Payments	—	10,884 42
By balance on 31st December, 1880	—	1,294 61
TOTAL—Rs	—	12,179 3

REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT FOR 1880.

KALUTARA.

REVENUE.

THE revenue of this District collected in the past year at this Kachchéri shews an increase over that of its predecessors by the sum of 11,115 rupees and 2 cents. If to this is added the amount realized by the sale at the Colombo Kachchéri of plumbago lands in this District (35,377 rupees), the increase over the preceding year will be found to be very substantial—viz., 46,492 rupees and 2 cents. The particulars of this satisfactory increase will appear in the annexed comparative statement of revenue for 1879 and 1880. (A.) The increase is most noticeable under the heads Customs, Land Sales, and Land Revenue, a fact very significant of reviving trade and commercial activity and confidence in the District.

I will proceed to notice in detail the state of each sub-head of the revenue collected during the past year.

Arrears of revenue.—The decrease is to be expected after the large recoveries made in the previous years, which have reduced the amount of arrears outstanding.

Customs.—The revenue under this head is derived entirely from the port at Beruwala, where a sub-collector is stationed. The increase under this and the ensuing head in the past year is due to larger importations at that port by native traders.

Land Sales.—With the exception of the valuable plumbago lands at Pelpitigoda in the Udukaha-pattuwa of the Rayigam-kóralé, which were sold at the Colombo Kachchéri, on the 20th day of July, 1880, the sales of lands in this District have been confined to the

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demands of the villagers and other natives interested in the District. The increase therefore realized under this revenue is extremely satisfactory as illustrative both of the desire and the means of the native population to acquire Crown land, and indicative of the annually increasing area of cultivation. Under this head should be included, as mentioned above, the value realized by the plumbago lands sold at the Colombo Kachchéri.

A few acres at Tebuwana near the present Liberian coffee estates were put up for general sale on 12th August, 1880, and realized a small sum beyond the upset price. They have since been cleared and brought under cultivation.

I annex a statement B. shewing the extent of land sold in this District during the past year, and otherwise disposed of under the various Government Minutes in force upon this subject.

As far as the other duties of this Kachchéri will allow, land sales are held once a fortnight at this Kachchéri, and about 60 to 100 lots at each time put up for sale or settlement. Investigation of the different claims set up is often a matter of no small difficulty, requiring careful and judicial consideration. I would submit for consideration whether the settlement of these claims should not be placed in the hands of a special Commission, acting under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1877, for the better registration of titles to land.

If the revenue officer were relieved of the tedious investigation of these claims, resulting frequently in a decision which is contested in the courts, he would be able to devote the time thus secured to the disposal of *bonâ fide* Crown lands, the demand for which in a populous District of this nature is steady.

Land Revenue.—The increase is due to higher prices realized by the paddy rent sales, and to the collection of a royalty of plumbago of one-tenth at the pit's mouth. Statement C. annexed shews the extent cultivated throughout the District for each harvest, and the amount realized by the sale of the Government tythe in 1879 and 1880.

Rents, exclusive of Lands.—The increase is due to improved sale of rents.

Licenses and Taxes.—The increase is due to prompter measures for recovery.

Stamps.—The decrease must be attributed to the depression which affects prejudicially the civil work of the courts in the District. Statement D. shews the number of licenses issued by me for carts, boats, carriages, coaches, guns, hotels, and for the sale of intoxicating liquor during the year.

Fines and Forfeitures.—The increase is perhaps due to the re-establishment of the Police Court here in February, 1879. I would invite attention to the remarks made by me in my report for 1879, as to the necessity for having two Magistrates within ten miles of one another, now that the two towns of Pánaduré and Kalutara are connected by rail. I would recommend that there should be one Police Magistrate and Commissioner of the Court of Requests for the District of Kalutara and Pánaduré, and that the officer thus displaced should be required to itinerate throughout the District, to deal with the more serious cases of crime that come before a Justice of the Peace, having, if necessary, his head quarters at Kalutara. I am convinced that this arrangement would be of considerable service to the District, and tend at the same time to the despatch of work in the Minor Courts of Pánaduré and Kalutara.

Sale of Government Property.—Increase is due to large payments made by the District Road Committee on account of timber supplied by the Forest Department in previous years.

Reimbursements.—Increase is due to larger receipts at Government out-door dispensaries at Pánaduré and Kalutara, and increased land sales.

Miscellaneous.—Decrease is due to precautions against payments without previous authority.

Interest.—Decrease is due to prompter recovery of original instalments.

Special receipts. The increase is due to more extensive land sales.

EXPENDITURE.

The comparative statement of expenditure is annexed. (E.)

The large increase under Police and Prisons is attributable to the opening of the new jail in February, 1880: in former years the jail was a mere lock-up, and prisoners were transferred to Colombo immediately upon their receipt from the courts. The present jail contains a large block of 24 separate cells, a kitchen, latrine, a separate female ward, and entrance offices. A permanent gang of long-sentenced prisoners is kept here, and all prisoners of one month's sentence and under are also detained. Prisoners of longer sentence are transferred at once to Colombo. The jail requires certain additions and improvements, notably a hospital and remand ward, concerning which I have reported more fully to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

The health of the prisoners in the new jail has been excellent.

AGRICULTURE.

It gives me much pleasure to report that the past year has been a very favourable one for agriculture, and the seasons were most propitious for the cultivators both for sowing and reaping. The Maha harvest, on the whole a good one, was gathered in successfully before the rains of March fell. The general yield was quite up to the average, and the

cases of total failure very rare. There was consequently no dearth of seed paddy for the ensuing Yala, and an unusually large extent was sown. The expectations of the cultivators were fully realized, and they were able to gather in a full harvest in remarkably fine weather in September and October. When it is recollected how entirely in the open air and in how dilatory a manner the harvesting operations and winnowing of the crops are carried on, the advantages of a dry harvesting season can hardly be over-estimated.

This favourable harvest is not however solely attributable to the weather, but in many villages in the Rayigam- and the Pasdun-kóralés to the measures lately taken for the speedy discharge of flood waters. I refer to the important work of the Talpitiya outlet and the opening of the mouth of the Kalu-gaṇga. The former work has not fully realized the expectations formed by the cultivators of its capabilities for carrying off rapidly the flood water from their fields, but it gives them most marked relief, and it has been found impossible upon careful examination to deepen the channel, the fields being so very little above the level of the sea.

The opening of the mouth of the Kalu-gaṇga gives a direct discharge to the floods of May and June. In former years the flood water used to pour over the fields of the unfortunate cultivators in the Pasdun-kóralé and Kalutara District as well as of those in some villages in the lower division of the Munwattebágé-pattuwa of the Rayigam-kóralé. The tendency of this river always has been to move its mouth southwards, while the action of the waves throws a high sand bar across its natural mouth, and it is of the greatest importance that this bar should be swept away every monsoon Unless this is done experience shews that the river itself is not strong enough to force the bar without assistance, and the flood water will overflow the river banks and entail grevious loss to crops of the cultivators, if not to their house property and lives. At the close of the year a strong current set in against the northern shore of the sea at Deséstara Kalutara, resulting in such grievous loss of property that I considered it necessary to invite the especial attention of Government to the occurrence, and a Commission consisting of the Director of Public Works, the Master Attendant, the Provincial Assistant, and the Resident Engineer of the Breakwater, was sent down to advise what measures could be taken to protect property in that locality. The Commissioners, however, were of opinion that any steps that could be taken would far exceed the cost of the property to be saved.

HEALTH.

There have been no serious epidemics in the District during the past year, and, with the exception of an outbreak of fever in the Iddagoda-pattuwa of the Pasdun-kóralé in the month of May, the health of the people has been uniformly good. A medical student was, at my request, sent to reside in the locality where fever prevailed, and was of much service in checking the spread of the fever and administering relief. The fever prevailed in those villages adjoining the new Liberian coffee estates, and was no doubt caused in a great measure by the decaying timber and jungle lying on the new clearings in the close vicinity of the villages.

RAINFALL.

I annex a statement F., furnished by the Superintending Officer, of the monthly rainfall at this station during last year. The figures for June are worthy of notice. At Gíkiyanakanda in the Pasdun-kóralé, where the rainfall is registered with great care by Mr. Foulkes, Justice of the Peace, the return for that month was found to be less than that of the same month in any of the 10 preceding years.

HOSPITALS.

I annex a return G., shewing the amount of out-door relief given at the Dispensaries attached to the Government civil hospitals at Pánaduré and Kalutara during the past year, and the return of people vaccinated.

I have proposed to Government, and I am glad to say my proposal has been sanctioned, that the system of out-door relief be extended into the villages of the Rayigam- and Pasdun-kóralés, and that dispensaries be opened at Bandáragama in the Rayigam-kóralé and at Mattugama in the Pasdun-kóralé—the head quarters so-to-speak of each District, and where the Mudaliyárs have their official residences. Each dispensary will be visited once a week by the Assistant Colonial Surgeons of Pánaduré and Kalutara. I am confident they will be largely attended by the villagers, and I am much indebted to the Assistant Colonial Surgeons of Pánaduré and Kalutara, who have so readily acceded to my proposals at no small inconvenience to themselves. As soon as the dispensaries are well established, I trust to see a competent medical student stationed at each of the above places, and in his turn extending the system of relief to the still more remote villages.

Mr. Harmanis Dias of Pánaduré has come forward at his own instance with his usual generosity, and promised a sum of 500 rupees for the construction of a suitable dispensary at Bandáragama. The building will be taken in hand early next year.

IRRIGATION.

At the close of the year I took measures to introduce the provisions of the Irrigation Ordinance No. 21 of 1867 into the Kalutara District. The Ordinance of 1856 had been

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introduced in 1859 by Sir Charles Peter Layard, K.C.M.G., for the Districts of Pánaduré and Kalutara, but as many of the members of the committees then appointed were found to be dead, fresh committees have been elected, and steps taken which will, I trust, result in greater interest being taken by the villagers in the improvement of small local channels and other works which are essential to the irrigation and cultivation of their fields, as well as in the enforcement of rules for that object.

Flood Outlets.—I trust, however, that while the villagers are thus ready to help themselves, a rising revenue will enable the Government to take in hand the scheme described in letter No. 1,257 of 30th June, 1879, from the Director of Public Works to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, for the relief of paddy lands on the eastern side of the town of Kalutara and at Payivágala.* I have also brought before the notice of Government the scheme for clearing and deepening the Níkatu-ela with proper flood-gates at Koholána, for the relief of paddy lands in that village and at Sérupita and Nágoda.

The extent of paddy land of a most fertile nature, which will be available for sale by the Crown should both these works be successfully carried out—and there can be no question of their success under skilled management—is estimated at 2,500 acres.

There is a large population in the immediate neighbourhood much in want of paddy land, and unable at present to secure any, who would only be too glad of the opportunity to purchase, and I cannot conceive any undertaking likely to be more remunerative to Government. If the proposed bund at Palátota, which forms portion of the above scheme, be for the present considered as unnecessary, I would urge that the channel for the relief of paddy lands at Payiyágala be taken in hand as early as possible. The tanks in the Rayigam-kóralé continue to be of great service to the owners of land under them: the bunds of all have now been completed; and the sluices are kept carefully by the guardians of each tank. A breach at the high level sluice of Remunewewa in August, 1878, was the result of bad work of an overseer under Mr. Cruse. It has since been satisfactorily repaired by the villagers themselves under the direction of the Provincial Assistant.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

The rules prepared under the Ordinance No. 26 of 1871 by the various committees of the Rayigam-, Pasdun-, and Walalláwiti-kóralés have been submitted for the approval of the Governor and Executive Council, and will, I trust, soon come into operation. As however it is impossible, or at any rate most objectionable, to work them through the Police Courts of the district, I have applied for the establishment of Gansabháwas in these kóralés, which will be of great assistance in securing the co-operation of the villagers in undertaking communal works for the improvement of the District. I believe this to be the only portion of the Western Province in which Gansabháwas have not been established.

CENSUS.

The preliminary Census was taken throughout the district in the month of December, and all arrangements have been now made for the taking of the Census whenever the date may be fixed. The people are fully alive to its nature and importance, and I anticipate no difficulty in securing a perfectly accurate return throughout this District. The information collected in the preliminary Census form will form an admirable foundation for a *Gazetteer* for the District, which I hope to find time to compile.

THE KALUTARA ESTATES.

The Liberian coffee enterprise in the District continues to flourish, and to give every promise of assured success. A large clearing has been planted in Gíkiyanakanda estate, and the plants are thriving beyond expectation. Cocoa is, I fear, not so successful: the soil is not rich enough for it, and the white ants attack the tree. Tea and India rubber both succeed admirably.

The Raṇwalágalakanda lots have not yet been put up for sale, as it was important to ascertain what line the proposed new road would take with regard to them.

I have suggested that a road should be traced from the bridge at Tebuwana, the termination of the present road, to the foot of the estate Arapolakanda through Crurie and Torwood to Nébada, and thence to join the present minor road at Matugama, passing along the foot of the Raṇwalágalakanda lands. A connecting road from Nébada to Warakágoda will afford an outlet to the river for those estates on the Raṇwalágalakanda range, and relieve the District Road Committee of the extremely heavy upkeep of the hilly road through Gíkiyanakanda.

The great advantage to be secured by estate owners in this District is, I conceive, the extreme facility of transport to Colombo by water. Coffee can be transported from the store on the river side to the store at Colombo without any further handling. The present estates are at some distance from the river, but there are large tracts of forest land adjoining the Kudá and Maguru-gaṇga which will, I doubt not some day, and I trust before very long, be taken for the cultivation of Liberian coffee and other low-country products.

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* *See* Sessional Paper XXIV. of 1880.—Further Papers on the subject of Flood Outlets.

It is a great mistake to think that Siṇhalese labour is unsuited for the purpose. I have found as many as 200 Siṇhalese coolies at work cheerfully under Mr. Foulkes at Gíkiyanakanda in the new Liberian coffee clearing, and he finds no difficulty in securing as much labour as he requires. The appearance of the estate is sufficient testimony to the quality of the labour.

PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM WAGAWATTA TO SEASIDE LINE FOR TRANSPORT OF COFFEE, &C., ON KALU-GAṆGA.

While upon the subject of transport by water to Colombo, I would suggest that surveys should at once be taken for a railway from Wagawatta to Pánaduré or Wádduwa viâ Horana on the sea-side line. Wagawatta is in the Udukaha-pattuwa of the Ráyigam-kóralé, and is the village at which are the rapids below Nambápána. All the boats have to unload here, and it is here in consequence that a large amount of rice and coffee is stolen. If the loads were at once transferred to rail, they could be carried direct to Colombo, and the long water passage by canal to Colombo or river to Kalutara would be saved, as well as further facilities for theft avoided

This railway could also be made avilable for a future extension to the Rakwana district. The country through which the railway would pass is level, and a bridge over the Bolgoda lake is the most formidable engineering difficulty to be encountered, and the importance of securing the traffic before it reaches the canal, where amidst the villages every facility for theft exists, cannot be over-rated.

GRAIN COMMUTATION.

The commutation of the paddy revenue of this District began in December, 1880, and the Pánaduré district was completed before the close of the year. The inhabitants of the Ráyigam- and Pasdun-kóralés were anxious that the system should come into force in their districts from the 1st January of this year, but it has been found impossible to advance the work sufficiently to meet their wishes, and the commutation of these districts will date from the 1st January, 1882.

The anxiety of the villagers to participate in the provisions of the new Ordinance is a gratifying proof of its popularity.

JETTY AT BERUWALA.

I have to recommend the erection of a small jetty at Béruwala for the convenience of native traders landing cargo. The old jetty, which collapsed some years ago, has not been replaced. The considerable revenue derived from this small port entitles the demand of the traders to consideration.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

I regret that the past year has not seen any advance made towards the extension of the railway to Bentota. The natives between Kalutara and that place have frequently expressed to me their anxiety to see the railway extended, and as the passenger traffic alone would be remunerative, I trust it will soon be within the power of Government to take up this most beneficial work

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

I annex a statement (H. 1) shewing the revenue and expenditure during the past year. In consequence of several claims outstanding against the Committee, it was not found possible to take in hand any new works, but existing roads have been kept in thorough repair.

A grant from the Provincial Road Committee of 4,200 rupees from miscellaneous deposits has enabled me to take in hand a work of much importance, which was commenced as a relief work in 1878, but with which the District Road Committee had been able to proceed—viz., the road from Yala to Galpáta. I have entered into a contract for the formation of bridges on this road, and with a further grant from the District Road Committee next year the road will be completed. It will be of great service to the large agricultural and thickly-populated district of the Munwattebágé-pattuwa, and will shorten the journey from Kalutara to Anguruwátoṭa by 12 miles.

A bridge over the Keppu-ela, to be built by the Public Works Department, will be necessary. The rest-house at Anguruwátoṭa has been altered and repaired, a verandah thrown out facing the river, and a new bathroom and kitchen constructed. The rest-house at Horana has been also cleared and whitewashed. I have suggested the removal of the rest-house at Pánaduré to a site more convenient for the railway station and nearer to the sea. I trust that the next year will see the commencement of the new rest-house at Kalutara, and the conversion of the present rest-house into a Police Court.

I annex a statement (H. 2) of money expended on the roads by the Superintendent of the Minor Roads during the past year, and a statement (H. 3) of collections for the past five years. The number of Division Officers has been increased from the 1st January next year, and the collection of the Road tax placed as much as possible in the hands of the village headmen, an arrangement which will much facilitate the collection of this tax.

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LOCAL BOARD.

I annex a statement (I.) of the revenue and expenditure of the Local Board during the past year. The financial position of the Board is very satisfactory, and the funds at their disposal have enabled them to take in hand many schemes for the improvement of the town. Ornamental trees have been planted round the Kachchéri and along the esplanade, which will add considerably to the appearance of the town in this quarter in future years. Two public latrines have been constructed. A new road connecting the old Nagoda road and Mosque-street has been made through the populous Moorish quarter in that locality, and the existing roads kept in good order. Thirty street lamps have been ordered from England, and an ornamental railing erected along the high road between the Kachchéri and Library. It is proposed in the present year to open a road to the sea-shore from Kalamulla, and eventually make a driving road along the spit of land which at present separates the sea from the backwater. I have to add that a new market was built near the railway station at Kalutara South by Government at a cost of 8,827 rupees and 50 cents.

The most pressing necessity in Kalutara is now a cemetery. The town is absolutely without any place for interments, with the exception of a small piece of land at Deséstara Kalutara which is used by the Buddhists. The extreme price demanded by landowners for suitable land has hitherto prevented the Government from purchasing a site; but the matter is one of such pressing urgency, that I trust Government will be able in the ensuing year to vote a sum sufficient for taking up a land for this purpose.

HERBERT WACE,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

31st March, 1881.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

A.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue of the Kalutara District for 1879 and 1880.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	1879.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts	Rs	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Arrears of Revenue	35,578	75	26,774	84	—		8,803	91
Customs	3,016	78	11,270	34	8,253	56	—	
Port and Harbour Dues	169	4	320	6	151	2	—	
Land Sales	18,413	15	25,671	74	7,258	59	—	
Land Revenue	71,812	71	76,187	11	4,374	40	—	
Rents, exclusive of Lands	19,013	63	19,912	76	899	13	—	
Licenses	44,740	81	45,196	76	455	95	—	
Stamps	47,378	35	46,122	1	—		1,256	34
Taxes	1,676	70	2,030	13	353	43	—	
Postage	89	48	59	42	—		30	6
Fines and Forfeitures	3,139	97	5,070	21	1,930	24	—	
Sale of Government Property . .	4,800	54	4,934	98	134	44	—	
Reimbursements	7,551	72	7,661	96	110	24	—	
Miscellaneous	2,012	0	338	65	—		1,673	35
Interest	3,166	18	1,832	87	—		1,333	31
Special Receipts	531	90	822	89	290	99	—	
TOTAL -- Rs.	263,091	71	274,206	73	24,211	99	13,096	97

B.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Lands in Kalutara sold and otherwise disposed of during the years 1879 and 1880, at the Kalutara and Colombo Kachchéries.

	1879.			1880.		
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.
At the Kalutara Kachchéri.		A. R. P.	Rs. cts.		A. R P.	Rs. cts.
Lands sold	335	1,324 1 34·45	16,837 35	288	1164 3 9·50	25,765 63
Sold at half-improved value ...	34	46 0 11	882 96	33	39 0 28	497 6
Disposed of at excess over private property	9	17 2 16	340 62	22	44 0 18	1,129 20
Disposed of at certificate against the right of the Crown	170	334 2 27	—	262	531 0 22·50	—
At the Colombo Kachchéri.						
Lands sold	5	401 2 7	19,700 30	24	34 2 23	35,377 0

C.

STATEMENT shewing the Extent of Paddy Land sown, and the Amount realized by sale of Government Share of Crops, in the Kalutara District in 1879 and 1880.

	1879.		1880.	
	Extent.	Amount.	Extent	Amount.
	B P.	Rs. cts.	B P	Rs. cts
Pasdun- and Walallawiṭi-kóralés:				
Maha	458 0¼	1,140 25	2,005 1½	2,318 0
Muttęs	30 0¼	13 50	51 0¼	49 50
Yala*	16,082 0⅝	27,232 0	19,515 2⅛	22,030 0
Kalutara and Pánaduré Districts:				
Maha .. .	114 0⅛	84 0	385 1⅜	339 25
Muttęs	—	—	0 1	0 50
Yala	6,001 1⅜	13,080 25	7,059 2⅝	14,341 75
Rayigam-kóralé:				
Maha	3,877 0⅛	4,801 85	5,549 1	5,092 35
Muttęs	57 2⅛	81 0	46 2	38 25
Yala	17,168 0⅞	23,648 35	20,297 0¾	29,878 25
TOTAL ...	43,788 1¾	70,081 20	54,910 0¼	74,087 85

D.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Carts, Carriages, Coaches, Boats, Guns, Hotel and Liquor, licensed at the Kalutara Kachcheri during 1880.

Description of License.	Total number of Licenses.
Double Bullock Carts	316
Single Do. do.	113
Carriages	21
Coaches	10
Boats	53
Guns	36
Hotel Licenses	1
Liquor to be consumed on premises ...	5 *
Do. not to be consumed on premises ...	1

* For 1880-81.

E.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Expenditure for 1879 and 1880.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	1879.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Salaries, Fixed Establishment ...	23,343	83	23,281	44	—		62	39
Do. Provisional do.	22,449	69	23,215	89	766	20	—	
Office Allowances	—		—		—		—	
Office Contingencies	981	39	644	43	—		336	96
Pensions and Retired Allowances ...	284	46	183	0	—		101	46
Revenue Services	2,171	15	2,430	99	259	84	—	
Charitable Allowances	1,313	50	1,394	50	81	0	—	
Administration of Justice	747	66	1,218	33	470	67	—	
Police and Prisons	38	75	3,228	32	3,189	57	—	
Hospitals	7,112	11	7,665	19	553	8	—	
Hospitals and Sanitation	—		18	37	18	37	—	
Rent	—		—		—		—	
Transport	1,457	29	1,861	41	404	12	—	
Refund of Duties, &c.	—		—		—		—	
Miscellaneous	64	37	153	46	89	9	—	
Lands taken for Government purposes ...	—		14	25	14	25	—	
TOTAL—Rs.	59,964	20	65,309	58	5,846	19	500	81

F.

Monthly Return of Rainfall in Kalutara Town during 1880.

	Inches.		Inches.
January	1·64	July ...	4·73
February	5·13	August	1·40
March	12·93	September	1·32
April	7·20	October	4·30
May	10·66	November	19·61
June	1·50	December	1·93

G.

STATEMENT shewing the extent of Out-door Relief and Vaccination during the year 1880, and the Monthly Collections in the Kalutara Hospital and the Pánaduré District.

Months.	Kalutara Hospital			Number vaccinated.	Pánaduré District.				
	Number of Patients.	Amount collected				Amount collected.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.	Total.
		Rs.	cts.			Rs. cts			
January ...	599	76	27		694	67 50	75		75
February ...	605	56	22		729	71 59	219	6	225
March ...	647	56	36		700	71 15	138	—	138
April ...	776	71	77		554	58 68	156	—	156
May ..	942	81	89		716	74 47	—	—	—
June ...	875	104	5	3,924	644	74 52	163	20	183
July ...	914	76	27		608	60 45	305	21	326
August ...	1,084	77	45		712	68 60	332	15	347
September ...	810	66	97		685	74 83	293	10	303
October ...	867	50	42		796	81 16	200	—	200
November ..	980	69	48		752	74 48	223	5	228
December ..	1,245	69	19		884	91 75	300	8	308
Total ...	10,344	856	34	3,924	8,474	869 18	2,404	85	2,489

H 1.

STATEMENT shewing the Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kalutara, during the year 1880.

Description of Revenue.	Of the year 1880.		Of past years		Total.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Commutation ...	30,059	0	8,794	50	38,853	50
Value of Ordinance labour supplied on Commutation estimates ..	2,365	50	—		2,365	50
Value of Ordinance labour supplied to the Public Works Department ...	—		564	0	564	0
Value of Ordinance labour and timber supplied on Toll Grant estimates ...	2,016	95	1,657	50	3,674	45
A portion of the estimated cost of repairs of Bambara-ella bridge paid by the Provincial Road Committee ..	—		636	85	636	85
Rest-house collections ...	957	96	74	75	1,032	71
Proceeds sale of unserviceable Tools ...	59	45	—		59	45
Miscellaneous receipts ...	26	62	—		26	62
Total...Rs.	35,485	48	11,727	60	47,213	8

Description of Expenditure.	Of the year 1880.		Of past years.		Total.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Salaries of Office Establishment ...	1,170	0	—		1,170	0
Pay of an Extra Clerk do.	135	0	—		135	0
Pay and travelling allowance of the Superintendent of Minor Roads ...	1,515	36	—		1,515	36
Pay of Rest-house keepers	297	0	83	0	380	0
Cost of repairs to hand-carts and tools ...	205	48	—		205	48
Cost of the upkeep of Minor Roads, including Ordinance labour ..	9,212	94	—		9,212	94
Cost of repairs of Rest-houses ...	893	52	—		893	52
Do. do. Ferry boats	228	51	—		228	51
Payment to Assistant Government Agent for timber purchased on Toll Grant estimates ...	654	95	150	0	804	95
Do. do. Commutation estimates ...	—		636	85	636	85
Commission to Division Officers ...	57	21	3,891	24	3,948	45
Miscellaneous payments...	142	63	—		142	63
Balance unexpended on 31st December, 1880 ...	-		—		27,939	39
Total...Rs.	14,512	60	4,761	9	47,213	8

H 2.

RETURN of Sums voted and expended and on the Minor Roads in the Kalutara District during the year 1880.

NAMES OF ROADS.	EXPENDITURE.				
	Total Length of each Road.	Amount spent from Road Ordinance Funds.	Amount spent from Toll Grant.	Amount spent from Government Grant.	TOTAL.
	Miles. yds.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Panáduré to Nambapána ...	22 440	...	2,396 43	...	2,396 43
Henemulla to Madapata ...	1 440	...	247 15	...	247 15
Panáduré to Gonabendiduwa ...	3 1,053	..	134 64	...	134 64
Kalutara to Agalawatta ..	16 0	492 52	659 22	...	1,151 74
Alutgama to Welipenna ...	9 0	358 40	639 92	...	998 32
Waskaduwa to Bandaragama ...	7 1,320	727 17	258 56	..	985 73
Horana to Agalawatta ...	17 996	1424 13½	259 89	...	1,684 2½
Panáduré gravet roads ..	1 681	199 86	...	...	199 86
Nambapána to Arakawila ...	6 0	842 26	...	...	842 26
Pokunewita to Kahatuduwa ...	4 0	545 68	...	75 1	620 69
Nallur to Mahawilla ...	1 1,333	158 87	...	...	158 87
Do. to Wereganga ...	2 0	209 81	..	...	209 81
Wadduwa to Morontuduwa ...	3 440	139 50 83 78	... ...	... ...	139 50 83 78
Kalutara to Galpata ...	6 0	555 24½	...	...	555 24½
Hinatiangala to Pitagon Eliya ...	1 0	145 71½	...	...	146 71½
Nagoda to Thebuwana ...	6 0	418 98	...	...	418 98
Payyagala to Dodangoda ...	3 695	336 85	...	...	336 85
Do (old road) ...	1 0	62 73	...	..	62 73
Payyagala to Herawala ...	2 800	438 16	..	...	438 16
Paligoda to Welipenna ...	4 1,000	374 17	..	...	374 17
Agalawata to Bellana ...	2 0	91 20	...	...	91 20
Bandáragama to Kendelpitiya ...	4 1,443	156 85	...	...	156 85
Palatota to Nagoda ...	2 1,026	963 11½ 56 50	... ...	... ...	963 11½ 56 50
Dodangoda to Thudugala ...	2 418	177 94	...	...	177 94
Desśstara Kalutara to Etenamada ...	—	—	...	15 0	15 0
TOTAL ..	137 1,231	8,959 44	4,595 81	90 1	13,645 26

H 3.

COMPARATIVE Statement showing the Kalutara Commutation Collections in Money, and Labour, during the years 1876 to 1880, inclusive.

		Collections of the Current Year	Collections of Previous Years.	TOTAL.
		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
1876 ...	In Money	36,419 75	3,533 0	40,971 25
	„ Labour	1,018 50	—	
1877 ...	„ Money	34,821 50	3,420 0	39,614 0
	„ Labour	1,372 50	—	
1878 ..	„ Money	27,534 0	2,622 0	31,744 50
	„ Labour	1,588 50	—	
1879 ...	„ Money	25,024 75	7,843 8	37,159 33
	„ Labour	4,291 50	—	
1880 ...	„ Money	30,051 25	8,812 50	42,661 75
	„ Labour	3,727 50	70 50	

WESTERN PROVINCE.

KALUTARA.

Appendix.

I.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Local Board of Health of Kalutara for the year 1880.

REVENUE.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Balance of 31st December, 1879	3,867 99	3,867 99	Revenue Services ...	306 8	
			Office Contingencies ...	174 64	
TAXES.			Public Works	5,972 96	
Commutation... ...	2,982 25		Sanitary charges	2,461 92	
Assessment	2,560 65		Salaries	1,392 0	
Dog Tax	45 0		Police charges	18 94	
		5,587 90	Miscellaneous charges ...	68 87	
LICENCES.			Refund on account of Stamp Duty erroneously overdrawn on certificates issued to Proctors and Notaries...	251 75	
Gun and Gunpowder ...	15 52				10,647 16
Carts	1,468 81		Balance in deposit in the Kalutara Kachcheri on the 31st December, 1880 ...	—	2,248 34
Boats	145 35				
Carriages	199 50				
Manure	2 0				
Proctors and Notaries ...	693 25				
Liquor	551 0				
Butchers	33 25				
Opium	190 0				
		3,208 68			
FINES					
Fines in cases instituted by the Inspector .	13 50				
Fines imposed on the scavenging contractor	50 0				
		63 50			
CATTLE POUND.					
Cattle pound collections ...	125 97				
		125 97			
RENTS					
Rents for the Kattumaran sheds on the sea beach ...	5 0				
		5 0			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Petty and incidental collections	36 46				
		36 46			
TOTAL—Rs.	—	12,895 50	TOTAL—Rs.	—	12,895 50

J.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Marriages, Births and Deaths registered during the year 1880 in the District of Kalutara.

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Kalutara Totamune or District ...	523	2,050	1,184
Ráyigam-kóralé	347	1,420	767
Pásdun-kóralé	180	975	558
TOTALS...	1,050	4,445	2,509

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, KANDY, FOR THE YEAR 1880

CENTRAL PROVINCE — KANDY

THE revenue of the Central Province for 1880 shows a large decrease on that for 1879. The reason is easily explained. The coffee crop was a very small one, and the consequent depression was felt in every part of the Province. The principal items of revenue, the receipts from the railway, from rents and from licenses, fell very greatly in consequence, and it was considered inadvisable to offer many valuable blocks of land for sale.

I annex a comparative statement of revenue of the Central Province for the years 1879 and 1880 :—

	1879 Rs.	1880 Rs	Increase. Rs	Decrease. Rs.
Arrears of Revenue	252,662	195,877	—	56 785
Land Sales	360,841	251,085	—	109,756
Land Revenue	81,059	93,343	12,284	—
Rents exclusive of lands	131,420	109,919	—	21,501
Licenses	484,724	473,028	—	11,696
Stamps	290,095	243,184	—	46,911
Taxes	19,039	18,085	—	954
Postage Collections	3,626	17,616	13,990	—
Fines and Forfeitures	16,063	17,252	1,189	—
Sale of Government property	8,250	11,008	2,758	—
Reimbursements	25,866	27,543	1,677	—
Interest	15,571	10,246	—	5,325
Special Receipts	1,881	1,645	—	236
Miscellaneous	49,501	11,405	—	38,096
	1,740,598	1,481,236	—	259,362
Railway receipts	1,675,820	1,389,975	—	285,845
Total ... Rs.	3,416,418	2,871,211	—	545,207

The expenditure, as will be seen from the following statement, was in excess of that of the previous year. The principal items of excess are Hospitals, Administration of Justice, and Police, and Prisons. The expenditure under the first head has been of marked utility, but I cannot congratulate Government on any decrease of crime consequent on the other two.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Expenditure of the Central Province for the years 1879 and 1880 :—

	1879. Rs. cts.	1880. Rs. cts.	Increase. Rs. cts.	Decrease Rs. cts.
Salaries { Fixed Establishment	190,381 73	191,873 62	1,491 89	—
Salaries { Provisional and Temporary	87,878 27	89,631 20	1,752 93	—
Office Contingencies	5,318 63	6,135 84	817 21	—
Allowance	3,000 0	—	—	3,000 0
Pensions	14,779 32	14,140 61	—	638 71
Revenue Services	30,762 9	33,397 75	2,635 66	—
Administration of Justice	17,431 88	52,943 42	35,511 54	—
Hospitals	15,138 36	76,042 68	60,904 32	—
Charitable allowance	90,413 61	3,712 50	—	86,701 11
Police and Prisons	54,504 0	79,479 4	24,975 4	—
Rent	2,500 0	1,462 75	—	1,037 25
Transport	18,122 30	11,548 41	—	6,573 89
Miscellaneous	32,466 26	19,358 70	—	13,107 56
Refund of Duties, &c.	—	—	—	—
Lands taken for Government purposes	723 74	125 62	—	598 12
Immigration	1,886 0	5,337 25	—	3,451 25
Total...Rs.	565,306 19	585,189 39	19,883 20	—

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

KANDY.

For Returns of revenue received by and expenditure of the Government Agent and Assistant Government Agents of the Central Province, see Appendix to Part I of the Administration Reports.

Municipal Council and Local Boards.—The revenues of the Municipal Council of Kandy, and of the Local Board of Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, and Gampola, were as under:—

	Revenue. Rs cts.		Expenditure. Rs. cts.
Municipal Council, Kandy ...	72,616 63	...	63,137 9
Local Board, Nuwara Eliya ...	2,591 84	...	2,765 45
Local Board, Badulla ...	2,981 73	...	2,835 94
Local Board, Gampola ..	3,392 64	...	4,511 75½

The Local Boards are doing good service for the towns in which they are established, and the Kandy Municipal Council would be of greater benefit were it not crippled by want of funds. The opening of the new line to Mátalé has deprived it of much of its revenue in the way of tolls, &c., while its expenditure necessarily remains much the same.

Railways.—The Mátalé line was opened in the month of October, but, owing to the shortness of the coffee crop and other causes, it did not pay so well at first as was expected. The extension from Náwalapitiya to Nanu-oya was begun during the close of the year.

Crops.—The coffee crop was, as before remarked, a very poor one. Leaf disease was prevalent everywhere and made great havoc amongst the trees.

Cinchona.—The cultivation of cinchona was widely extended, and a large quantity was brought into the market and realized high prices.

Tea.—The out-turn from tea was larger than it had ever been before. It began to command attention in foreign markets, while the number of awards given for Ceylon samples at the Melbourne Exhibition bears ample testimony to the excellence of its quality.

Cocoa and Liberian Coffee.—The cultivation of cocoa and Liberian coffee made great progress during the year, but as the plantations were as a rule too young most of the produce was sold for seed and was not exported.

India Rubber.—Experiments were made in India rubber, and with marked success. The trees seem to grow readily, and promise a fine yield.

Cardamoms.—A great impulse was also given to the cultivation of cardamoms, and there is now a large acreage planted up with this remunerative product.

Paddy.—The yield from paddy was a fair average one.

The following is a Statement of Land purchased by Europeans and Natives from 1876 to 1880:—

Years.	By whom purchased.	No. of Lot.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Amount. Rs.	cts.	Total No. of Lot.	Total Extent. A.	R.	P.	Total Amount. Rs	cts.
1876	By Europeans ...	73	8383	3	7	622915	25	180	8912	3	4·50	634397	88
	„ Natives ...	107	528	3	37·50	11482	63						
1877	„ Europeans ...	157	11958	1	17	852681	85	363	13711	3	·12	993405	87
	„ Natives ...	206	1753	1	35	140724	2						
1878	„ Europeans ...	133	9867	3	21	813321	86	275	10854	3	·34	864754	80
	„ Natives ...	142	987	0	13	51432	94						
1879	„ Europeans	96	4655	3	·1	309953	16	269	5333	3	14·75	329687	72
	„ Natives ...	173	678	0	13·75	19734	56						
1880	„ Europeans ...	113	7464	0	16	259530	0	223	7967	3	2·50	273952	70
	„ Natives ...	110	503	2	26·50	14422	70						

The decrease for 1880 being in consequence of the tightness of the money market and from the fact that very few large blocks were offered for sale.

THE next is a statement of land sold from the year 1876 to 1880:—

Years.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Amount. Rs.	cts.	Rate per acre. Rs.	cts.
1876 ...	8912	3	4·50	... 634397	88	... 71	17
1877 ...	13711	3	12	... 993405	87	... 72	41
1878 ...	10854	3	·34	... 864754	80	... 79	67
1879 ...	5333	3	14·75	... 329687	72	... 61	80
1880 ...	7967	3	2·50	... 273952	70	... 34	37

Showing a considerable falling off in the average value of lands.

The next is a statement showing the number of claims and how they were disposed of during 1880:—

Granted at 10 rupees per acre, &c.	...	...	2
Granted at half improved value	...	...	25
Granted on Certificate of quiet possession	...	...	395
Recommended for sale	...	..	117
Total number of lots ...	...	...	539

I hope to be able next year to report a very large increase of work in this direction, as I have been lately in a position to take up and settle a great number of native claims that have been in abeyance for years.

The following is a statement of certificates of quiet possession issued from 1876 to 1880 :—

Year.	No. of Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.
1876	82	613	0	9·75
1877	160	265	2	8
1878	124	1,608	0	13·50
1879	39	137	2	39
1880	123	247	3	9·50

And the next a return of lands sold during the year 1880, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840 and the Minute of the 14th May, 1875.

How disposed of.	No. of Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Amount. Rs.	cts.
Sale ...	212	7,914	0	37·50	273,361	61
Half improved value ...	11	53	2	5	591	9
Certificate of quiet possession	123	247	3	9·50	—	
Total..	346	8,215	2	12	273,952	70

Arrack Rents.—The following is a statement of the sale of arrack rents for 1879-80, and 1880-81 :—

Description of Arrack Farms.	1879-80.	1880-81
Kandy Town and Gravets ...	190,000	145,500
Dumbara and Lower Héwaheṭa ...		
Tumpane and Harrispattu ...	17,000	8,750
Yaṭinuwara and Uḍunuwara ...	12,500	9,900
Uḍapalata and Upper Bulatgama ...	120,000	190,000
Nuwara Eliya, No. 2 Division ...	109,000	
Do. No. 1 do. ...		
Mátalé District ...	58,000	40,500
Badulla do. ...	75,000	56,750
Total ...	Rs. 581,500	451,400

I would here again call attention to the remarks contained in my last two Administration Reports on the advisability of an Excise Duty in place of the sale of the rents.

The receipts and expenditure on account of Timber in the Central Province for the year 1880 were as follows :—

RECEIPTS.

Particulars of Receipts.	Kandy. Rs.	cts.	Badulla. Rs.	cts.	Mátalé. Rs.	cts.	Nuwara Eliya. Rs.	cts.	Total. Rs.	cts.
To amount of arrears recovered on account of timber sold in previous years	—		845	90	220	0	2	88	1,068	78
Do. felled without license and confiscated ...	95	77	170	93	11	62	16	0	294	32
Do. Public Departments	—		—		—		16	2	16	2
Do. sold by public auction	50	0	—		541	59	—		591	59
Royalty on timber felled by private parties ..	37	40	149	80	350	59	127	7	664	86
Value of timber destroyed by hén cultivation ...	—		—		—		—		—	
Amount due on Timber sold.										
Due by Provincial Road Committee ...	—		—		318	75	—		318	75
Due by private parties, as per return for December, 1880	—		250	40	—		—		250	40
Estimated Value of Timber in hand on 31st December, 1880.										
At Dambulu-oya depôt	—		—		960	0	—		960	0
At Ragedara do.	—		—		8,000	0	—		8,000	0
At Galwela do.	—		—		5,600	0	—		5,600	0
At Puwakpitiya do.	—		—		4,000	0	—		4,000	0
At Beligamuwa do.	—		—		500	0	—		500	0
Total—Rs.	183	17	1,417	3	20,502	55	161	97	22,264	72
Amount over expended	1,246	83	—		1,006	10	—		2,252	93
								Total — Rs.	24,517	65

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

KANDY.

EXPENDITURE.

	Kandy	Badulla.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
	Rs. cts.	Rs cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Pay of Forester, January to December, 1880 ...	1,430 0*	500 0	1,250 0	—	3,180 0
Travelling allowance of do.	—	—	180 0	—	180 0
Pay of overseers	—	—	—	—	—
Do. kanganies	—	—	—	—	—
Do. coolies	—	37 38	—	—	37 38
Amount paid for felling and removing timber to Government depôts	—	—	—	—	—
Pay of guardian of Alutwalawwe timber depôt, July to September, 1880, at Rs. 15 ..	—	45 0	—	—	45 0
Labourers employed in stamping Ebony ...	—	—	514 0	—	514 0
Transport of Ebony	—	—	32 0	—	32 0
Value of grant Rs 2·50, 13 handles for hammers Rs. 3·90, value of stamps Rs. 78·50 ...	—	—	84 90	—	84 90
For thatching Ebony at Ragedara depôt ...	—	—	69 0	—	69 0
Total—Rs	1,430 0	582 38	2,129 90	—	4,142 28
By balance in favour of Forest Department on actual transactions	—	584 25	—	161 97	746 22
Amount to be recovered on account timber sold ..	—	250 40	318 75	—	569 15
Estimated value of cut timber lying in depôts ...	—	—	19,060 0	—	19,060 0
Total—Rs.	—	834 65	19,378 75	161 97	24,517 65

Pay of one Forester, January, to June, 1880 .. Rs. 1,180
Pay of two Superintendents of Minor Roads, who now perform the work, July to December, 1880 ... ,, 250 } Rs 1,430

Licenses.—The liquor and hotel licenses issued in 1880 by the Government Agent, Kandy, were as follows :– 34 to sell by the glass, 29 to sell by the bottle, and 3 to keep hotels. I am of opinion that the fee for licenses to sell by the glass is far too small in many places. The privilege is very much sought after; it is frequently a very valuable one; and the profit made by the holder is out of all proportion to the Stamp Duty he has to pay for his license.

Toll Rents.—The sales for the last ten years are as under :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1871 ...	131,650	1876 ...	166,736
1872 ...	133,192	1877 ...	175,910
1873 ...	161,152	1878 ...	157,010
1874 ...	166,955	1879 ...	150,550
1875 ...	170,726	1880 ...	120,560

Stamps.—The stamps sold at the Kandy Kachchéri during 1879 and 1880 were :—

	1879. Rs. cts.		1880. Rs. cts.
General stamps	160,651 55	...	130,799 90
Do. issued to register Crown grants, &c.	1,965 0	...	1,813 0
Foreign Bill stamps	130 50	...	59 40
Postage stamps	57,321 88	...	54,109 45
Telegraph stamps	—	...	10,399 25
Total—Rs.	220,068 93		197,181 0

The decrease is due to the universal financial depression, and the consequent stagnation of business generally.

Weather.—The weather was very unfavourable during the commencement of the year, and the failure in the coffee crop was in a great measure due to it.

I annex a return of meteorological observations taken at the Survey Office, Kandy, during 1880, 1,650 feet above the level of the sea.

Latitude 7° 17′ 0″ *north*. *Longitude* 80° 37′ 30″ *east*.

Month.	Barometer.			Temperature		Rainfall.		
	Adopted mean reading for the month.	Highest reading in the month.	Lowest reading in the month.	Highest reading of the air for the month.	Lowest reading of the air.	Total rainfall during the month.	Mean reading for the month.	No. of days rain fell.
January ...	28·247	28·362	28·124	81·2	59·4	3·00	0·09	7
February ...	·250	·360	·130	82·8	68·0	3·41	0·11	8
March ..	·244	·381	·097	84·6	65·0	5·54	0·18	17
April ...	205	·323	·091	83·4	73·0	4·49	0·14	11
May .	·171	·270	·055	84·5	74·0	5·33	0·17	15
June ...	170	·323	·069	81·5	74·0	1·83	0·06	17
July ..	226	·307	·092	80·4	72·2	7 61	0·24	29
August ...	·207	·302	·083	81·4	69·5	6·99	0·22	15
September ...	·233	·325	·112	81·2	72·2	3·12	0·10	17
October ...	·245	·358	·133	82·2	71·3	13·84	0 44	22
November ...	·247	372	·122	82·0	71·0	6·82	0·22	20
December ...	·297	·422	·197	82 5	70·0	4·83	0 15	12
Sums...	338·742	340·105	337·285	987·7	839·6	66·81	2·12	190
Mean reading for the year	28·228	28 342	28 107	82·3	69·9	5·56	0·17	15

Health.—The health of the Kandy district was, on the whole, good. There was no epidemic of any sort, and little or no distress anywhere.

Cattle.—There was a slight attack of disease in two districts, but the effect was confined within a small area, and the attack soon passed away.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.—The marriages, births, and deaths registered in the Central Province during the year 1880 were as follows :—

DISTRICTS.	Under the Ord. 3 of 1870.	Under the Ord. 13 of 1863	Births	Deaths.
Kandy ...	408 ...	221 ...	5,792 ...	5,517
Mátalé ...	122 ...	30 ...	2,751 ...	2,386
Badulla ...	205 ...	31 ...	4,261 ...	3,823
Nuwara Eliya	1,382 ...	33 ...	1,613 ...	1,494
TOTAL ..	2,117	315	14,417	13,220

The following is a return of divorce cases instituted and registered in the Central Province under Ordinance No. 3 of 1870 during the year 1880 :—

DIVORCE CASES.	Kandy.	Badulla.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
Pending on 31st December, 1879 ...	116 ...	2 ...	8 ...	2 ...	128
Instituted during the year ...	56 ...	36 ...	39 ...	3 ...	134
Divorce allowed and registered ...	0 ...	10 ...	15 ...	0 ...	25
Cases struck off the roll ...	0 ...	11 ...	6 ...	2 ..	19
Cases amicably settled ...	7 ...	0 ...	0 ...	1 ...	8
Divorce rejected ...	6 ...	0 ...	2 ...	0 ...	8
Pending on 31st December, 1880 ...	159* ...	17 ...	24 ...	2 ...	202

* Of these cases, many were postponed in order to allow parties time to settle their matrimonial differences by amicable arrangement.

Gansabháwas.—I annex a return of communal works done and schools kept up under the Village Council Ordinance during the year 1880 :—

DISTRICT.		No. of roads repaired.	No. of ambalams repaired.	No. of wells, &c., repaired.	No. of bridges edandas, &c., repaired.	No. of schools.
Kandy proper...	Udunuwara ...	111 ...	22 ...	15 ...	1 ...	6
	Upper Dumbara...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	3
	Lower Dumbura...	138 ...	54 ...	33 ...	4 ...	8
Badulla ...	Udukinda ...	17 ..	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	—
Mátalé—*Nil.*						
Nuwara Eliya—*Nil.*						
	Total ...	266	77	49	6	17

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

KANDY.

And a return of work done by the Presidents during the year 1880 :—

Districts.		Institutions.		Decisions.		Pendings.	
		Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
Kandy Proper...	Udunuwara ...	704	1,013	620	921	84	92
	Upper Dumbara	653	501	482	410	171	91
	Lower Dumbara	1,490	1,212	1,216	1,016	274	196
Badulla ...	Udukinda ...	413	342	328	289	85	53
Mátalé ...	Mátalé North ...	1,201	653	1,115	401	86	252
	Do. East .	1,238	524	1,027	452	211	72
Nuwara Eliya...	Uda Hewáheta	797	699	725	628	72	71
	Walapané ...	351	531	326	502	25	29
	Kotmalé ...	312	398	242	314	70	84
	Total ...	7,159	5,373	6,081	4,033	1,078	940

Irrigation.—I append a list of works proposed in the several Districts, showing those that have been sanctioned and those that have had to be deferred for want of funds.

Badulla.—Anicut across the Badulu-oya, estimate 3,240 rupees, sanctioned 29th June, 1880, letter No. 519. Uma-oya, Badulla ; deferred for want of funds. Colonial Secretary's letter No. 931 of 1st November, 1880.

Mátalé.—Kalugalawewa tank at Gallewala, deferred ; Colonial Secretary's letter 850 of 12th October, 1880. Rotawewa tank, Mátalé, estimate 5,160 rupees, deferred. Colonial Secretary's letter 195 of 24th February, 1881.

Medical Aid.—I annex a statement showing the several Medical Aid Districts and the amount that was collected in each during 1879 and 1880, together with the acreage on which the assessment was levied :—

	Name of District.	1879. Acreage.	1879. Amount collected. Rs.	cts.	1880. Acreage.	1880. Amount collected. Rs.	cts.
1	Ambagamuwa, &c. ...	23,944	23,204	72	22,928	8,478	29
2	Badulla ...	14,685	19 051	15	14,549	14,726	42
3	Dikoya ...	25,785	31,351	12	28,041	19,457	94
4	Dolosbágé, &c. ...	16,220	17,107	99	13,085	4,393	63
5	Dumbara ...	7,165	12,294	89	7,040¼	6,610	62
6	Hantané, &c. ...	12,020	14,358	97	11,154	6,237	17
7	Haputalé ...	16,776	12,856	74	16,968	5,896	95
8	Héwáheta ...	9,535	12.429	8	9,520⅞	7,700	80
9	Hunasgiriya ...	7,219	8,558	91	6.767	4,107	10
10	Kelébokka, &c. ..	11,112	12,981	24	10,777	3,654	47
11	Lindula, &c. ...	45,208	42,141	10	4,5051½	39,072	79
12	Madulsíma ...	7,662	6,037	24	8,205	5,830	99
13	Maskeliya ...	20,323	17,762	77	19,560	9,501	80
14	Mátalé East ...	9,046	10,932	73	7,378	282	29
15	Mátalé West ...	12,694	11,505	70	11,102½	5,886	67
16	Maturata ..	5,736	2,756	92	7,595½	5,164	89
17	Pussellawa ...	10,498	9,587	18	10,827	6,882	11
18	Ramboda, &c ...	6,744	12,461	38	8,272	2,363	10
19	Rangalla, &c. ...	8,386	8,384	32	7,[illegible]48	5,983	91
20	Uda Pussellawa ...	7,540	10,683	85	10,609	9,287	30
	TOTAL ...	278,298	296,448	0	277,278⅞	171,519	84

A new Ordinance was passed during the sessions which it was hoped would remedy existing defects, but, contrary to expectation, some clauses of it were very generally condemned by the planting community, and may have to undergo amendment.

Cooly Labourers on Estates.—I add a statement of cooly labourers on estates in the Central Province, as given in the usual estate returns for 1880 :—

Districts. 1st *Quarter*, 1880.	Number of Estates.	Number of Immigrants.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.
Kandy ...	425 ...	49,690 ...	266 ...	239
Badulla ...	170 ...	24,369 ...	97 ...	68
Nuwara Eliya ...	120 ...	19,847 ...	96 ...	76
Mátalé ...	53 ...	4,246 ...	24 ..	28

DISTRICTS.	Number of Estates.	Number of Immigrants.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.
2nd Quarter, 1880.				
Kandy	517	53,525	358	317
Badulla	172	25,676	107	79
Nuwara Eliya	131	22,163	151	96
Mátalé	26	2,299	17	14
3rd Quarter, 1880.				
Kandy	450	44,261	390	228
Badulla	183	24,312	119	108
Nuwara Eliya	156	21,141	199	115
Mátalé	20	1,587	11	5
4th Quarter, 1880.				
Kandy	443	44,130	430	268
Badulla	191	25,284	136	109
Nuwara Eliya	156	21,391	243	97
Mátalé	31	2,765	35	26
	3,244	386,686	2,679	1,873

I, however, consider these returns to be very fallacious and unreliable, and that they will continue to be so until more stringent rules are adopted to insure their accuracy.

Road Committee.—The receipts and expenditure under the Road Ordinance for the years 1879 and 1880 were as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	Receipts, including balance of former years				Expenditure.			
	1879.		1880.		1879.		1880.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Kandy	98,606	57	100,540	71	64,378	27	60,579	59
Badulla	37,476	4	30,844	51	32,637	73	28,103	71
Nuwara Eliya	13,005	51	9,213	54	11,629	15	5,412	52
Mátalé	22,495	35	18,037	31	21,417	12	17,085	6
Total	171,583	47	158,636	7	130,062	27	111,180	88

And here I may be permitted to suggest that some alteration should be adopted in the Ordinance under which the road tax is recovered. It is at present a most difficult impost to collect, and has been, and is, very generally evaded. Owing, however, to the adoption of more stringent measures for its collection, the recoveries in the Kandy districts in 1880 were larger than in previous years, but the amount of correspondence and vexation they entailed is almost inconceivable.

The general account of receipts and expenditure of commutation money under the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, and of rest-house collections, in the Central Province during the year 1880, is detailed below:—

Receipts.	Amount. Rs.	cts.
To amount of commutation collected	91,302	86
Do. labour furnished	1,361	25
Do. balance of former years	36,481	19
Do. arrears of commutation collected	15,812	7
Do. rest-house collections	8,808	40
Do. realized by sale of old rest-house furniture	170	45
Do. unexpended balance on principal roads	614	8
Do. miscellaneous receipts	4,085	77
TOTAL—Rs.	158,636	7

Expenditure.	Amount. Rs.	cts.
By amount paid for principal roads	36,961	50
Do. rest-houses	7,465	47
Do. minor roads	32,157	20
By labour furnished for minor roads	1,361	25
By amount paid for ferry-boats	1,021	34
Do. Road Committee establishments	15,503	95
Do. Division Officers' salaries	1,412	50
Do. commission on collections	4,564	37
Do. Ratémahatmayás for inspecting roads	423	0
Do. Local Board, Badulla	450	0
Do. rest-house keepers' salaries	5,098	32
Do. rest-house furniture	1,986	33
Do. tax on Committee buildings	258	25
By unexpended balance on principal roads paid on account of rest-houses	342	42
By miscellaneous expenditure	2,174	98
	111,180	88
Balance	47,455	19
TOTAL—Rs.	158,636	7

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

KANDY.

The grant-in-aid towards the upkeep and construction of roads was as follows :—

	Roads.	No. of Estimate.	Length of Road.	Government Moiety.		Toll Rents.		Private Contributions.	
			Miles.	Rs.	cts.	Rs	cts.	Rs.	cts.
1	Upkeep, Dimbula road	149	25·57	32,504	0	...		32,504	0
2	Do. Dikoya road	150	26·41	30,513	0	...		30,513	0
3	Do. Pundalu-oya road	151	9·25	3,469	0	1,200	0	2,269	0
4	Do. Pupuressa road	152	10	3,459	0	800	0	2,659	0
5	Do. Dótalé road	153	10·25	6,150	0	...		6,150	0
6	Do. Madulkçlé to Kabaragala ...	154	3·25	975	0	...		975	0
7	Do. Madulkçlé to Bambara-ella ...	155	7·75	5,425	0	...		5,425	0
8	Do. Deltota road	157	19	10,034	0	2,550	0	7,484	0
9	Do. Kotagal-oya road ...	158	2·07	1,240	0	...		1,240	0
10	Do. Belgravia bridge road ...	159	27	165	0	...		165	0
11	Do. Maskeliya road	160	10·33	8,264	0	...		8,264	0
12	Do. Lorne road	161	5·85	2,740	0	...		2,740	0
13	Do. Walaha road	162	1·91	1,146	0	...		1,146	0
14	Do. Wanarújah road	179	2·50	1,255	0	...		1,255	0
15	Do. Bathford Valley road ...	182	4·25	2,550	0	...		2,550	0
16	Do. Railway Gorge road ...	183	3	1,800	0	...		1,800	0
17	Do. Dolosbágé road (2nd section) ...	185	6·25	3,750	0	...		3,750	0
18	Do. Brownlow to Laxapana ...	192	1	500	0	...		500	0
19	Do. Dimbula road between the Agras and Coffee Company's Land ...	193	6·01	3,000	0	...		3,000	0
20	Do. Kandapola-Uda Pussçlláwa road	194	6	3,000	0	...		3,000	0
21	Compensation for Bathford road ...	..	...	7,390	0	...		7,390	0
22	Compensation for S. E. Uda Pussçlláwa road	...	...	6,780	14½	...		6,780	14½
23	Extension, Uda Pussçlláwa road ...	...	...	71,426	91	...		71,426	91
	Total ...	...	...	207,536	5½	4,550	0	202,986	5

The expenditure incurred in the construction and repair of rest-houses in the Central Province during 1880 was:—

	Rs.	cts.
Kandy	3,528	7
Badulla	7,465	47
Mátalé	572	80
Nuwara Eliya ...	2,000	0
Total—Rs.	13,566	34

Minor Roads.—The condition of the minor roads showed a marked improvement on that of previous years, as, owing to increased funds, the District Road Committee were in a position to execute many permanent works and to give larger votes than usual for upkeep and repairs.

Kandy Kachcheri,
15th June, 1881.

F. B. TEMPLER,
Government Agent.

RETURNS FURNISHED BY THE ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENT OF THE BADULLA DISTRICT.

A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue collected in the Badulla District during 1879 and 1880.

Heads of Service.	1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Arrears of Revenue of former years ..	44,242 62	46,848 26	2,605 64	—
Land Sales	339,445 81	227,317 70	—	112,128 11
Land Revenue.				
Paddy rented and commuted	5,467 88	6,493 40	1,025 52	—
Fine Grain	—	—	—	—
Sundries	129 0	282 75	153 75	—
Rents exclusive of Lands.				
Tolls	23,962 4	17,156 41	—	6,805 63
Rent on Government buildings and houses ...	867 0	400 0	—	467 0
Licenses.				
Arrack, rum, and toddy	64,055 72	74,406 62	10,350 90	—
Stamps.				
Postage	11,784 80	12,647 26	862 46	—
General, &c.	30,356 89	32,320 73	1,963 84	—
Taxes on immoveable property within Towns ...	2,395 98	2,003 83	—	392 15
Postage	168 33	192 12	23 79	—
Fines and Forfeitures	1,451 33	2,874 12	1,422 79	—
Sale of Government Property.				
Timber	1,453 10	1,166 63	—	286 47
Sundries	82 80	160 81	78 1	—
Reimbursements.				
School Fees	270 72	307 79	37 7	—
Survey Fees	6,911 60	10,561 20	3,649 60	—
Sundries	1,884 46	1,266 92	—	617 54
Miscellaneous	925 82	697 82	—	228 0
Interest	566 79	1,024 0	457 21	—
Special Receipts	1,270 10	1,223 52	—	46 58
TOTAL — Rs.	537,692 79	439,351 89	22,630 58	120,971 48

B.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Expenditure of the Badulla District for the years 1879 and 1880.

	1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Salaries, Fixed Establishment	34,170 72	35,941 29	1,770 57	—
Do. Provisional and Temporary ...	6,138 62	6,833 45	694 83	—
Office Contingencies	371 55	1,277 77	906 22	—
Pensions	1,038 17	833 17	—	205 0
Revenue Services	3,292 69	3,888 31	595 62	—
Administration of Justice	701 37	2,445 17	1,743 80	—
Hospitals	11,272 53	9,517 42	—	1,755 11
Charitable Allowances	4,178 36	102 0	—	4,076 36
Police and Jails...	4,969 78	7,918 65	2,948 87	—
Rent	300 0	562 75	262 75	—
Transport	2,866 15	2,375 25	—	490 90
Miscellaneous	1,696 92	105 0	—	1,591 92
Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c. ...	—	—	—	—
Immigration	120 0	403 26	283 26	—
Total — Rs.	71,116 86	72,203 49	9,205 92	8,119 29

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

BADULLA.

C.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments at the Badulla Kachcheri for the year 1880.

	Receipts. Rs.	cts.	Payment. Rs.	cts.
January	15,869	45	3,222	66
February	8,701	24	4,591	91
March	9,448	97	4,916	59
April	7,475	57	4,871	43
May	7,260	73	5,492	52
June	12,61[illegible]	21	5,211	10
July	13,224	96	5,095	82
August	11,104	50	4,734	32
September	13,089	88	5,412	66
October	18,765	90	5,236	2
November	12,384	88	3,752	93
December	10,637	33	19,665	53
Total — Rs.	140,581	62	72,203	49

D.

STATEMENT of Land situated in the Badulla District sold at the Kandy Kachchéri during the year 1880.

Date of Sale. 1880.	No. of Lot.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Value of Land realized by Sale. Rs.	cts.
May 12	7,385	237	0	0	13,500	0
Do.	7,386	122	0	0	6,000	0
Do.	7,386½	126	0	0	6,500	0
Do.	7,386¼	67	3	0	3,200	0
Do.	7,387	111	2	0	5,200	0
Do.	7,388	192	1	0	6,300	0
Do.	7,389	194	2	0	20,100	0
Do.	7,390	227	1	0	19,000	0
Do.	7,391	240	1	30	7,000	0
Do.	7,392	448	0	0	20,200	0
Do.	7,393	157	0	0	3,300	0
Do.	7,394	148	1	0	10,100	0
Do.	7,395	304	0	0	21,250	0
Do.	7,396	311	2	0	25,150	0
Do.	7,397	183	1	0	15,000	0
Do.	7,800	73	1	20	850	0
Do.	7,801	0	2	4	15	0
Do.	7,802	68	3	30	1,600	0
Do.	7,803	170	0	0	4,050	0
Do.	7,657	239	1	0	2,500	0
Do.	7,658	37	1	20	410	0
Do.	7,660	92	1	0	5,520	0
Do.	7,663	13	2	0	150	0
Do.	7,664	65	3	0	1,000	0
August 25	7,586	104	2	0	1,060	0
Do.	7,587	54	1	24	560	0
Do.	R 278	2	3	33	40	0
Do.	S 278	29	1	0	310	0
Do.	T 278	0	1	39	6	0
September 29	7,659	60	0	0	610	0
Do.	7,661	59	2	0	610	0
Do.	7,662	61	0	0	620	0
October 12	7,503	1	3	0	105	0
Do. 13	7,938	141	0	0	1,420	0
December 8	8,029	201	0	0	2,020	0
Do.	7,937	235	2	0	2,370	0
				Total...Rs.	207,626	0

	Rs.	cts.
Amount of Survey Fees ...	7,266	90
Do. Deed Fees ...	620	50
Do. Stamp Fees ...	1,099	75
Do. Registration Fees	349	50

H. HAY CAMERON,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

Badulla, 13th June, 1881.

REPORT ON THE MATALE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1880.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

MÁTALÉ.

THE revenue of the Mátalé District collected during the year 1880 amounted to 121,554 rupees and 77 cents, and the expenditure to 47,366 rupees and 64 cents. I append a comparative statement for 1879 and 1880, from which it will appear that last year's revenue fell short by 15,000 rupees, while the expenditure was only 1,000 rupees less than in 1879. To explain this fall in the revenue I will take the heads of service *seriatim*.

Land Sales gave 1,300 rupees less than in the previous year.

Rents were lower by nearly 700 rupees, a loss attributable to the smaller amounts offered for the toll rents.

Stamps, including *postage*, fell by 2,500 rupees, for which no reason can be given.

Assessment tax brought in about 800 rupees less than in 1879. This is due to the collector having been at one time ill, and at another detained as a witness in the Supreme Court for six weeks.

Miscellaneous shows a decrease of 4,600 rupees; but this is not a real loss, as the unusually high figures for 1879 were caused by the transfer to revenue in that year of lapsed deposits.

Arrears of Revenue gave about 6,400 rupees less in 1880 than in the previous year, because the exertions made in 1879 left a correspondingly small sum to recover.

The comparative statement of expenditure requires no explanation. There is but one apparent increase, viz., under the head *Administration of Justice*, and this is accounted for by the transfer of the pay of the Village Tribunal Presidents to that head of service from *Miscellaneous*, which therefore shows a corresponding decrease.

It is noticeable that the revenue has been steadily decreasing for the last five years; and that in 1880 it was 48,000 rupees less than in 1876.

Of this decrease, nearly 35,000 rupees is under the head *Licenses*, and is accounted for by the fall in the value of the arrack rent. The other large items are *Stamps*, the sale of which has fallen by 8,750; and *Fines*, which have fallen 4,300 rupees.

It was hoped that in 1880 the revenue would be considerably increased by the sale of ebony felled in Mátalé North under contracts; but the market was so low that it was thought better to reserve the timber for a time. I regret to say, however, that the market price has not yet risen, and the timber has had to be sold at a very low price—less than one-third of what ebony fetched in 1878.

The only means that I can see of checking the steady fall in the revenue is for Government to lay out some money on the improvement of paddy cultivation, for which there is abundant room in the District. Only one step has been made in this direction—the inspection of the Mátalé North tanks by Mr. Brunton, and the survey of part of the land irrigable under Dáskiri Amuna in Laggala; but the unsatisfactory state of the revenue of the Colony has caused the postponement of all large works. I hope that it will be possible this year and next year to make a further advance towards bringing into cultivation the immense tracts which, without doubt, were once covered with fertile paddy fields and prosperous villages, but which have long been abandoned.

Improvements in irrigation will, moreover, make it possible rigidly to enforce the right of the Crown to chena lands, which cannot now be done without endangering the food supply in the extremities of the District.

The only work of importance completed during the year 1880 was the Mátalé railway, which was opened in October.

The new cemetery was also completed, and may possibly be of use at a future time, when the prejudices of the native population, especially the Muhammadans, have been overcome.

The Village Tribunals in Mátalé North and East are working well, but the latter has been much crippled by the delay in obtaining the sanction of Government to rules passed by the inhabitants. Some rules will, however, now be passed very shortly.

I append a statement of the work done by the two tribunals during the year, and of the receipts and payments for the same period. The excess of payments over receipts in Mátalé East is due to the absence of rules, which of course will create certain offences.

The health of the people during 1880 was, on the whole, good, and their fields and chenas gave them a sufficiency of food. The coffee crops, on the other hand, almost entirely failed both on plantations and in native gardens.

Some advance has been made in the cultivation of new products on existing estates and on two pieces of land granted by Government for the purpose, one at Nalanda and the other near Galéwela on the Dambulla-Kurunégala road. The former will no doubt succeed. It can hardly, indeed, be called an experiment, for the piece of land which has been cleared—about 25 acres—is of first-rate quality, and in the adjoining land purchased from Government cocoa is growing well.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

MÁTALÉ.

The Mala-oya grant, on the other hand, near Galéwala, is a real experiment, and, considering the scarcity of water, I should think a doubtful one. Mr. George Wall is trying various new products on the land, and if he succeeds there is little doubt of a considerable quantity of Government land becoming saleable. One other grant has been promised at the 52nd mile on the Trincomalee-road, but nothing has been done there yet.

The roads in the District were, as far as the funds at the disposal of the District Road Committee would admit, kept in repair, and considerable advance was made in the improvement, or almost re-formation, of the important minor road from Golahenwatta to Galéwela, which, running nearly parallel to the North road and west of it, unites the roads from Kurunégala to Mátalé and Dambulla, and which, when completed, will give facilities for transport to the cultivators of Wahakótté and other fertile villages.

H. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Government Agent.

Mátalé, 20th June, 1881.

A.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Revenue of the Mátalé District for the years 1879 and 1880.

	1879. Rs.	cts.	1880. Rs.	cts.
Land Sales ...	7,544	33	6,251	38
Land Revenue ...	22,969	12	22,993	73
Rents exclusive of Lands ...	11,756	28	11,092	14
Licenses ..	50,530	22	50,7[illegible]8	36
Stamps	20,335	78	13,610	25
Taxes (Assessment) ...	2,911	91	2,096	78
Postage	—		4,273	33
Fines and Forfeitures ...	1,466	3	2,258	69
Sale of Government Property ...	1,072	60	1,130	15
Reimbursement ..	1,813	23	1,669	98
Special Receipts... ...	195	28	104	25
Miscellaneous	6,306	78	1,650	12
Arrears of Revenue ...	9,929	79	3,504	19
Interest	389	48	211	42
Total—Rs.	137,220	83	121,554	77

B.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Expenditure of the Mátalé District for the years 1879 and 1880.

	1879. Rs	cts.	1880. Rs.	cts.
Fixed Salaries	15,345	82	16,830	22
Provisional and Temporary Salaries ...	4,930	0	5,906	30
Allowances	—		—	
Office Contingencies	148	71	171	75
Services, exclusive of Establishments.				
Pensions and Retired Allowances	198	0	198	0
Revenue Services	2,058	62	2,065	42
Administration of Justice ...	315	50	2,830	52
Ecclesiastical	—		—	
Charitable Allowances	619	37	241	0
Education	—		—	
Hospitals	16,183	10	13,867	52
Police and Jails	2,890	25	2,050	16
Rent	240	0	180	0
Transport	1,753	85	1,675	0
Miscellaneous	2,528	98	196	75
Immigration	1,224	0	1,154	0
Total—Rs.	48,436	20	47,366	64

C.

ANNUAL Return of Work done by the Village Tribunals of Mátalé North and Mátalé East during the year 1880.

	Mátalé North.	Mátalé East.
President	W. A. Dullewa ...	S. Ratwatte
Salary	Rs. 1,200 ...	Rs. 1,200
Staff	One clerk and two peons ...	One clerk and two peons

G.—*continued.*

	Mátalé North.	Mátalé East.
Institutions:		
Civil	1,201	1,238
Criminal	653	524
Amicable settlements under Section 23:		
Civil	271	101
Criminal	159	77
Decisions:		
Breach of Village Committee Rules	288	—
Irrigation	6	—
Civil:		
Money	1,115	1,021
Land	94	6
By consent	22	145
Criminal:		
Assault	213	366
Theft	133	57
Malicious injury	37	—
Cattle trespass	—	11
Maintenance	18	18
Appeals:		
To Assistant Government Agent:		
Confirmed { Civil	17	15
Confirmed { Criminal	13	5
Set aside { Civil	4	2
Set aside { Criminal	2	4
From Govt. Agent to Governor and Executive Council: *Nil.*		

	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Receipts	827 20	636 50
Payments	808 73	744 73

H. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1880.

NUWARA ELIYA.

REVENUE.

THE revenue of 1880 amounted to 160,174 rupees and 89½ cents, being almost identical with the sum recovered during the previous year, as will be seen from the comparative statement annexed; but though the totals of the two years are so near to each other the separate items show considerable variation, and I think that those which denote an increase give more cause for satisfaction than those making a decrease do for unfavourable conclusions as to the state of the District and its prospects.

The decrease under the head of "Land Sales" is not to be deplored. It results chiefly from the very salutary precaution adopted by the Government, which restricts the sale of forest lands to altitudes under 5,000 feet.

The diminution under the head of "Land Revenue," though it would appear at first sight to present a discouraging aspect, is not really an indication of depression, for it is more than counterbalanced by the increased collections of arrears of revenue, and the total receipts of paddy tax, taking both arrears and current revenue together, are this year considerably in advance of 1879.

The decrease under the head of "Stamps and Postal Receipts" is unimportant, being caused mainly by the fact that stamp vendors have lately found it more convenient to draw their supplies from Kandy, where there is always an officer in the Kachchéri, than from this station, where the absence of the Assistant Government Agent on circuit frequently entails an unexpected delay in the satisfaction of their demands.

EXPENDITURE.

The increased expenditure under the head of "Administration of Justice" and the decrease under that of "Miscellaneous" are balanced by each other, and are both caused by the transfer of the cost of village tribunals from the one account to the other The actual decrease in the expenditure of the year is under the heads of "Hospitals" and "Police and Jails;" the former resulting from more economical administration, and the latter chiefly from a diminution of the number of prisoners located in this jail.

KANDYAN MARRIAGES.

The subjoined statistics in reference to the registration of marriages amongst the Kandyans will no doubt be scanned with interest, evidencing as they do the progress of civilization, if not the spread of morality, amongst the people.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

NUWARA ELIYA.

STATEMENT of Kandyan Marriages registered in the past Three Years.

	1878.	1879	1880.
Uḍa Héwâhoṭa	22 ...	56 ...	648
Walapané	66 ...	25 ...	309
Kotmalé	4 ...	131 ...	425
Total ...	92	212	1,382

The increase shown in the past year is due merely to the registration of existing unions of over two years in duration, and I think it is a subject for gratulation that so many should have been induced to avail themselves of the privilege which gives to their women the rights of wives, and to their children a legal title to their inheritance, and which emphasizes the distinction between the lawful spouse and the concubine who holds her position during the will and pleasure of her master. I had been led to think that the neglect to conform with the provisions of the Marriage Ordinance resulted more from laziness and indifference than from any repugnance ; and such has been shown to be the case, when the slight extra stimulus of my announcement that such marriages would be registered before me personally, when on circuit, was sufficient to induce hundreds to avail themselves of the opportunity. I am aware that the marriage tie is regarded more highly by the Siṇhalese than by Western nations, and that the law has made it more easy of dissolution. I should not, therefore, desire to press the registration of *new* marriages or to interfere in any way with the spontaneous inclinations of the parties, which I feel assured will speedily tend towards a practice which it is my endeavour to make "fashionable" as well as reputable ; but it may be presumed that after a duration of two years such unions are likely to prove permanent, and it has seemed to me desirable that the parties should then be invited to enjoy the privileges which registration secures to them. I am aware that in some sections of the Kandyan Provinces divorce is almost as common as marriage, and that the privileges of either ceremony are extended with equal freedom to the public. I am happy, however, to be able to say that in this District such has not been the case, and that against the 3,267 marriages registered since 1871 only 24 divorces are recorded.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

A statement of the receipts of this committee is annexed together with a table showing the amount expended during the year on each minor road in the District.

The contemplated junction of the roads from Kandy to Walapané and from Badulla to Umá-oya has been carried out, the bridle-path connecting the two cart roads being 25 miles in length and the whole distance between Kandy and Badulla only 67 miles, soon to be still further abridged by a short cut from Rikil Ligasgoda to Munwatta. The lower Badulla road is also being opened by Government ; but though this trace will save much in distance, I think it is a great question whether it will be preferred by either Europeans or natives to the longer route through more healthy and more frequented tracts.

LOCAL BOARD.

The Local Board of Nuwara Eliya is a thriving and successful institution. The town is clean and the roads and bridges are in good repair. A substantial and commodious slaughter-house is in course of construction, but this work would have been postponed in favour of the much more essential requisite of supplying pure water to the bazaars, had not the Board been led to hope a much more complete and costly scheme for the purpose than they could themselves have ventured to undertake was this year to be executed for them by Government at the expense of the general revenue. It is well to note, and it should be borne in mind, that whilst every other Board has received from Government some material encouragement in the shape of a fountain, a canal, or some substantial improvement in the roading or draining of the town, Nuwara Eliya has as yet been left to depend entirely on its own resources. I venture here to record a hope that it may not long enjoy this invidious individuality.

H. HAY CAMERON,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

A.

THE following is a Comparative Table of the Revenue of 1879 and 1880.

	1879.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Arrears of Revenue outstanding on 1st January ...	19,243	58	28,313	60½	—		—	
Arrears of former years collected ...	8,697	28½	16,868	8½	8,170	80	—	
Revenue of the Current Year.								
Land Sales	3,841	42	313	0	—		3,528	42
Land Revenue	13,321	6	8,936	77	—		4,384	29
Rent, exclusive of Land	9,277	96	8,145	90	—		1,132	6
Licenses	95,874	67	100,958	61	5,083	94	—	
Stamps	18,898	50	7,398	82	—		—	
Postal	—		8,893	19	—		2,606	49
Taxes	5,928	84½	5,203	36½	—		725	48
Fines and Forfeitures	881	5	434	43	—		446	62
Sale of Government Property ...	731	89	177	49	—		554	40
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government	1,486	36	1,003	30	—		483	6
Miscellaneous	27	19	754	31½	727	12½	—	
Special Receipts	65	41	4	60	—		60	81
Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	1,122	49	1,083	2	—		39	47
	160,154	18	160,174	89½	13,981	86½	13,961	10
Deduct Decrease ...					13,961	10		
Nett Increase ...					20	76½		

B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Expenditure of 1879 and 1880.

	1879.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Salaries	17,469	47	17,464	91	—		4	56
Office Contingencies	114	20	136	43	22	23	—	
Allowances	—		—		—		—	
Pensions	—		—		—		—	
Revenue Services	2,262	34	2,071	28	—		191	6
Administration of Justice	93	25	2,909	24	2,815	99	—	
Charitable Allowances	140	50	189	50	49	0	—	
Immigration	180	0	180	0	—		—	
Hospitals	11,377	78	8,744	18	—		2,633	60
Police and Jails	4,493	6	3,963	11	—		529	95
Rent	—		—		—		—	
Transport	1,129	0	1,185	56	56	56	—	
Lands taken for Government purposes ...	568	74	125	62	—		443	12
Miscellaneous	3,565	59	683	7	—		2,882	52
	41,393	91	37,652	90	2,943	78	6,684	81
Deduct Increase ..							2,943	78
Nett Decrease ...							3,741	3

C.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments at the Nuwara Eliya Kachchéri for 1880.

	Receipts.			Payments.	
	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.
January ...	10,978	64	...	45,535	28
February ...	55,838	30	...	49,037	89
March ...	28,143	90	...	35,107	91
April ...	41,860	24	...	42,805	17
May ...	52,770	39	...	46,725	79
June ...	54,552	87	...	53,565	80
July ...	39,601	90	...	35,398	67
August ...	34,729	87	...	23,048	99
September ...	15,575	87	...	28,546	71
October ...	25,297	76	...	34,279	96
November ...	41,476	62½	...	24,155	85½
December ...	29,737	24	...	39,995	50
	430,563	60½		458,203	52½

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

NUWARA ELIYA.

Appendix.

D.

STATEMENT of Land situated in the Nuwara Eliya District, sold at the Kandy Kachchéri, during the year 1880.

Date of Sale.	No. of Lot.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount realized by Sale.
16th March, 1880 ...	L 155½ ...	0 0 11·50 ...	Rs. 115

	Rs. cts.		Rs cts
Survey Fees ...	2 50	Stamp Fees ...	1 0
Deed Fees ...	4 60	Registration Fees...	2 0

E.

STATEMENT of the Cultivation in the Nuwara Eliya District for the year 1880.

	Paddy.		Fine Grain.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Uda Hewáheta ...	10,900 ...	90,336 ...	2,172 ...	17,300
Walapané ...	4,327 ...	43,270 ...	1,555 ..	10,950
Kotmalé ...	2,389 ..	85,980 ...	48 ...	212
	17,616	219,586	3,775	28,462

F.

RETURN of Work done under the Village Communities Ordinance during 1880.

		Uda Hewáheta.	Walapané.	Kotmalé.
Cases pending on 1st January ...	Civil	47	24	39
	Criminal	41	13	51
Cases instituted during 1880 ...	Civil	750	327	273
	Criminal	658	518	347
Cases decided during 1880 ...	Civil	725	326	242
	Criminal	628	502	314
Cases pending on 31st December ...	Civil	72	25	70
	Criminal	71	29	84

G.

TABLE showing the Number of Cattle and the Number of Deaths amongst them in the year 1880 in the Nuwara Eliya District.

	Number of Cattle.	Number of Deaths.
Uda Hewáheta ...	4,867 ...	293
Walapané ...	4,591 ...	185
Kotmalé ...	1,799 ...	175
	11,257	653

H.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Local Board of Health and Improvement, Nuwara Eliya, for the year 1880.

Revenue.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Total. Rs. cts.
To balance on 31st December, 1879	—	1,269 58
Fines.		
Fines by Police Magistrate ...	68 50	
„ seizure of stray cattle ...	12 0	
		80 50
Licenses.		
Fishing licenses ...	—	4 0
Miscellaneous.		
Petty and incidental collections ...	—	4 0
Rents.		
Rent of encroachments ...	—	5 0
Taxes.		
Assessment tax on lands and houses	1,785 84	
Commutation rate ...	622 50	
Dog tax ...	90 0	
		2,498 34
Total—Rs.		3,861 42

Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Total. Rs cts.
Office Contingencies.		
By office furniture ...	83 80	
„ stationery, books, &c. ...	31 30	
„ printing and miscellaneous expenses ...	56 79	
		171 89
Revenue Services.		
Commission on assessment tax ...	18 11	
Cost of dog collars ...	39 45	
Remuneration to assessors ...	30 0	
		87 56
Public Works.		
Repairs and improvements to roads and bridges ...	—	608 45
Salaries.		
Salary of Secretary, Inspector, and peon ...	—	1,140 0
Sanitary.		
Cost of timber for latrine ...	62 55	
Cost of scavenging the town ...	540 0	
Cost of night soil cart ...	130 0	
Cost of disinfectants ...	25 0	
		757 55
		2,765 45
Balance on 31st December, 1880 ...		1,095 97
Total — Rs.		3,861 42

N.B.—A sum of Rs. 1,435—45 under the head of "Licenses" was not paid by Government until after the close of the year. If this is added, the whole revenue will be Rs. 5,296—87.

The Government has given no help to the Board since its commencement.

I.

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee of Nuwara Eliya for the year 1880.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs.	cts.	Total. Rs.	cts.
Walapané.				
To amount of Commutation recovered ...	1,749	50		
Udapané.				
To amount of Commutation recovered ...	2,432	25		
Maturata and Kohoka.				
To amount of Commutation recovered ..	2,574	0		
Balances of former years.				
Balance on 1st January ...	1,389	29		
Amount of double Commutation recovered	1,275	50		
	2,664	79		
			9,220	54
Total—Rs.			9,220	54

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs	cts.	Total. Rs	cts.
Walapané.				
By 2-3rds Commutation remitted on account of Rest-houses ...	450	0		
Share of Provincial Road Committee Establishment ...	97	0		
Cost of District Road Committee Establishment	80	0		
Repair of Nildandahéna and Hal-garanawa road	70	0		
Do. Suriagahapatana and Maliedde road	50	0		
Do. Hillside and Kandapolla road	135	72		
Do. Udamadura and Nilandehena road	100	0		
			982	72
Udapané.				
By 2-3rds Commutation remitted on account of principal roads and rest-houses	969	0		
Share of Provincial Road Committee Establishment ...	67	0		
Cost of District Road Committee Establishment	80	0		
Cost of cutting short cut to join Lorne road to Lindula bridle-path	11	4		
Part cost of two ferry boats for Halweltota and Nebultota ...	50	0		
Cost of repairing Medakumbura road	176	43		
Refund of Commutation of 4 men of Pallepane-korale	7	0		
			1,360	47
Maturata and Kohoka.				
By 2-3rds Commutation remitted on account of principal roads and rest-houses	1255	0		
Share of Provincial Road Committee Establishment ...	86	0		
Cost of District Road Committee Establishment	80	0		
Repair of Maturata and Waduwawella road	50	0		
Do. Waduwawella and Padiapellella road	50	0		
Do. Elephant Plains and Maturata road	50	0		
Do. Padiapellella and Seaton road	100	0		
Do. Seaton and Uda Pussellawa road	148	62		
Do. Dihepe and Amunumulla road	20	25		
			1,839	87
Balance of former years.				
By cost of repairs of Leangwella and Padiadellella road	113	50		
Do. Kandapolla and Maturata road	242	55		
Do. Nuwara Eliya and Pundalu-oya road	149	11		
Do. Pilgrim's path ...	200	0		
Do. Ramboda and Nainkelinatota	50	0		
Do. Elephant plains and Maturata road	50	0		
Cost of District Road Committee Establishment	250	0		
Miscellaneous Expenses ...	181	30		
			1,236	46
			5,419	52
Balance on 31st December, 1880 — Rs.			3,801	2
Total — Rs.			9,220	54

H. HAY CAMERON,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agen

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, ANURADHAPURA, FOR THE YEAR 1880.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ANURÁDHAPURA.

THE following statement of the revenue for the year, although it shows a total decrease as compared with 1879, discloses a far more satisfactory state of things :—

REVENUE of the North-Central Province from 1874 to 1880.

	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Arrears of Revenue ...	1848	37	546	65	920	15	35	87	104	82	—		—	
Land Sales ...	—		—		—		—		1437	75	2920	75	2528	0
Land Revenue ...	14632	11	31094	51	34777	99	19856	10	46193	34	13833	57	24883	38
Rents, exclusive of Land	2465	40	650	40	772	9	1361	73	1860	40	2031	87	1936	5
Licenses ...	6527	0	11299	4	15269	96	17410	0	16750	0	15050	0	10291	69
Stamps ...	3840	30	3864	37	4404	29	5886	74	4993	72	5643	5	4749	79
Postage ...	43	96	61	96	79	42	81	44	51	84	74	65	70	90
Fines and Forfeitures	2029	56	899	30	1969	91	2090	36	1237	64	934	29	1466	0
Sale of Government Property ...	12524	4	1928	93	3820	12	17349	6	49562	53	94120	40	58002	37
Reimbursements ..	138	52	2098	48	710	32	164	87	860	91	280	13	375	5
Interest ...	10	90	119	58	144	65	4	34	18	98	990	43	38	27
Miscellaneous ...	413	77	1035	10	492	30	1962	33	1252	30	67	58	1631	55
Special Receipts ...	—		—		—		—		13	80	19	65	21	18
Total—Rs.	44473	93	53598	32	63361	20	66202	84	124338	3	135966	27	105994	23

Timber trade.

The decrease is mainly due to the falling off of the timber trade, and the general depression of the money market. It was hardly to be supposed that the very large revenue hitherto derived from timber could be maintained. The competition of other provinces made itself felt in the past year for the first time: the North-Western Province was able to supply large quantities of ebony at the Polgahawela railway station, which were eagerly bought up to the detriment of the Trincomalee sales. The Eastern Province brought very large quantities of fine timber of all sorts to the Trincomalee market. The effect of such large stocks was to decrease the prices to a considerable extent.

Under the head "Licenses" there is a falling off of 4,758 rupees and 31 cents. The revenue under this head is principally derived from the sale of the arrack rent. The scarcity of money, combined with the stoppage of nearly all public works, the Tamil coolies being the chief arrack consumers, were the main causes of the decrease under this head of revenue.

Land revenue.

It is satisfactory to turn from these two items to the head "Land Revenue," which shows an increase over the previous year of 11,049 rupees and 81 cents. The want of seed paddy was much felt throughout the Province at the commencement of the year, and at my request Government advanced 2,632 bushels, the value of which was repaid after the people had reaped their harvest. The whole sum due, amounting to 8,820 rupees, was paid in without necessitating recourse to the law in one single instance.

The revenue would have been far greater had the people not been so crippled by the previous years of drought. Their cattle had died in large numbers, and their food supply was exhausted. Their first endeavours were to procure food in the quickest manner possible, and hén clearing was carried on to the detriment of paddy cultivation, and consequently of the revenue, inasmuch as there is no tax on dry grain. The other heads of revenue need no remark; they show hardly any increase or decrease.

The expenditure gives a decrease of 19,799 rupees and 50 cents, attributable in a great measure to the falling off in the timber sales, since the contractors are paid only after the timber removed to depôt has been sold.

Under the head "Administration of Justice" there is an increase of 5,142 rupees and 76 cents, and under that of "Miscellaneous" there is a corresponding decrease; this is accounted for by the fact that the salaries of Presidents of Village Tribunals were until this year charged against the latter head of service.

EXPENDITURE of the North-Central Province from 1874 to 1880.

	1874	1875	1876	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Fixed Salaries ...	18,970 83	16,901 22	19,401 26	19,544 97	19,588 73	19,818 47	19,457 83
Provisional and Temporary Salaries ..	10,023 41	10,573 39	11,033 82	17,525 71	20,163 16	23,379 24	27,735 43
Office Contingencies ...	3,776 87	1,054 67	1,531 51	1,255 14	650 6	710 32	535 36
Pensions and Retired Allowances ...	—	—	—	240 0	240 0	240 0	240 0
Revenue Services ...	3,279 56	1,174 27	3,056 83	10,487 4	26,128 91	56,162 15	31,834 38
Administration of Justice ..	1,330 11	919 38	509 65	432 74	1,007 12	737 46	5,880 22
Charitable Allowances	—	—	104 0	152 0	61 0	—	—
Hospitals and Sanitation	105 26	304 90	1,385 26	3,997 30	440 77	3 25	611 9
Police and Jails ...	1,278 63	2,016 22	1,814 56	2,894 37	1,221 1	1,244 32	2,203 0
Transport ...	5,141 42	4,076 24	5,591 23	5,786 33	5,064 13	4,853 75	6,288 58
Rent ..	33 33	80 0	—	—	—	—	—
Conveyance of Mails ...	4,539 46	4,938 10	4,868 29	—		—	—
Miscellaneous ...	13,629 94	10,829 94	12,269 76	11,161 58	9,424 71	10,616 3	5,894 56
Refund of Duties ...	—	—	500 0	—	—	—	—
Lands taken for Government Purposes ...	—	—	600 0	—	—	—	—
Immigration ...	6,820 21	7,944 58	8,647 96	12,442 92	13,027 18	11,265 74	8,550 78
Total—Rs.	68,929 3	60,812 91	71,314 13	85,920 10	97,016 78	129,030 73	109,231 23

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on public works of all kinds amounted to 157,306 rupees and 17 cents, as disclosed by the following statement:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.		1880.	
	Expended.	Expended.	Expended	Expended.	Expended.	Voted.	Expended.	Voted.	Expended.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Balance of former years ...	21,580 45	97,085 3	91,298 60	124,565 80	83,360 75	102,288 62	88,592 54½	9,089 20	8,156 97
Supply Bill ...	110,705 35	182,306 61	200,845 61	158,875 31	272,067 22	174,060 51	152,984 83	151,188 11	137,398 68
Supplementary Supply Bill ...	33,492 33	13,301 26	28,853 12	60,050 59	21,575 36	14,786 0	12,027 32½	300 4	300 4
Road Ordinance ...	1,206 1	9,389 45	9,832 16	15,065 18	14,581 46	13,596 10	12,917 29	11,800 0	11,450 48
Surplus Funds Ordinance, 1873 ..	52,493 98	13,406 54	682 57	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—Rs.	219,478 11	315,488 89	331,512 6	358,556 88	391,584 79	304,731 23	266,521 99	172,377 35	157,306 17

STATEMENT of Roads gravelled during the year 1880.

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction.	PARTICULARS.	Length of Road. Miles.	Yards.
	1880.			
197 ...	Jan. 5 ...	Upkeep of Puttalam and Trincomalee road between Kalá-oya and Galkadahena ..	21	1,498
196 ...	„ ...	Do. Central road between Mirisgoni-oya and Galkondamadu ...	66	442
198 ...	„ ...	Do. Kurunégala road between Anurádhapura and Kalá-oya ...	0	50
199 ...	„ ...	Do. Old Central road between Galkulam and Rambéwa ...	2	1,345
195 ...	„ ..	Do. Kandy-Trincomalee road between Migaswewa and Kituluttu ...	4	626
202 ...	„ ...	Do. Inner Circular road ...	0	1,189
203 ..	„ ...	Do. Outer Circular road ...	0	153
204 ...	„ ...	Do. approach roads to public buildings ...	0	500
		For constructing a gravel road 30 feet wide from the tavern on the Puttalam road to the Kurunégala road at the corner of the Kachchéri Arachchi's house ...	0	216

This sum includes the cost of all irrigation works constructed, amounting to 40,781 rupees. The balance left was barely sufficient to do more than keep the roads in tolerably good order. It is much to be regretted that the finances of the colony should have prohibited a larger expenditure on irrigation works. The prosperity of the people of the North-Central Province depends entirely upon the careful completion of the irrigation scheme, so ably devised in 1874. The original intention was to complete the repair of 80 or 100 tanks in each year, the villagers giving their labour free and Government supplying the sluices. The former have carried out their part of the contract in the most satisfactory manner; the quantity of work done by them has increased year by year. In 1880 they did 514,846 cubic yards of earthwork, which, at the rate of 30 cents a cubic yard, amounts to 154,453 rupees and 80 cents. The total expended by Government on irrigation works comes to 40,781 rupees only.

It was intended on the commencement of the year to repair the bund of the Kala-Balala tank. His Excellency the Governor carefully inspected the work and told the

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people that it should be carried out without delay. The benefits which the work would effect have been so vividly described that it would be waste of time to reiterate them; of the success of the scheme I have never heard a doubt expressed by any one capable of forming an opinion. The usual objection to the execution of large irrigation schemes in Ceylon, such as Kanthalai and Tissamaharáma is the want of population at the spot. This objection does not apply to Kala Balala. There are 10,000 people who would immediately benefit by the scheme, and on their behalf I earnestly appeal to Government to carry out this most important work, the execution of which at the earliest possible date has been most distinctly promised. It is difficult to explain to people, who have never resided in the North-Central Province the importance of a certain water supply: without it the people are at once crippled; with it they can easily obtain more than enough to live in contentment and prosperity. A good deal has been done for them, but not anything like what was promised. They were told that if they repaired their tanks they should have sluices; as a fact, nearly every tank is ready to be sluiced, but not one-tenth of the required number of sluices has been supplied. A statement of village tanks provided with sluices up to date, together with the quantity and value of the earthwork done, is annexed.

RETURN of Village Tanks sluiced up to 31st December, 1880.

No.	Names of Tanks.			Korale.		When built.
1	Mahadiwulwewa	Sluice	...	Kadawat	...	1875
2	Do.	do.	...	do.	...	do.
3	Do.	Spill	...	do.	...	1876
4	Etakada	Sluice	...	do.	...	1875
5	Gurukandegama	do.	...	do.	...	do.
6	Do.	Spill	...	do.	...	do.
7	Nelugollakada	Sluice	...	do.	...	do.
8	Kanadaradivulwewa	do.	...	do.	...	1876
9	Rambewa	do.	...	do.	...	1875
10	Peddogama	do.	...	do.	...	do.
11	Aluthammillewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
12	Dachchidamana	do.	...	do.	...	do.
13	Kongollewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
14	Wadiwewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
15	Kumbukgollewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
16	Lunupehichchidamana	do.	...	do.	...	do.
17	Eatawiragollewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
18	Helambagaswewa	do.	...	do.	...	1876
19	Galagama	do.	...	do.	...	do.
20	Do.	Spill	...	do.	...	do.
21	Lokugaswewa	Sluice	..	do.	...	do.
22	Etambag skada	do.	...	do.	...	do.
23	Do.	Spill	...	do.	...	do.
24	Mahakumbukgollewa	Sluice	...	do.	...	do.
25	Punewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
26	Kudahammillewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
27	Siyambalagaswewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
28	Watarakwewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
29	Kirigollewa	Sluice and spill	...	do.	...	do.
30	Paranahammillewa	Sluice	...	do.	...	do.
31	Kadawatgama	do.	...	do.	...	1877
32	Tammannewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
33	Pahala Tammannewa	do.	...	do.	...	1875
34	Ulpawewa	do.	...	do.	...	1876
35	Mankadawela	Sluice and spill	...	Kenda	..	1875
36	Rambewa	do.	...	do.	...	1876
37	Maradankulam	Sluice	...	do.	...	1877
38	Wewelketiya	Sluice and spill	...	do.	...	do.
39	Karadikkulam	Sluice	...	Kanadara	...	do.
40	Werappankulam	do.	...	do.	...	do.
41	Nekutunuwewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
42	Ratmale	do.	...	do.	...	do.
43	Paluwewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
44	Ganguruwewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
45	Bulankulama	do.	...	Nuwaragam	..	1875
46	Alankulama	do.	...	do.	...	do.
47	Ulukkulama	do.	...	do.	...	1876
48	Pusiyankulama	do.	...	do.	...	do.
49	Galkadawela	do.	...	do.	...	1877
50	Maha Bulankulama	do.	...	do.	...	do.
51	Do.	Spill	...	do.	...	do.
52	Ralapanawa No. 1	Sluice	...	Willachchi	...	1876
53	Do. No. 2	Sluice and spill	...	do.	...	do.
54	Andarawewa	Sluice	...	do.	...	1877
55	Adampane	do.	...	do.	...	do.
56	Petiyannekada	do.	...	Kalpe	...	do.
57	Ratmalagahawewa	do.	..	do.	...	do.
58	Kubukwewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
59	Palippotana	do.	...	do.	...	do.
60	Ralapanawa No. 1	do.	...	do.	...	do.
61	Horowapotana	Sluice and spill	...	do.	...	do.
62	Dachchihammillewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.

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No.	Names of Tanks.		Korale.	When built.
63	Kalpe	Sluice ...	Kalpe ...	1877
64	Parangiyawadiya	Sluice and spill ...	Mahapotana ...	do.
65	Anaslendewewa	Sluice ...	do. ...	do.
66	Diyatittawa	Sluice and spill ...	do. ...	do.
67	Tirappane	Sluice ...	Ulagala ...	do.
68	Alittane	do. ...	do. ...	do.
69	Nilatapattiya	do. ...	do. ...	do.
70	Periyakulam	do. ...	do. ...	do.
71	Hammillekulama	do. ...	do. ...	do.
72	Uttiwaduwa	do. ...	do. ...	1876
73	Selettimaduwa	do. ...	do. ...	1877
74	Orukmankulama	do. ...	do. ...	do
75	Kusame	do. ..	do. ...	1876
76	Do.	Spill ...	do. ...	do.
77	Malame	Sluice ...	Kalagam ...	1875
78	Kudakekirawa	do. ...	do. ...	1876
79	Mahakekirawa	do. ...	Maminiya ...	do.
80	Mahakekirawa	Spill ...	do. ...	1877
81	Maradankadawela	Sluice ...	do. ...	1876
82	Ranawa	Sluice and spill ...	Kiralawa ...	1877
83	Puliyankulam	Sluice ...	Kenda ...	1878
84	Habarana	do. ...	Matombuwa ...	do.
85	Tambolagollewa	Permanent spill ...	Kenda ...	do.
86	Dachchihammillewa	do. ...	Kalpe ...	do.
87	Pehimbiyagollewa	do. ...	Kenda ...	do.
88	Tirappankadawela	do. ...	Kalpe ...	do.
89	Olugaskada	Sluice ...	do. ...	do.
90	Palugaswewa	do. ...	Matombuwa ...	do.
91	Hiriwadunnewa	do. ...	do. ...	do.
92	Maradankadawela	do. ..	Kalpe ...	do.
93	Dutuwewa No. 1	do. ...	Mahapotana ...	do.
94	Ratmalawewa	do. ...	do. ...	do.
95	Ganewalpola	do. ...	Maminiya ..	do
96	Kapirigama	do. ...	Kenda ...	do.
97	Kendewa	do. ...	do. ...	do.
98	Kokattiyagollewa	do. ...	do. ...	do.
99	Urapinuwewa	do. ...	do. ...	do.
100	Dutuwewa No. 2	do. ...	Mahapotana ...	do.
101	Hiriwadunnewa	Permanent sluice ...	Matumbuwa ...	do.
102	Tammanewa	do. ...	Wilachchiya ...	do.
103	Moragahawa	do. ...	do. ...	do.
105	Tamarahammillewa	do. ...	Kenda ...	do.
105	Galweragollewa	do. ...	do. ...	do.
106	Ambagahawa	do. ...	do. ...	do.
107	Ihala Talawa	do ...	Nuwaragam ...	do.
108	Nambedewa	do. ...	do. ...	do.
109	Horossegalla	do. ...	Kalagam ...	do.
110	Ambagahawewa	do. ...	Maminiya ...	do.
111	Urapinuwe	Permanent spill ...	Kenda ...	do.
112	Keralogama	Sluice ...	Nuwaragam ...	do.
113	Migassegama	do. ...	do. ...	do.
114	Ambagassewewa	Permanent spill ...	Maminiya ...	do.
115	Wagollekadawa	Sluice and spill ...	Mahapotana ...	do.
116	Mahakapugollewa	Sluice ...	do. ...	do.
117	Dunuwetigama	do. ...	do. ...	do.
118	Mahakapugollewa	Permanent spill ...	do. ...	do.
119	Pahala Diwulwewa	Sluice ...	do. ...	do.
120	Ihala do.	do. ...	do. ...	do.
121	Rasnaikwewa	do. ...	Kalpe ...	do.
122	Paluketuwewa	do. ...	do. ...	do.
123	Kakulhendidigiliya	do. ...	do. ...	do.
124	Pahalakudapattiya	do. ...	do. ...	do.
125	Diwulwewa	do. ...	do. ...	do.
126	Karambankulama	do. ...	Kadawat ...	do.
127	Unagaswewa	do. ...	do. ...	do.
128	Taranagollewa	do. ...	Kenda ...	do.
129	Korassegalle	Permanent spill ...	Kalagam ...	do.
130	Embalgassewewa	Sluice ...	Maminiya ...	do.
131	Wannemaduwa	do. ...	Ulagala ...	do.
132	Apron on the back of Horowapotana S. wall	...	Kalpe ...	do.
133	Pudukkulam	Sluice ...	Kanadara ...	do.
134	Ellewewa	do. ...	do. ...	do.
135	Relapanawa No. 2	do. ...	Wilachchiya ...	do.
136	Walimapotana	do. ...	Kalpe ..	do.
137	Tambalagollewa	do. ...	Kenda ...	do.
138	Pehimbiyagollewa	do. ...	do. ...	do.
139	Talgahapotana	do. ...	Kalpe ...	do.
140	Ralapanawa	do. ..	Kadawat ...	1879
141	Nekatunuwewa	do. ...	Kenda ...	do.
142	Galkadawela	do. ..	do. ...	do.
143	Moragoda	do. ...	Kadawat ...	do.
144	Wadiwewa	Spill ...	do. ...	do.
145	Etawetunuwewa	do. ...	Kalpe ...	do.
146	Kirigollewa	do. ...	Kalpe ...	do.
147	Hendagama	do. ...	Kunjuttu ...	do.

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No.	Names of Tanks.			Korale.		When built.
148	Gonubiddanawa	Sluice	...	Kunjuttu	...	1879
149	Udangama	do.	...	do.	...	do.
150	Walahawiddewewa	do.	...	Kalpe	...	do.
151	Relapanawa	do.	...	Kunjuttu	...	do.
152	Galapiragala	do.	...	Matombuwa	...	do.
153	Hiripitiyawa	do.	...	Kalagam	...	do.
154	Karambuwa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
155	Kirimetiyawa	do.	...	Kunjuttu	...	do.
156	Wattewewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
157	Bohondawewa	do.	...	Kenda	...	do.
158	Talgahawewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
159	Kirimetiyawa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
160	Angunachchiya	do.	...	Kadawat	...	do.
161	Lindewewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
162	Dumunnegama	do.	...	do.	...	do.
163	Walkatuwewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
164	Kirigollewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
165	Kalanchchiya	do.	...	Kenda	...	do.
166	Rottawewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
167	Nambedawewa	do.	...	Nuwaragam	...	do.
168	Minhitigama	do.	...	Kadawat	...	do.
169	Maha Bellankadawela	do.	...	Nuwaragam	...	do
170	Kumbukwewa	do.	...	Matombuwa	...	do.
171	Diwulwewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
172	Puliyankulam	do.	...	Kunjuttu	..	do.
173	Herilogama	Sluice and spill	...	Kadawat	...	do.
174	Muwa-etagama	do.	...	do.	...	do.
175	Wettewewa	do.	...	Kenda	...	do.
176	Kirigollewa	Spill	...	Kadawat	...	do
177	Kulikadda	Sluice	...	do.	...	do.
178	Wiralmurippuwa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
179	Irrambakkulam	do.	...	do.	...	do.
180	Siyambalagaswewa	do.	...	Kenda	...	do.
181	Periyakulam	do.	...	Kadawat	...	do.
182	Pahala Talawa	do.	...	Nuwaragam	...	do.
183	Ratmalagahawa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
184	Kirimetiyagama	do.	...	do.	...	do.
185	Etakada	Outlet channel	...	Kadawat	...	do.
186	Kalu-ebe	Sluice	...	Matombuwa	...	do.
187	Annane	do.	...	Nuwaragam	...	1880
188	Kudagallegama	do.	..	Kadawat	...	do.
189	Yakawewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
190	Karrappikada No. 2	do.	...	do.	...	do.
191	Kudakumbukgollewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
192	Surukkulam	do.	...	Kanadara	...	do.
193	Pahala Talawa	Spill wall	...	Nuwaragam	...	do.
194	Do.	do.	...	do.	...	do.
195	Helambewa	Sluice	...	do.	...	do.
196	Tirappana	do.	..	do.	...	do.
197	Mankadawela	Spill wall	...	Kenda	...	do.
198	Konwewa	Sluice	...	Eppawela	...	do.
199	Eliya Diwulwewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
200	Lenogama	do.	...	Kadawat	...	do.
201	Sippuwewa	do.	..	do.	...	do.
202	Ilakkawiddewewa	Sluice and spill	...	do.	...	do.
203	Kudakongaskada	do.	...	do.	...	do.
204	Kudawarankulam	do.	...	do.	...	do.
205	Lindahittidamana	do.	...	do.	...	do.
206	Tammannekulama	Sluice	...	do.	...	do.
207	Nawakkulam	do.	...	do.	...	do.
208	Anketiyawa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
209	Marakkalahammillewa	do.	..	do.	...	do.
210	Kudamadawachchiya	do.	...	do.	...	do.
211	Kalpewewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
212	Mediyawa	do.	...	Eppawela	...	do.
213	Hungaswewa	do.	...	do.	...	do.
214	Raggalagama	do.	...	do.	...	do.
215	Andarawa	Spill	...	Wilachchiya	...	do.
216	Kirimetiyawa	do.	...	Kenda	...	do.
217	Turuwilla	Sluice	...	Nuwaragam	...	do.
218	Mahakongaskada	do.	...	Kadawat	...	do.
219	Periyakulam	Sluice and spill	...	do.	...	do.
220	Kudagama	Sluice	...	do.	...	do.

QUANTITY of Earthwork done.

Kóralé.			Quantity of Earthwork done in 1880.
Nuwaragam-kóralé		...	12,938
Kęnda	...	...	63,500
Kanadara	...	...	34,260
Eppáwala	...	...	6,654
Kaḍawat	...	...	93,264
Wilachchiya	...	...	12,436
Kalpé	...	...	38,322
Kunjuṭṭu	...	...	44,007
Mahapotana	...	...	31,764
Uḍḍiyankulam	...	...	26,256
Ulagalla	...	..	31,272
Matumbuwa	..	...	25,339
Unduruwa	...	...	11,417
Kiraláwa	...	...	18,235
Nęgampaha	...	...	13 002
Kalagam	...	...	31,723
Máminiya	...	...	20,457
		TOTAL ...	514,846

The principal roads in the Province were kept in as good order as possible with the money voted. There are still 2½ miles of the road from Kandy to Jaffna unfinished. The Kurunęgala road has not yet been formed throughout. Considering that most of the supplies for Anurádhapura are carried along it, I would strongly urge its completion.

The Puttalam-Trincomalee road is fairly passable; it is bridged throughout and requires but little expenditure to put it into first rate order.

I annex statement of work done on the minor roads, which were kept in as good a state as the funds would allow. Owing to their depressed circumstances, large numbers of people worked instead of paying their commutation tax: the work done was of very inferior kind, inasmuch as most of those who gave their labour were suffering from the effects of famine.

[For Statement see page 62.]

The rest-houses of the Province were kept in very good repair; they compare favourably with any in the Island.

EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS.

The experimental gardens continue to flourish, but require more scientific treatment to make them the success they ought to be. Various new products have been tried with success. The headmen are beginning to cultivate their own gardens with cocoa, tobacco, and Liberian coffee, and if water is only brought to their villages, a few years will see a large quantity of these products throughout the Province. Having heard that there is in Sumatra a kind of paddy which requires but little water to bring it to maturity, I asked the Government to obtain a few bags as an experiment. The result promises to be most satisfactory; the plants are much hardier than the ordinary country paddy, and do not seem to give way to drought so easily. The crop had not ripened when I left the Province; but promised to give a large yield.

VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

The village tribunals continue to give great satisfaction to the people. The figures below show that considerable work was done during the past year. These courts work admirably in the North-Central Province. There is very little frivolous litigation; justice is well and speedily administered.

A proposal has been made to impose a stamp fee on the proceedings of these tribunals. I am strongly opposed to any such imposition, for I cannot find one single reason in support of it. As long as the tribunals are used, as in the North-Central Province, for the speedy adjustment of *bonâ fide* disputes, they work an incalculable amount of good at very small cost to Government. It would be a great hardship to impose a stamp tax on the people who resort to these tribunals.

[For Statement of Gansabháwa work see page 63.]

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STATEMENT of Works done on the Minor Roads during 1880.

Length in miles.	NAMES OF ROADS.	Building six-feet culverts.	Building small bridges.	Repairing bridges.	Building double cross-drains (2 ft.)	Building single cross-drains (2 ft.)	Opening side-drains.	Cutting side-drains.	Blasting and removing stones.	Earthwork and raising.	Levelling road.	Weeding and clearing roads.	Filling ruts and holes.	Turfing roads.	Improving streams.	Removing fallen trees on the road.	Clearing side jungle.	Clearing new trace.	Uprooting stumps.	Gravelling roads.	Cutting side grass.	Building cooly lines.	Expenditure.	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	lines	lines	cubes	cubes	lines	lines	cubes	squares	No.	No.	miles	miles	lines	lines	lines	No.	Rs.	cts.
35	Western minor road ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	54	...	433	119	...	93	127	...	4	35	...	...	6·60	...	16	1,994	6
32	Eastern minor road ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	55	...	84	103	...	130	...	10	4	29½	...	..	...	...	...	1,635	51
26	Habarana-Minneri road ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4¾	90	...	...	9	1,292	3
24	Horowapotana-Alutoya road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	20	25	...	22	...	2	110	14½	..	...	...	...	..	638	55
23	Madawachchi-Ratmalegahena road ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	21	...	63	38	...	66	...	13	9	23	...	..	..	...	...	950	90
16	Maradankadawela-Habarana road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	333	54	...	101	...	...	33	16	...	...	4	...	...	1,491	6
11	Seppukulam-Hammillawe road...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	3	80	76	...	20	...	7	5	11	...	...	...	...	14	994	54
1¾	Jeta-Lanka road ...	...	..	...	...	...	433	...	...	...	49	566·50	3	3	...	2	1¾	...	...	15·50	566	...	433	66
½	Town roads ...	...	...	...	...	..	10	...	...	...	...	40	...	56	..	...	...	...	..	40	...	...	188	86
169¼	Total ...	1	2	5	2	1	443	228	3	1,037	464	606·50	435	186	32	167	130¾	4¾	90	66·10	566	39	9619	17

RETURN of Gansabháwa Work in the North-Central Province for 1880.

District.	Name of President.	Salaries.	Staff.	Cost of Staff	Institutions.		Amicable settlement under section 23.		Decisions.										Appeals.			
											Civil.			Criminal.					Govt. Agent.		Governor.	
					Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal	Breach of Village Council Rules.	Irrigation.	Money	Land.	By Consent.	Assault.	Theft.	Malicious injury.	Cattle trespass.	Maintenance.	Confirmed.	Set aside.	Confirmed.	Set aside.
		Rs.		Rs.																		
Nuwaragampaláta ...	R. D. Punchirála	1,200	One Native Writer and two messengers.	360	824	530	122	90	271	16	801	22	1	120	17	1	102	19	10	10	—	—
Hurulupaláta	D. D. H. M. Ukku Bandá ...	1,500	Do. ...	360	500	445	82	—	257	16	487	13	274	32	8	3	123	22	31	7	—	—
Kalagampaláta	S. M. W. M. T. Tikiri Bandá ...	1,200	Do. ...	360	571	329	258	—	149	37	216	18	337	49	19	3	97	12	13	—	—	1
Tamankaduwa ...	S. H. Emam E. M. De Costa	780	One Clerk & Messenger	270	184	55	43	—	21	—	75	—	37	7	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
		4,680	—	1,350	2,079	1,359	505	90	698	69	1,579	53	649	208	46	22	322	53	54	17	—	1

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The Forest Department has been strengthened during the past year by the employment of an Assistant Forester, whose services were principally engaged in controlling chena cultivation and exploring the forests with the view of detecting the illicit felling of timber. His efforts have been marked with success; chena clearing has been carried on only where no good timber was to be found, and the forests have been effectually protected. The Forester's report is herewith sent. The usual statement of receipts and expenditure on account of the Forest Department is annexed:—

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the North-Central Province for the year 1880.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.		Amount. Rs. cts.	Total. Rs. cts.
Value of timber sold at Anurádhapura		4,846 74	
Do. Trincomalee...		48,779 0	
			53,625 74
Value of timber destroyed in hén and felled without license		880 3	
Royalty on timber licenses issued to villagers during the year 1880 ...		430 15	
			1,310 18
			54,935 92
Value of timber shipped to the Colonial Store during the year 1880 ...		737 0	
Value of timber shipped to the Government Agent, Galle, during December, 1880 ...		1,275 0	
			2,012 0
Value of timber in depôt on 31st of December, 1880 - Rs.	4,960 0		
Value of timber less estimated cost for felling and removing -	7,000 0		
Estimated value of cut timber in the jungles and outlying depôts less estimated cost of felling and removing	10,000 0		
		17,960 0	
Estimated value of cut timber in hand on 31st December, 1879 ...		6,782 0	
			11,178 0
		Total—Rs.	68,125 92

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Total Rs. cts.
Pay of Forester from 1st January to 30th June, 1880 (full salary) ..	1,999 98	
Pay of Forester from 1st July to 31st December, 1880 (half salary) ...	999 96	
Allowance of Forester from 1st January to 31st March, 1880 ...	249 99	
		3,249 93
Pay of Assistant Forester from 15th January to 31st December, 1880 ...	2,887 10	
Allowance of Assistant Forester from 15th January to 31st December, 1880	721 77	
Allowance of the Forester drawn by the Assistant Forester from 1st April to 16th July, 1880 ...	293 0	
		3,901 87
Pay of Mr. J. G. Varian from 17th July to 31st December, 1880 ...	913 94	
Allowance of Mr. J. G. Varian from 17th July to 31st December, 1880	456 97	
		1,370 91
Pay of Head Overseer from 1st January to 31st December, 1880 ...	840 0	
Pay of 2nd Overseer from 1st January to 31st May, 1880, and from 1st July to 31st December, 1880 ...	550 0	
		1,390 0
Pay of two peons from 1st January to 31st December, 1880 ...	405 0	
Pay of two Kanganies and guides from 1st January to 31st December, 1880	306 0	
Pay of two coolies from 1st January to 31st December, 1880 ...	2,399 75	
		3,110 75
Informer's share	—	10 0
Cost of felling & removing timber, paid to Madar & Sons, contractors ...	27,475 17	
Petty expenses, cost of telegrams and advertisements ...	229 86	
		27,705 3
		40,738 49
Balance in favour of forest on actual transactions	14,197 43	
Amount due by the Colonial Store ...	737 0	
Do. by the Government Agent, Galle .	1,275 0	
Amount of timber on hand as per *contra* on 31st December, 1880 ...	11,178 0	
		27,387 43
	Total—Rs.	68,125 92

RAINFALL FOR 1880.

		Inches.			Inches.
January	...	3·85	September	...	0·02
February	...	1·14	October	...	9·54
March	...	6·91	November	.	16·81
April	...	7·11	December	...	4·03
May	...	0·03			
June	...	0·04	Total	...	50·70
July	...	—			
August	...	1·22			

The rainfall during the year was above the average; rain fell at the most suitable times both for dry grain and paddy cultivation. The people are, generally, in a more prosperous state.

A certain water supply and good means of communication would turn the North-Central Province into one vast garden. The scheme for the restoration of the Province, so far as it has gone, has been most successful. The improvement that has taken place in it, and

in the condition of the people in the last seven years can be correctly appreciated only by those, who before the restoration commenced knew the place as it was; to them the change is almost incredible. Education is gradually being introduced in all the larger villages by means of vernacular schools. The masters are chosen from the people; the attendance at the schools is good. A little encouragement at the hands of Government is all that is necessary; but it is absolutely necessary. Without it the whole scheme, so admirably begun, will fall to the ground. The improvement can only be gradual, but that it is rapidly going on any one acquainted with the people can see at a glance.

G. W. TEMPLER,
Acting Government Agent.

Anurádhapura, 5th March, 1881.

REPORT OF MR. J. MILNE, ASSISTANT FORESTER, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Trincomalee, 18th May, 1881

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to forward the annual return of the Forest Department, North-Central Province, for the year 1880.

The financial results, I am sorry to state, are not equal to last year, owing to the less demand for timber of all descriptions. Consequently a smaller revenue is the result, but no actual loss to the Department.

Chenaïng forest is now comparatively small, owing possibly to the increase of assistants, who divide the work and are constantly inspecting and visiting the outlying parts of the Province.

Since joining the Forest Department in January, 1880, I have devoted my time principally to the travelling through the various forests, and made myself thoroughly acquainted with the different positions where the various classes of timber are to be found suitable for the market and transport. The number of large satinwood trees and other valuable timber that are now suitable for felling in the vast forests of Tamankaduwa, and which can with advantage to the forest itself be felled, are sufficient to supply the market for many years. When I say with advantage to the forest, I mean that the felling of these trees will leave more room for the development of young trees that have not yet reached their prime, and especially to the saplings, which are often destroyed and injured by the close contact and crushing of large timber.

Upon this subject also I would beg to suggest that an experiment be made, which I feel sure would ultimately well repay the trifling extra outlay, viz., that blocks of say 400 or 500 acres be cut out in various parts of the Province adjacent to some good road or navigable river, and that these blocks be held as reserve forests, and that the valuable saplings in these blocks be carefully cleared and allowed space to grow. This clearing would probably not be necessary more than once in a year, and the assistant forester might, when travelling in the district where a reserve forest is suitable, be allowed to hire an extra gang of coolies obtained from the nearest village, and supervise the work himself, as it could only be done during the dry weather and would require careful supervision. I would again call attention to the suggestion made last year by Mr. Varian, that a portable saw-bench be purchased as soon as possible, and I feel convinced that by sawing up timber in the forest, say on the banks of the Mahavili-gaṅga, where water power would probably be procurable, the cost of machinery and upkeep would be paid within the year by the saving in the transport. The value of timber would be enhanced more than one hundred per cent., and timber there at present, which is almost useless, would probably find a ready sale in scantlings suitable to the local or Indian market.

Another point I would also urge is, that in the sawing up of satinwood trees the flowered wood could be distinguished and separately sold for probably four or five times the amount it brings at present. Kumbuk trees, which is excellent timber for bridge work, the planks being fine, strong and straight, might also be turned into a source of profit, which at present it is only to a very limited extent. The timber being too large, it is heavy for transport.

I am, &c.,
J. MILNE,
Assistant Forester, N.-C P.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, KURUNÉGALA, FOR THE YEAR 1880.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNÉGALA

Distress in Seven Kóralés.

Relief works.

Outbreak of fever.

NOTHING could be darker than the picture which the Province presented on my resuming the administration in November on my return from England; financial depression, leaf disease in coffee, short paddy crops, the utter failure of the yala crop, loss of cattle from want of pasture, and a scarcity throughout the whole of the Seven Kóralés culminating in actual famine in the Wanni and Demala Hatpattus. Relief works had been already started by Government on the suggestion of Mr. Allanson Bailey, whose wise and careful direction of affairs at a most critical time was eminently successful. Everything was done that human forethought could devise to mitigate the evil and preserve life, without pauperising the people. Useful works were provided, three new roads were opened, and the channels of the Uswewa and Magalléwewa were extended; and it is gratifying to record that only one death from actual starvation in the Demala Hatpattu was reported, although the whole population were on the verge of famine for months, and their physical condition was so low that fever of a typhoid character, which broke out in November, caused great mortality, especially among children, and spread with the virulence of an epidemic to the other divisions where scarcity had prevailed, though in a less aggravated form than in the Wanni. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was expended on relief works, which were of necessity continued in the beginning of this year until the chena crops were ripe.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the year from every source amounted to Rs. 1,071,111—77½, against Rs. 1,083,875—7 in 1879 and Rs. 1,226,994—18½ in 1878.

Land Sales gave Rs. 41,759—19, against a total in 1879 of Rs. 74,158—67; falling off, Rs. 32,399—48.

Land Revenue realized Rs. 89,092—62 (being, Seven Kóralés Rs. 74,450—62, Puttalam, Rs. 14,642), against receipts in 1879 of Rs. 116,390—1; falling off, Rs. 27,297—39.

Licenses produced Rs. 130,549—31, against 1879's receipts, Rs. 140,617—21; falling off, Rs. 10,067—90.

Stamps gave a total of Rs. 49,140—70, against total in 1879 of Rs. 49,488—6; falling off, Rs. 347—36.

On the other hand, there was an increase under *Sale of Government Property*, which brought in Rs. 659,912—30, against total in 1879 of Rs. 611,446—81; increase, Rs. 48,465—49. This was due to *Salt* and *Timber*.

Salt brought in Rs. 600,766—32, against receipts under this head in 1879 of Rs. 591,760—56; increase Rs. 9,005—76.

Timber realized Rs. 58,474—84, against receipts in 1879 Rs. 18,745—75, and in 1878 Rs. 16,219—64; a remarkable progress, due in no slight degree to the energy and judgment with which Mr. Maggiolini has discharged his duties as Forester.

Rents, exclusive of land, gave Rs. 38,439—20, against total in 1879 of Rs. 33,347—64, chiefly due to the large salt trade.

The increase or decrease in the other items was casual.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure return* shows a total of Rs. 258,262—37, being about 24·11 per cent. on the revenue of the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The only new works executed in the year were the new residence for the Government Agent on the old site, at a cost of Rs. 23,000, and the erection of a temporary court-house at Máráwila, near Chilaw, at a cost of Rs. 1,051—2.

* For a General Return of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government Agent, Kurunégala, and of his Assistant at Puttalam, see Appendix to Part I.

Repairs and additions to buildings are thus returned by the Provincial Assistant :—

KURUNÉGALA.

Additions, Repairs, &c., to Buildings.	Cost. Rs.	cts.
Re-building dry-earth latrine, Civil Hospital ..	374	0
Making and gravelling the roads in the General Cemetery ...	629	45
Repairs to Kurunégala Prison	301	34
Do. Hospital	829	86
Repairs to the District Judge's house ...	112	94
Do. Assistant Government Agent's house ...	83	62
Improvement to Road.		
Making a road to the Timber Depôt, Polgahawela ...	990	7

PUTTALAM.

Additions, Repairs, &c., to Buildings.		
Water-supply to Puttalam Police Barracks ...	97	89
Building a retaining-wall in front of the Superintending Officer's bungalow at Chilaw	399	58
Necessary repairs to Model Salt Store No 1 ...	1,247	92
Do. do. No. 2 ...	1,261	18
Water-supply to Medical Officer's quarters ...	195	62
Necessary repairs to the Salt Superintendent's house ...	402	79
Putting up a covering to the well of the Kachchéri ...	46	95
Repairs to the Police Magistrate's bungalow at Kalpiṭiya ..	200	0
Do District Judge's house at Chilaw ...	363	35

Principal Roads.—For the following statement of expenditure on principal roads I am also indebted to Mr. H. Maule Ffinch, Provincial Assistant :—

STATEMENT of Expenditure incurred on upkeep of Principal Roads in the North-Western Province during the year 1880.

Names of Roads.	Nature of Surface. Metalled.	Gravelled.	Natural.	Total Length.	Expended during the year.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs. cts.	
Polgahawela to Galagedara ...	25 50	—	—	25·50	18,335 11	All metalled now.
Kurunégala to Nikawęratiya ...	7·75	17·25	—	25	12,129 16	Metalled from 0 to 7¼, and half between 16 and 17, rest gravelled.
Do. to Beligomuwa ...	0·50	13¾	8·25	22	8,797 41	Metalled from 0 to 5, gravelled from ½ to 11¾ and 14 to 16, rest natural.
Do. to Girulla ...	—	22·50	—	22·50	7,998 88	All gravelled now.
Padeniya to Siyambalangomuwa.	—	10	23	33	8,497 32	Gravelled between 16 and 22 and 36 and 40, rest natural.
Puttalam to Nikaweratiya ...	20·25	8·75	—	29	9,418 81	Metalled between 0 and 2, 3 and 4½, 5 and 5½, 7 and 9¼, 12 and 17, 19 and 21, 22 and 29, rest gravelled.
Do. to Kala-oya ...	8·50	15	—	23 50	11,429 72	Gravelled between 0 and 7, 10 and 11, 12 and 19, rest metalled.
Do. to Madurankuli ...	4·50	3·50	—	8	791 66	First 4½ metalled, rest gravelled.
Do. to Madurugoma ...	—	—	41	41	1,182 26	All metalled now.
North Salt-pans to Tilliady ..	3·75	1·25	—	5	2,909 32	0 to 3¾ metalled, rest gravelled.
Western Salt-pans ...	1	0·50	—	1·50	253 22	½ gravelled, rest metalled.
Southern do. ...	0·50	—	—	0·50	240 93	All metalled now.
Round Fort Salt Store ..	0·25	—	—	0 25	129 52	Do.
Madurankuli to Toppu ...	—	40	8	48	16,189 49	The 8 miles natural are between Battulu-oya and Chilaw.
Narammala to Dambadeniya ...	—	19	—	19	5,305 22	All gravelled now.
Dummalasuriya to Madampe ...	—	1·25	6·75	8	2,348 92	First 1¼ mile gravelled, rest natural.

Minor Roads.—In addition to the ordinary upkeep of so many of the more important roads as the limited funds at the disposal of the District Road Committee allowed, three new lines of road across the Wanni were commenced under the relief vote, aided by grants from the committee:—

First, to connect Nabirittawęwa, on the Rangoma minor road, with Kumbukgęté, on the Má-eliya minor road, 5 miles;

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNÉGALA.

Second, to connect Nikawęratiya, on the Puttalam principal road, with Ambanpola, on the Pádeniya principal road, 18 miles;

Third, to connect Arasanwęwa, on the Pádeniya principal road, with Mahanikawęwa, on the Rangoma minor road, 16 miles:

which will be all, I hope, opened throughout before the end of the present year. The receipts and expenditure for the year will be found in annexure B.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Large profit on forestal operations

From the Forester's report (annexure C.), it will be found that the account of the year's transactions shows receipts Rs. 89,146—35; expenditure, Rs. 39,158—35; balance in hand, Rs. 49,988; with further balance outstanding due by other Departments, Rs. 3,557—25, and estimated value of timber in depôts on 31st December, 1880, Rs. 14,945—83; being an excess of Rs. 68,491—8 over expenditure on the operations of the year.

IRRIGATION.

Village tanks in the Wanni.

Owing to the financial depression throughout the Colony, less was attempted than usual under this head. The following village tanks in the Wanni were restored by the insertion of sluices placed in masonry, on the villagers undertaking the completion within the time fixed by the Government Agent of the earthwork of the bunds, &c.:—

		Rs	cts.			Rs.	cts.
1	Hulugala ...	2,414	0	5.	Kirimętiyáwa ...	1,088	0
2.	Má-eliya ...	2,610	0	6.	Kokachikaukulam ...	1,088	0
3.	Dahanękgoma ...	1,088	0		Improvement of Magalla channels	700	0
4.	Udunuwa ...	1,088	0				

thus continuing the beneficial scheme for the gradual restoration of village tanks, in the midst of a population thirsting for water, which will ever be associated with the name of Sir William Gregory.

Large works also necessary to secure unfailing supply of water for irrigation.

Dęduru-oya scheme.

Pandawęwa in Déwamedi Hatpattu.

The frequent occurrence of scarcity in the Wanni, owing to drought or deficient rainfall, renders it necessary that Government should take steps for the restoration of those large canals by which unfailing rivers were made to feed large tanks—such a work as was proposed by Mr Parker for turning part of the water of the Dęduru-oya, near Etawalapitiya, into the Mágala-węwa. That ingenious proposal and the magnificent scheme for the restoration of the Pandawęwa in Déwamędi Hatpattu—Mr. Parker's letter upon which was printed among the Sessional Papers of 1880—are, I trust, only lying over until the existing financial depression passes away, and the Island revenue regains its normal elasticity.

GANSABHÁWA SYSTEM.

The Gansabháwa system continued to work very satisfactorily; a great deal of useful village work being done by communal labour, opening of roads, sinking of wells, improvement of court premises, and, above all, the enforcement of ancient customs as regards the cultivation and irrigation of fields under the supervision of the committee in each kóralé, of which the Ratémahatmayá is the chairman.

Statistical returns.

The returns for the Province show that the population stood thus:—

	At end of 1879.	Add Births in 1880.	Deduct Deaths in 1880.	Total at end of 1880.
Kurunégala...	206,999	7,110	6,192	207,917
Puttalam ...	74,046	2,100	1,540	74,606

Or, in all, 282,523 souls.

Kandyan Marriage Ordinance.

The return (D.) for Seven Kóralés shows that there were registered in the year 6,192 deaths, 7,110 births, and 545 marriages (486 Kandyan and 59 others). This gives a total of Kandyan marriages registered from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1880, of 32,413 under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance in Seven Kóralés.

The divorces granted in the year were 55, on the following grounds:—

Mutual consent	...	48
Adultery by wife	...	4
Desertion for two years	...	1
Inability to live together	...	2
		55

Extension of cocoanut plantation.

A very interesting enquiry was started by Mr. Bailey during the year as to the extension of cocoanut plantation in Seven Kóralés since 1876, when native coffee began first to succumb to the influence of leaf disease, and elicited the following returns from the then five divisions, the extent being estimated at 75 trees to the acre:—

Hiriyala	...	768 acres.
Wanni	...	158 „
Déwamędi	...	788 „
Wę-uda	...	512 „
Katugampola	...	1,656 „
TOTAL ...		3,882 acres.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNÉGALA.

The large increase in Kaṭugampola is no doubt in part due to the opening up of that kóralé by the construction of the new Giriulla bridge, which was nearly completed within the year, at a cost, I believe, of some one hundred thousand rupees. It is a fine work and will, I doubt not, lead very soon to a vast development of the country bordering on the Mahaoya, of which the above statement may be taken as an earnest. Already Mr. De Soysa and other capitalists have bought large lots in the locality for cocoanut plantation.

Giriulla bridge.

The creation of a new hatpattu by taking away some kóralés from the too large and unwieldy Déwamẹdi and Kaṭugampola divisions, and forming them into the Dambadeni-hatpattu, was an improvement arranged in the year, although it came into effect only on 1st January, 1881.

Creation of Dambadeni-hatpattu.

The establishment of a Local Board in the town of Kurunégala was another important event of the year. The necessary Proclamation appeared in the *Gazette* on the 31st December, 1879. Elections were held in February, 1880. His Excellency the Governor appointed as official members the Provincial Assistant, Public Works Department, and the Colonial Surgeon in charge, the Government Agent being *ex-officio* chairman. Bye-laws were drawn up and sanctioned, and the Board is now addressing itself in earnest to the task of conservancy and sanitation.

Local Board of Kurunégala.

W. E. T. SHARPE,
Government Agent.

Kurunégala, 13th June, 1881.

APPENDIX.

A.

DETAILED Statement of Revenue collected in the North-Western Province during the year 1880.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	KURUNÉGALA.		PUTTALAM.		TOTAL.		INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880		
Arrears of Revenue.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.
Of immediately preceding year ...	7,437 84	11,730 99	11,182 53	12,274 80	18,610 37	24,005 79	5,395 42	—
Of former years ...	17 55	38 0	1,198 49	1,252 83	1,216 4	1,290 83	74 79	—
	7,445 39	11,768 99	12,381 2	13,527 63	19,826 41	25,296 62	5,470 21	—
Customs.								
Imports	—	—	3,918 72	1,501 24	3,918 72	1,501 24	—	2,417 48
Port and Warehouse Dues.								
Port Clearances ...	—	—	463 84	522 46	463 84	522 46	58 62	—
Land Sales.								
Crown Lands ..	47,037 35	18,973 20	27,121 32	22,785 99	74,158 67	41,759 19	—	32,399 48
Land Revenue								
Paddy rented .	95,941 75	73,843 50	19,435 0	13,564 0	115,376 75	87,407 50	—	27,969 25
Paddy sold at stores or collected in money ..	21 50	22 25		—	21 50	22 25	0 75	—
Fine Grain rented ...	201 0	354 0	556 0	1,035 0	757 0	1,389 0	632 0	—
Fine grain unrented ..	—	107 0	—	—	—	107 0	107 0	—
Gardens rented ...	124 1	113 37	60 0	—	184 1	113 37	—	70 64
Rents of Government Lands ...	17 25	10 50	33 50	43 0	50 75	53 50	2 75	—
	96,305 51	74,450 62	20,084 50	14,642 0	116,390 1	89,092 62	742 50	28,039 89
Rent, exclusive of Land.								
Ferry Tolls ...	—	—	2,392 25	3,374 20	2,392 25	3,374 20	981 95	—
Bridge Tolls ...	7,675 0	10,700 0	6,385 84	7,010 0	14,060 84	17,710 0	3,649 16	—
Canal Tolls ...	—	—	10,890 0	10,230 0	10,890 0	10,230 0	—	660 0
Road Tolls ...	6,004 55	7,125 0	—	—	6,004 55	7,125 0	1,120 45	—
Government Buildings and Houses ...	1,566 33	945 0	1,342 29	1,437 54	2,908 62	2,382 54	—	526 8
	15,245 88	18,770 0	21,010 38	22,051 74	36,256 26	40,821 74	5,751 56	1,186 0
Licenses.								
Retail of Arrack, Toddy, and Rum ..	64,908 67	53,225 1	75,395 4	76,913 80	140,303 71	130,138 81	—	10,164 90
Chanks ...	—	—	13 50	10 50	13 50	10 50	—	3 0
Opium ...	200 0	200 0	100 0	200 0	300 0	400 0	100 0	—
	65,108 67	53,425 1	75,508 54	77,124 30	140,617 21	130,549 31	100 0	10,167 90

(continued over)

DETAILED Statement of Revenue—*continued.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	KURUNEGALA.		PUTTALAM.		TOTAL.		INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.		
Stamps.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
General stamps ...	27,178 71	23,786 85	22,309 35	25,353 85	49,488 6	49,140 70	—	347 36
Postage stamps ..	2,338 90	2,349 77	1,330 25	1,382 22	3,669 15	3,731 99	62 84	—
	29,517 61	26,136 62	23,639 60	26,736 7	53,157 21	52,872 69	62 84	347 36
Taxes.								
Assessment on houses ...	2,838 15	2,960 21	—	—	2,838 15	2,960 21	122 6	—
Postage.								
On Private letters ..	142 78	154 71	155 62	159 70	298 40	314 41	16 1	—
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Courts.								
Supreme Court ...	—	150 0	—	—	—	150 0	150 0	—
District Courts ..	107 0	727 1	—	65 0	107 0	792 1	685 1	—
Police Courts ...	1,011 22½	1,659 47	767 90	1,140 91	1,779 12½	2,800 38	1,021 25½	—
Courts of Requests ...	8 0	—	—	—	8 0	—	—	8 0
Other Departments ..	391 71	175 22	—		391 71	175 32	—	216 49
	1,517 93½	2,711 70	767 90	1,205 91	2,285 83½	3,917 61	1,856 26½	224 49
Sale of Government Property.								
Salt for retail ..	—	—	13,397 72	13,827 24	13,397 72	13,827 24	429 52	—
Salt for wholesale ...	—	—	542,762 24	564,047 8	542,762 24	564,047 8	21,284 84	—
Salt for export to released districts ...	—	—	35,600 60	22,892 0	35,600 60	22,892 0	—	12,708 60
Royalty on Kadul bark	—	—	46 25	180 22	46 25	180 22	133 97	—
Houses and buildings ...	275 0	—	—	—	275 0	—	—	275 0
Weights and measures	64 88	4 66	1 49	—	66 37	4 66	—	61 71
Timber	7,023 33	28,649 64	11,722 42	29,825 20	18,745 75	58,474 84	39,729 9	—
Confiscated gun and nets	—	—	12 0	—	12 0	—	—	12 0
Unserviceable stores ..	39 17	71 97	67 63	—	106 80	71 97	—	34 83
Crops, &c., grown on Crown lands ...	349 96	326 4	15 0	—	364 96	326 4	—	38 92
Royalty on coral stone	—	—	65 50	30 0	65 50	30 0	—	35 50
Sale of rubble stone ...	—	44 50	—	—	—	44 50	44 50	—
Sale of fish ...	—	—	3 62	—	3 62	—	—	3 62
Sundries ...	—	13 75	—	—	—	13 75	13 75	—
	7,752 34	29,110 56	603,694 47	630,801 74	611,446 81	659,912 30	61,635 67	13,170 18
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government.								
"Government Gazette," &c. ...	37 51	27 0	37 50	68 0	75 1	95 0	19 99	—
School fees ...	383 40	326 83	197 3	223 12	580 43	549 95	—	30 48
School books and stationery ...	76 7	41 99	90 44	85 96	166 51	127 85	—	38 66
Refund of Hospital expenses, including out-door Dispensaries ...	1,661 71½	1,998 6	28 60	817 44	1,690 32½	2,815 50	1,125 17½	—
Maintenance of prisoners	292 93	6 36	—	10 50	292 93	16 86	—	276 7
Prison labour ...	99 85	221 13	9 80	13 26	109 65	234 39	124 74	—
Collections at Cemeteries ...	35 0	65 0	—	—	35 0	65 0	30 0	—
Recovery of cost of Irrigation Works ...	1,794 51	339 26	838 70	936 69	2,633 21	1,275 95	—	1,357 26
Survey fees paid by Government ...	7,067 57½	3,295 50½	3,422 30	4,720 46	10,489 87½	8,015 96½	—	2,473 91
Tools lost ...	4 0	23 45	—	25 0	4 0	48 45	44 45	—
	11,452 57	6,344 58½	4,624 37	6,900 33	16,076 94	13,244 91½	1,344 35½	4,176 38
Interest.								
On arrears of revenue ...	345 23	1,043 91	1,009 40	1,714 77	1,354 63	2,758 68	1,404 5	—
Miscellaneous.								
Overpayments, &c. ...	1,454 9½	69 39	1,093 86	1,242 65	2,547 95½	1,332 4	—	1,215 91½
Small receipts ...	45 73	67 23	24 62	7 46	70 35	74 68	4 13	—
Undrawn salaries ...	16 50	45 38	172 43	382 68	188 93	428 6	239 8	—
Incidental receipts ..	537 38	2,280 55	—	235 93	537 38	2,516 48	1,979 10	—
	2,053 70½	2,462 55	1,290 16	1,888 71	3,344 86½	4,351 26	2,222 31	1,215 91½
Special Receipts.								
Fees on Title Deeds ...	929 94	529 [illegible]	511 17	607 50	1,441 11	1,136 52	—	304 59
GRAND TOTAL...	257,693 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,063,375 7	1,070,141 77½	90,786 45	93,640 74½

B.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure on account of Relief Works in 1880.

Remittance received through the Director of Public Works—Rs. 10,056.

		Rs.	cts.
Value of rice supplied to Coolies	...	146	42
Pay of Coolies:—			
Rájangana road ...	...	407	65½
Galgamuwa-Nikawęwa road ...	..	894	86
Hulugalla-Ambanpola road ...	...	1,792	44
Rájangana-Galkadulla road ..	...	744	62
Irrigation channel at Nikawęratiya		341	60
Arasanwęwa-Mahanikawęwa road	...	7	0
Ambala viâ Rájangana .	...	1,263	90
Ambala-Galkadulla road ...	...	1,012	32½
Ambala road ...	...	73	24½
		6,674	6½
Remitted to Puttalam for expenditure in that District	...	3,000	0
		9,674	6½
Balance	...	381	93½
Total	...Rs.	10,056	0

C.

REPORT OF THE FORESTER OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE FOR 1880.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report on the operations of the Forest Department in the North-Western Province during the year 1880.

I have pleasure in being able to state that the estimated revenue, resulting from proceeds of sales of timber, has been realized: the estimated revenue was Rs. 50,000. The total proceeds of sales were Rs. 89,146—35. The total expenditure including salaries was Rs. 39,158—35, leaving a balance of Rs. 49,988 clear profit, besides a stock of timber in hand, paid for, valued at Rs. 14,945—83.

In the Kurunégala District ebony was the chief source of the Forest Department revenue; a large number of trees were felled on contract in several forests, about 25 miles from Kurunégala, but the most distant forests, which contain finer and more valuable ebony, have not been touched. Contractors are unwilling to fell in those outlying forests on the present contract terms; the distance of transport would entail an expenditure which would barely be covered by their share of the proceeds of the sale of timber at the present low rates offered in the market for ebony. The timber in the Pallakella and other distant forests must remain unprofitable until the value of ebony and halmililla increases, or the means of transport are facilitated either by roads to the interior or by a railway to Kurunégala. Some 300 logs of halmililla were felled in the most easily accessible forests in the Kurunégala District; the timber was of good quality, but realized only moderate rates, much lower than I had anticipated.

In the Puttalam District also large contracts were given out for felling ebony and halmililla. A few logs of palu were felled, chiefly for the use of the Public Works Department. No satinwood was felled this year, as a large number of logs felled in previous years had remained at the depôt unsold. There was very little demand for this description of wood, and the rates offered were very low.

Only 35 logs of palu were disposed of to private parties. This quality of timber is not in request, and although it is a valuable hard wood, very plentiful in the Puttalam District, it cannot be turned to any profitable account. An offer has, however, been made lately of 25 cents per cubic foot for sawn palu, but it was not entertained by Government. The timber was meant for railway sleepers. I think the offer was a fair one, being only little short of the royalty, which is 30 cents per cubic foot for palu in the log. All expenditure for felling, sawing, and transport would have been borne by the contractor, and as the would-be contractor had secured a contract for supplying palu sleepers to some Indian railway, the properties of this timber as a valuable hard wood for sleepers would have been thoroughly tested and appreciated, which would no doubt have led to an increased demand for this wood in India; an excellent outlet might have been secured for the Puttalam palu, and a plentiful supply of timber, now almost useless, might have added its quota to the Forest Department revenue.

The value of timber has fallen off considerably this year; lower rates were obtained than in previous years for every description of timber. The decrease is chiefly due to the supply exceeding the demand. Satinwood and halmililla are saleable at low rates only; the prices of these woods have been greatly affected by the large importations of teak. Teak has to a great extent superseded halmililla in the construction of oil casks, for which purpose the latter wood used to be mainly employed. The value of ebony has also been steadily decreasing. First class ebony still fetches a comparatively fair rate, but inferior kinds are almost unsaleable. It is owing to the decrease in the value and demand of timber that I do not anticipate that the revenue for 1881 will equal that of the year under review. I estimate the revenue of 1881 at Rs. 30,000.

PLANTING.

In December I planted up a piece of forest land cleared for the purpose with teak plants raised in nurseries. The experiment, as far as I can judge from the results up to date, promises to be attended with great success. The plants are thriving well, and do not appear to have suffered from drought; they are looking green and healthy although they have never been watered. The dry climate of the Puttalam District does not appear to have any injurious effect on them.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNÉGALA.

Appendix.

The result of this first experiment having proved thus far satisfactory, I have made more extensive nurseries, and propose planting with teak another plot of land in 1881.

It would be well if Government would turn its attention to planting up waste lands within easy distance of roads and water communication with useful timber trees of various descriptions; a large quantity of timber is now being felled and brought yearly into the market It brings a handsome and quick return to Government on the money spent, but no provision is made for the future, when satin, ebony, and halmililla may become scarce. I do not, however, anticipate any scarcity in the North Western Province for many years to come, valuable timber being still plentiful in many and extensive forests; but the supply cannot last for ever It would be advisable to begin planting extensively and systematically. It would also greatly benefit forest trees to clear the undergrowth in many jungles, where valuable saplings are plentiful In protecting and helping the growth of saplings by clearing and giving them more air and light, they would grow straight and fine trees instead of crooked and stunted, as is the case at present with a large number of young trees.

I annex a statement of revenue and expenditure for the year 1880.

G. MAGGIOLINI,
Forester, North-Western Province.

Puttalam, 15th April, 1880.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the North-Western Province for the year 1880.

Particulars of Receipts.	Amount. Rs.	cts.
To amount recovered on account of timber felled without license, and confiscated	41	80
To amount recovered on account of Royalty	480	72
To timber sold to Public Departments...	2,656	48
To timber sold by auction and to private parties ...	25,662	87
To do do. at Kurunégala.	60,304	48
	89,146	35
Amounts due on Timber sold.		
To amount due by private parties (Kurunégala)	3,557	25
ESTIMATED Value of Timber in hand on the 31st December, 1880.		
Lying in Government Depôts.		
Puttalam: Logs 673 satinwood	9,335	26
Puttalam: „ 100 do (reserved for P. W. D.) ...	1,500	0
Puttalam: „ 100 ebony .	880	0
Puttalam: „ 34 ironwood ..	250	22
Chilaw: „ 2 satinwood ...	24	75
Chilaw: „ 5 ironwood ...	50	0
Kurunégala: „ 225 ebony .	2,500	0
Kurunégala: 21 halmililla ...	405	60
1,160	14,945	83
Total – Rs.	107,649	43

Particulars of Expenditure.	Amount. Rs.	cts.
By pay of Forester from January to December, 1880	3,000	0
„ travelling allowance	500	0
„ pay of coolies and overseer ...	1,765	57
„ hire for making iron stamps ...	46	0
„ repairs of bungalow (Vannativillu) ...	9	28
„ hire of fencing timber depôt ...	25	0
„ planting teak	140	0
„ tar and chalk	10	67
„ pay of watchmen	134	9
„ hire for transporting scale for weighting timber	2	0
„ transporting timber to Chilaw ...	538	16
„ felling and removing timber ...	2,649	27
„ cost of advertisements	86	94
„ felling and removing timber (Contractor's share of proceeds of sale) ...	30,251	37
	39,158	35
By balance in favour of Forest Department on actual transactions	49,988	0
By amount to be recovered on account of timber sold	3,557	25
By estimated value of timber in hand paid for (in depôts at Kurunégala and Puttalam)	14,945	83
Total—Rs.	107,649	43

D.

STATEMENT showing Population, and Marriages, Births, and Deaths, in the Seven Kóralés, during the year 1880

HATPATTUS.	Population.	Marriages.		Births.		Deaths		Total.			Increase or decrease of Population.	
		Kandyan.*	Low Country †	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Marriages	Births.	Deaths.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wé-udawili ...	31,948	117	21	665	638	779	661	138	1,303	1,440	—	137
Hiriyala ..	28,924	23	4	486	480	498	436	27	966	934	32	—
Kaṭugampola ...	55,523	216	28	1,106	1,043	853	748	244	2,139	1,601	538	—
Déwamédi ...	53,635	98	6	773	753	609	619	104	1,526	1,228	298	—
Wanni ...	37,887	32	—	578	598	522	467	32	1,176	989	187	—
	207,917	486	59	3,608	3,502	3,261	2,931	545	7,110	6,192	1,055	137

* Under Ordinance No. 3 of 1870. † Under Ordinance No. 13 of 1863.

W. E. T. SHARPE,
Government Agent.

Kurunégala, 13th June, 1881.

REPORT ON THE PUTTALAM DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1880.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

PUTTALAM.

REVENUE.

THE continued increase in the revenue of the District, amounting in 1880 to Rs. 25,998—8 in excess of that of 1879, is satisfactory. The items either of increase or decrease, and which call for remark, are noted below.*

Land Sales.—Here there is a decrease of Rs. 4,335—33. At first sight this would be taken as a sign of the financial depression which was felt throughout the Island; but it must be remembered that in the preceding year a large number of payments for small native holdings, which had been left outstanding for years, were recovered, and so swelled the total under this head of service for 1879. There is a growing demand for lands in the Piṭigal-kóralé of this District, and if only the demand could be met by the more rapid completion of the necessary surveys, this item of revenue might be very sensibly increased. As land is becoming scarce in the Negombo District, the natives of that place seek for investments in the Piṭigal-kóralé South, and numerous applications for the purchase of lands have been sent to me, but cannot be attended to in the present state of the Survey Department.

Land Revenue Under "Paddy rented" there was a considerable decrease owing to want of favourable rains. As usual in the Demala Hatpattu, this meant famine for the villagers, and assistance from Government in the shape of relief works had again to be asked for. In the hope of making the lands under Maha-uswewa more saleable, I employed the people in clearing these lands. About 60 acres were cleared of the undergrowth and smaller trees, and when these have been burnt off the lands will be ready for chenaïng; but against the probability of their being sold is the utter absence of money, even among the headmen and others who are looked upon as persons of consideration.

If the villagers were allowed to asweddumise these lands as Crown tenants, giving the Government a half-share of the crop, and having thereafter a right of preëmption over them, I think it possible that the lands might, in time, be taken up. At present, and on any other terms, I see no likelihood of it.

Licenses.—Under this head there is a small increase (Rs 1,618—71), which is probably casual.

Stamps.—This item shows an increase of about Rs. 3,000, which is due to the institution of one or two large testamentary cases.

Sale of Government Property.—Here, under the two most important heads, "Salt" and "Timber," there is an increase of nearly Rs. 50,000. The fluctuations in the sale of salt can seldom be satisfactorily accounted for. The increase in the sale of timber depends not upon local consumption, but upon the briskness of trade, principally in the China market. The report of the Forester† will give sufficiently detailed information regarding the operations of his Department during the year, and I will only beg leave to reiterate what I urged in my last administration report, viz., that to cut down every available tree for sale, and to do nothing towards replacing what are cut, can hardly be called "Forest Conservancy."

Reimbursements.—The items "Survey Fees" and "Interest" show an increase of about Rs. 2,000, consequent upon recoveries upon lands sold and given upon half-improved value many years ago, and allowed to remain unsettled until last year.

RAINFALL AND HEALTH.

The total rainfall for the year was six inches less than in 1879; but the wet month of the year, November, was wetter last year than usual. In November it rained 17 days, giving a total for the month of 20·68 inches, the greatest fall on any one day being 3·96 on the 20th to 21st. During five months in the year no rain whatever was registered.

Heavy rains coming in this way after months of drought had the usual effect upon the people of inducing fever and ague, from which almost everybody suffered more or less. Upon the cattle it had a most disastrous effect, and the deaths among cattle must have been enormous. To an agricultural people, this is almost a greater misfortune than the loss of their harvest, and I fear it will be long before they recover from it—at any rate in the Demala Hatpattu. Of genuine cattle disease there was little or none, the loss among cattle being caused at first by starvation and want of water, and afterwards by excessive indulgence in young and wet grass.

Among the people there was no sickness, except fever, which calls for special remark; and the type of fever was not unsually virulent.

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* For a comparative statement of the revenue of the Puttalam District, see Appendix A. annexed to the Report of the Government Agent, page 69.

† See page 71.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

PUTTALAM.

EXPENDITURE.

This, as usual, bore a very small proportion to the revenue of the District, and was conducted upon principles of the most rigid economy. Until the revenue of the Colony becomes more elastic, it is in vain to urge the claims of this District for a more liberal grant for public works, however necessary they may be.

IRRIGATION.

I regret that I am unable to report that any advance in this direction was made in the Puttalam District during the past year. Two village tank sluices were sanctioned; but little or no work was done upon them before the close of the year. The villagers were urged on, as usual, to repair their tanks in anticipation of the time when sluices will be given to them; but they worked in a very half-hearted way, pleading always that they "had nothing to eat, and how could they work?" I fear, too, that their trust in the beneficent intentions of Government, unavoidably deferred from financial causes, is becoming weakened, and that when the time comes in which funds will be forthcoming to help on the village tanks scheme, all that has been done towards raising in the people a spirit of self-help will have to be done over again.

MINOR ROADS.

There has been no improvement in the collection of commutation tax or in the number of defaulters, and as long as the existing difficulties, which I described at length in a former report, continue, so long will it be impossible for the District Road Committee to keep in proper order the many roads which have been opened in the District.

With the assistance of the Provincial Road Committee a very important outlet from the Kurunégala District was completed last year, on the road from Giriulla through Singakuliya to Dankotuwa, about four miles north of the Toppu bridge on the old Chilaw road. For five miles, as far as the boundary of this District, the road is bridged and gravelled throughout, and may be driven over in any sort of carriage with perfect comfort.

The new trace from Madurankuli to Andigama as an outlet into the Akkaraipattu from the Demala Hatpattu was also worked upon, and is now open for cart traffic nearly all through.

LOCAL BOARD.*

I am happy in being able to report the continued success of this institution, and the great interest taken in it by all classes of the townspeople, as evidenced by the excitement which was displayed at an election held in November last. That the inhabitants appreciate the advantages of cleanliness and healthiness, I feel sure; and they have already learnt that it is cheaper to keep their premises clean than to be brought before the courts and fined.

The waterworks were taken charge of by the Board, and extended with a view to affording more easy access to the supply well for the general public. The upkeep of existing and the extension of new roads, the planting of trees, and the general improvement of public grounds, was continued with fair success. It is to be regretted that more care was not taken in the selection of plants for the experimental garden: and I would suggest that the Director of the Botanical Gardens should be moved to take steps towards providing the different Local Boards with suitable plants—such as those of fruit trees, fibres, rubbers, vegetables, &c., &c.—for cultivation in their experimental gardens and distribution throughout the districts in which they are situated. It would not give the Director or his staff much trouble to put these on one side for issue to Local Boards, or even to issue them, accompanied by a few simple instructions as to the mode of planting and cultivating them.

The sight of such things growing in a public garden, and the knowledge that seeds or young plants could be obtained on the spot, might have the effect of inducing the villagers to try them in their own patches of garden, and would thus stimulate the introduction of new products among a people who are sadly in want of them.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Assistant Government Agent.

Puttalam Kachchéri,
April 21st, 1881.

* For a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of Puttalam see *Government Gazette* of 4th March, 1881, page 366.

APPENDIX.

A.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the General Expenditure of the Puttalam District for 1879 and 1880.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1879.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Fixed Salaries ...	44,483	12	44,936	31	453	19	—	
Provisional Salaries	24,894	69	12,334	38	—		12,560	31
Allowances	345	0	600	0	255	0	—	
Contingencies	373	22	746	22	373	0	—	
Pensions and Retired Allowances ...	2,473	74	1,812	46	—		661	28
Revenue Services	35,989	21	62,727	97	26,738	76	—	
Administration of Justice	1,002	24	3,059	24	2,057	0	—	
Charitable Allowances	1,189	44	1,313	94	124	50	—	
Hospitals	11,371	99	9,591	96	—		1,780	3
Police and Jails	5,328	34	7,647	95	2,319	61	—	
Rent	144	0	—		—		144	0
Transport	4,812	69	2,822	29	—		1,990	40
Miscellaneous ...	2,150	37	393	17	—		1,757	20
TOTAL—Rs.	134,558	5	147,985	89	13,427	84	—	

B.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Men paid, &c., in the District of Puttalam during 1880.

	Number of Men paid.	Number of Defaulters.
Puttalam and Rajakumárawanni-pattu ...	194	51
Kalpitiya and Akkaraipattu ..	2,269	332
Demala Hatpattu ...	1,037	402
Pitigal-koralé North ..	1,661	196
Pitigal-koralé South ...	5,449	382
Total ...	10,610	1,363

Expenditure on Minor Roads during 1880.

	Road Committee Funds.		Government Grant.		Total.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Kalpitiya Town and Akkaraippattu roads ...	1,064	69	264	0	1,328	69
Roads in Pitigal-koralé North ...	1,328	3	769	25	2,097	28
Do. do. South ...	1,664	99	415	0	2,079	99
Toppu minor roads ...	—		3,349	48	3,349	48
Total—Rs.	4,057	71	4,797	73	8,855	44

Work done on Minor Roads.

Name of Road.	Particulars.
Uriliya minor road ...	Upkeep and general repair, cleared jungle on both sides of road.
Kumpasu-para ...	Do. do. do.
Bolawatta road ...	Do. filled ruts and holes with gravel.
Dankotuwa-Singakuliya road ...	Do. raised and gravelled.
Akkaraippattu road ...	Do. raised with clay and jungle cleared.
Kalpitiya town streets ...	Do. do. and opened side-drains.
Chilaw town streets ...	Do. gravelled, drained, &c.
Munnesaram roads ...	Do. do. and bridged.
Toppu minor road ...	Do. gravelled.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

PUTTALAM.

Appendix.

C.

RETURN of Rainfall at Puttalam during 1879 and 1880.

	1879. Inches.	1879. Days.	1880. Inches.	1880. Days.
January	0·41	1	—	—
February	2·07	3	—	—
March	8·66	6	8·86	6
April	—	—	1·00	1
May	5·37	7	—	—
June	0·54	1	—	—
July	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	·56	1
September	3·15	1	—	—
October	9·85	11	1·05	3
November	14 42	10	20·68	17
December	—	—	6 07	9
Total ...	44·47	40	38·22	37
Greatest Quantity...	4·17 (November)	13 to 14	3·96 (November)	20 to 21

D.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Salt sold and Expenditure incurred on account of Salt in the Puttalam District for 1879 and 1880.

	1879.		1880.		Total.	
Quantity of Salt sold:	cwts.		cwts.		cwts.	
Puttalam	194,992		153,145		318,137	
Kalpitiya	29,661		42,132		71,793	
Nachikali	26,093		59,285		85,378	
Total quantity sold in each year ...	250,746		254,562		505,308	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Revenue on Salt sold ..	591,760	56	600,766	32	1,192,526	88
Cost of Establishment, including value of Salt paid for to manufacturers ..	48,673	61	65,395	3	114,068	64
Nett gain to Government on each cwt. of Salt	2	16	2	10½	4	26½
Total nett profit	541,086	95	535,371	29	1,078,458	24

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

RETURNS.

RETURNS FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.

A.

REVENUE of the Southern Province for 1879 and 1880.

	1879.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs	cts.	Rs	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Arrears of Revenue ..	33,843	53	32,400	3	—		1,443	50
Customs	215,599	96	225,866	67	10,266	71	—	
Port and Harbour Dues ...	47,994	57	55,952	76	7,958	19	—	
Land Sales	48,853	23	34,800	63	—		14,052	60
Land Revenue	238,901	40	232,349	51	—		6,551	89
Rents, exclusive of Land ...	33,836	98	34,281	34	444	36	—	
Licenses	168,193	48	179,911	4	11,717	56	—	
Stamps	128,088	21	129,949	89	1,861	68	—	
Taxes	1,836	90	1,282	95	—		553	95
Postage	748	89	640	61	—		108	28
Fines and Forfeitures ..	6,876	18	7,857	39	981	21	—	
Sale of Government Property ...	135,367	59	146,078	52	10,710	93	—	
Reimbursements ...	21,326	84	23,220	45	1,893	61	—	
Interest	4,406	36	3,537	61	—		868	75
Miscellaneous	17,302	26	28,912	48	11,610	22	—	
Special Receipts ...	1,192	14	1,249	57	57	43	—	
TOTAL—Rs.	1,104,368	52	1,138,291	45	57,501	90	23,578	97
Deduct decrease ...					23,578	97		
Total increase Rs.					33,922	93		

B.

EXPENDITURE of the Southern Province for 1879 and 1880.

	1879.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Fixed Salaries	176,418	10	169,074	30	—		7,343	80
Provisional Salaries	52,551	4	63,589	60	11,038	56	—	
Allowances	180	0	193	67	13	67	—	
Contingencies	10,398	81	6,884	86	—		3,513	95
Pensions and Retired Allowances ...	18,683	59	12,204	53	—		6,479	6
Revenue Services	38,427	26	82,378	48	43,951	22	—	
Administration of Justice ...	9,022	78	22,800	74	13,777	96	—	
Charitable Allowances... ...	10,818	27	11,391	75	573	48	—	
Hospitals	32,999	10	32,266	68	—		732	42
Police and Jails	35,483	33	45,378	48	9,895	15	—	
Rent	510	0	150	0	—		360	0
Transport	9,162	62	9,132	38	—		30	24
Miscellaneous	21,014	25	4,718	48	—		16,295	77
Refund of Duties	...		...		—		—	
Land taken for Government Purposes ...	1,405	12	1,030	0	—		375	12
TOTAL—Rs.	417,074	27	461,193	95	79,250	4	35,130	36
Deduct decrease ...					35,130	36		
Total increase Rs.					44,119	68		

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

RETURNS.

C.

STATEMENT of Salt Collection, Revenue and Cost from 1856 to 1880, inclusive.

Year.	Quantity of Salt collected.		Revenue from Salt.			Expenditure on Salt, including Salt Establishment.		
	Cwt.	lb.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1856	56,081	0	11,462	7	6	1,572	15	0
1857	49,414	0	13,042	19	11	1,604	19	0
1858	18,433	0	11,318	1	6	1,210	16	8*
1859	146,758	0	12,950	12	0	4,684	5	4
1860	142,160	0	17,343	14	1½	4,292	15	0¼
1861	30,366	0	14,428	2	3	2,983	7	11
1862	33,467	102	17,234	14	0	2,041	10	8
1863	32,071	0	17,179	8	1¼	1,609	16	0
1864	60,663	0	19,035	17	2¾	2,591	19	8
1865	125,117	0	13,552	9	4	2,350	7	3
1866	140,686	0	17,673	12	0	3,737	7	1
1867	74,162	0	14,763	18	8	4,324	18	7
1868	30,375	0	15,835	4	4	2,756	8	2
1869	42,561	0	18,900	18	8	1,767	7	0
1870	22,130	0	15,202	16	8	1,600	19	5¼
1871	131,127	0	10,155	12	0	3,423	0	9½
			Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	
1872	131,261	0	179,367	72		43,974	39	
1873	61,125	0	158,091	68		21,893	20	
1874	73,877	0	147,563	72		40,196	1	
1875	62,158	0	161,605	72		24,200	27	
1876	86,370	0	162,384	52		34,251	68	
1877	28,526	0	145,019	64		29,974	14	
1878	—		177,474	36		27,832	32	
1879	49,095	108	113,970	12		32,318	44	
1880	136,757	0	144,455	60		68,255	11	

* Expenditure exclusive of "Establishment."

NOTES.—For General Return of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government Agent of the Southern Province and his Assistants, see Appendix to Part I.

For Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Galle Municipality see the Blue Book for 1880, pp. 100 and 101.

GALLE.

REPORT ON THE GALLE DISTRICT FOR 1880.

THE revenue for 1880 amounted to Rs. 638,802—8, as compared with Rs. 648,571—53 for 1879. The decrease is attributable chiefly to the small extent of land sold, only three lots exceeding 50 acres in extent having been sold during the year.

The expenditure for 1880 also fell below that of 1879, the decrease being Rs. 6,851—2. Comparative statements of revenue and expenditure are annexed.

REVENUE.

Arrears of Revenue.—Decrease due to more punctual collection of rents, &c.

Land Sales.—The decrease, amounting to Rs. 19,923—25, is due to the small demand for land for coffee planting. In 1879 the amount obtained by sale of lots exceeding 50 acres in extent was Rs. 20,014. In 1880 the proceeds from this source of revenue were only Rs. 2,271. The work of enquiring into and settling claims on various tenures was steadily proceeded with.

Land Revenue.—The decrease under this head may be attributed to the cheapness of provisions. The sown extent was much the same as in 1879, and the crops were fairly good.

Licenses.—The increase was the result of punctual recoveries of fees.

Reimbursements.—The decrease was caused by the small sales of land and consequent non-recovery of survey fees.

EXPENDITURE.

Administration of Justice.—An increase of Rs. 4,975—59.

Miscellaneous.—A decrease of Rs. 7,479—30. The Gansabhawa establishments were paid in 1880 under the head of "Administration of Justice," instead of as formerly under the head "Miscellaneous."

Population.—The statements of marriages, births, and deaths show a considerable increase under the two former heads, while the number of deaths was rather less than in 1879. The health of the people was generally good, and no epidemic is reported to have appeared.

CROPS.

The amount realized by the sale of the Government share of paddy was Rs. 6,593—18 less than in 1879, the totals being Rs. 69,948—74 in 1880, as compared with Rs. 76,541—92 in 1879. The yala harvest of 1880 was an unusually good one, though the abundance of provisions prevented the prices from rising very high.

Road Ordinance. — The total receipts under the Road Ordinance amounted to Rs. 54,475—92, and the expenditure to Rs. 45,331—15, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,144—77. The usual particulars, together with a statement of expenditure on the minor roads of the District, are appended.

Rainfall.—The rainfall in the Galle District was much less than in 1879. A comparative return is annexed :—

	1879.	1880.
Galle	102·21	71·19
Dewitura	177·78	104 75
Degoda	152·05	109·58

Gansabhawas.—The Gansabhawa returns for the Galle District show a large decrease in the number of cases instituted. This is especially noticeable with regard to civil cases. The following is a comparative statement of the cases instituted and disposed of in 1879 and 1880 in the Village Tribunals of Bentota and Hinidum-pattu.

Statement showing the number of cases instituted and disposed of under the heads "Civil" and "Criminal," before the Village Tribunals of Bentota Walalláwiti-kóralé during the years 1879 *and* 1880.

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
Institutions:			Decisions :		
Civil	2,368	1,030	Civil	2,295	1,384
Criminal	986	653	Criminal	923	672

Statement showing the number of cases instituted and disposed of under the heads "Civil" and "Criminal," before the Village Tribunal of Hinidum-pattu during the years 1879 *and* 1880.

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
Institutions :			Decisions :		
Civil	1,010	447	Civil	1,012	436
Criminal	285	206	Criminal	226	230

H. W. BRODHURST,
Office Assistant.

APPENDIX.

A.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Revenue of the Galle District for 1879 and 1880.

Appendix.

	1879.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Arrears of Revenue	14,009	27	10,722	25	—		3,287	2
Customs	215,457	64	225,552	47	10,094	83	—	
Port and Warehouse Dues	47,877	75	55,875	56	7,997	81	—	
Land Sales	40,256	22	20,332	97	—		19,923	25
Land Revenue	83,379	3	75,309	84	—		8,069	19
Rents, exclusive of Lands	18,498	25	18,451	17	—		47	8
Licenses	112,029	98	117,369	48	5,339	50	—	
Stamps	84,705	91	85,608	91	903	0	—	
Postage	572	5	486	28	—		85	77
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Courts ...	4,755	20	4,397	55	—		357	65
Sale of Government Property ...	469	13	505	30	36	17	—	
Reimbursement in aid of Expenses incurred by Government	10,557	32	9,325	15	—		1,232	17
Interest	2,940	80	2,076	61	—		864	19
Miscellaneous	12,238	44	12,078	52	—		159	92
Special Receipts	824	54	710	2	—		114	52
TOTAL—Rs.	648,571	53	638,802	8	24,371	31	34,140	76

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

GALLE.

Appendix.

B.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the Galle Kachchéri for 1879 and 1880.

Heads of Service.	1879. Rs.	cts.	1880. Rs.	cts.
Fixed Salaries	110,754	97	108,358	51
Provisional Salaries	35,824	34	39,054	35
Contingencies	9,519	24	5,630	78
Pensions and Retired Allowances ...	14,835	61	8,895	99
Revenue Services	4,335	33	4,795	93
Administration of Justice	8,663	91	13,639	50
Charitable Allowances	7,474	77	8,276	25
Hospitals	22,394	22	20,581	57
Police and Jails	18,269	94	23,286	20
Rent	510	0	150	0
Transport	4,587	2	4,098	55
Miscellaneous	10,787	78	3,308	48
Refund of Duties, &c.	—		—	
Lands taken for Government purposes...	—		1,030	0
Total — Rs.	247,957	13	241,106	11

C.

RETURN of Lands sold during the year 1880, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, and the Minute of 8th August, 1844.

How disposed of.	Number of Lot.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Amount Rs.	cts.
Sale ...	279 ...	977	0	38 48 ...	23,323	52
Half-improved value	18 ..	18	2	29·75 ...	392	62
Certificates ...	17 ...	35	1	28 ..	—	
	314	1,031	1	16 23	23,716	14

D.

STATEMENT of all Lots of above 50 acres in extent sold in the Galle District during the year 1880.

No. of Lot.	Situation.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Amount Rs.
332 ...	Dewiture ...	63	0	23 ...	635
9,999 ...	Ankokawala and Pirmaduwa ...	51	2	0 ...	966
10,029 ...	Yakgaha ...	53	0	0 ...	670
					2,271

E.

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Paddy Land sown and the Value of the Government Share of the Crops realized for the following Harvests of 1879 and 1880.

	Maha of 1879.		Maha of 1880.		Yala of 1879.		Yala of 1880.	
	Sowing Extent.	Amount Realized.	Sowing Extent.	Amount Realized.	Sowing Extent.	Amount Realized.	Sowing Extent.	Amount Realized.
	B. P. Q.	Rs. cts.	B. P. Q.	Rs. cts.	B. P. Q.	Rs. cts.	B. P. Q.	Rs. cts.
Four Gravets ...	1,830 0 2	2,034 0	1,799 3 4	1,855 0	2,098 0 0	2,201 50	2,070 0 1	2,134 0
Akmimana ...	3,253 0 0	3,536 0	3,493 0 1	2,995 0	3,850 1 2	3,525 0	4,077 1 3	2,960 0
Talpe-pattu ...	10,048 1 4	11,298 0	13,302 3 3	8,514 0	12,465 3 1	9,162 0	12,434 3 4	8,364 0
Gangabada-pattu ...	7,783 1 6	6,898 0	10,611 0 3	6,675 49	13,880 1 5	8,799 0	12,785 2 4	7,525 0
Hinidum-pattu ...	615 2 4	141 50	510 0 0	241 0	3,426 2 4	2,316 50	3,239 3 0	2,110 50
Wellabada-pattu ...	4,505 2 4	3,026 0	3,975 1 4	2,649 0	7,130 0 5	5,561 25	6,940 0 4	7,280 75
Ambalangoda ...	989 3 0	1,479 0	977 3 4	1,008 0	5,692 1 0	2,517 67	1,732 0 2	2,346 0
Bentota-W. Korale ...	2,184 0 0	2,624 50	2,275 1 0	2,402 0	8,544 2 0	11,422 0	7,836 3 4	18,889 0
TOTAL ..	31,209 3 4	31,037 0	36,945 1 3	26,339 49	57,088 0 1	45,504 92	51,116 2 6	43,609 25

F.

STATEMENT of Fine Grain of the Southern Province for 1879 and 1880.

	Maha Harvest.				Yala Harvest.			
	1879.		1880.		1879.		1880.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Galle District ...	92	25	137	4	413	75	31	75
Matara District ..	1,027	25	4,425	0	1,420	50	426	80
Hambantota District ...	3,581	0	24,271	0	856	0	563	0
TOTAL—Rs.	4,700	50	28,833	4	2,690	25	1,021	55

G.

STATEMENT of Marriages, Births, and Deaths of the Southern Province for 1880.

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Galle District ...	1,375	5,766	3,821
Matara District ...	830	4,968	2,498
Hambantota District...	297	2,531	1,329
TOTAL ...	2,502	13,265	7,648

H.

STATEMENT of Licenses issued in the Galle District for 1879 and 1880.

	For 1879.	For 1880.
Cart Licenses	766	823
Boat do.	3	1
Gun do.	93	113
Still do.	58	71
Wholesale Licenses	6	5

I.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of Receipts and Disbursements by Commutation Money and Labour, and Money on account of Rest-houses, in the Galle District, under the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, during the year 1880.

		Amount. Rs. cts.
By balance of last year brought forward:		
Commutation		6,466 55
Rest-house collections, &c.		121 85
		6,588 40
By amount of commutation recovered from 23,814 individuals	Rs. cts. 38,820 50	
By amount of labour performed by 2,823 individuals ...	4,234 50	
		43,055 0
By arrears of commutation of former years received during 1880 — viz., 1879, Rs. 1,400—50; 1878, Rs. 8,900; 1877, Rs 467—25; 1876, Rs. 166—50; 1875, Rs. 177.		3,101 25
By amount recovered on account of Rest-houses		553 65
Miscellaneous receipts		1,177 62
		47,887 52
TOTAL—Rs.		54,475 92

		Amount. Rs. cts.
To Principal Roads, viz.:—	Rs. cts.	
In labour (1,106 men) ...	1,659 0	
In commutation ...	12,809 62	
		14,468 62
To Minor Roads, &c., viz.:—		
In labour (1,717 men) ...	2,575 50	
In commutation ...	19,059 91	
		21,635 41
		36,104 3
On account of Rest-houses and furniture		1,039 51
To Rest-house keepers' salaries ...		970 0
		2,009 51
To miscellaneous charges		7,217 61
		45,331 15
Balance on 31st December, 1880 ...		9,144 77
TOTAL—Rs.		54,475 92

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

GALLE.

Appendix.

J.

LIST of Minor Roads in the Galle District, and the Expenditure incurred thereon in 1880.

Mileage		Rs.	cts.
2¼	Wakwella to Gintota	426	85
3	Municipality to Wakwella	395	0
—	Long bridge at Wakwella	343	27
2	Municipality to Akmimana	115	0
4	Hirimbura to Paddala	560	75
—	Bridge on Paddala	1,274	23
4¾	Magalla to Kurunduwatta	543	0
2¼	Batuwantudawa road	250	0
1¼	Bope to Watareka	335	0
1½	Kitulampitiya to Hapugala	300	0
8½	Akmimana to Baddegama	999	87
—	Bridge at Kimbe-ella	611	30
4½	Wakwella to Sandrawalla	413	0
6	Sandrawalla to Wanduremba	280	0
32	Towing path	1,024	95
10¼	Baddegama to Elpitiya	600	0
—	Gänegoda to Udugama-ella (Hiniduma)	1,673	0
—	Hiniduma to Opata	452	32
—	Hiniduma to Dellewa	449	4
9	Akmimana to Walawa	990	0
6¼	Walawa to Imaduwa	650	0
6¾	Abangama to Imaduwa	898	0
3¼	Unawatuna to Hinatigala	326	10
1¾	Unawatuna to Talpe	130	20
3¼	Katukurunda to Angulugaha	536	60
3½	Pilane to Hataraduwa	339	60
—	Road to Borale tank	89	0
10	Ambalangoda to Elpitiya	984	0
¾	Randomba to Ambalangoda	75	0
4¾	Ratgama to Podangoda	602	0
8½	Madampe to Gonapinuwella	400	0
2¾	Hikkaduwa to Gonapinuwella	263	62
5½	Kahawa to Batapala	160	0
½	Old street at Bentota	32	0
3¾	Hipankanda to Elpitiya	320	0
8½	Elpitiya to Pitigalla	858	84
3	Circular road at Bentota	292	25
¾	Road to Maduganga	75	0
8¾	Bentota to Uragaha	69	18
7½	Kosgoda to Hipankanda	468	0
—	Bridge on Hiniduma road	266	0
—	Clearing left bank of Ginganga	602	84
—	Bridge on the Udugama-ella	519	50
—	Bridge at Pamburantota	193	0
—	Rattan bridges	166	50
—	Blasting rocks in Ginganga	301	60
	TOTAL — Rs	21,635	41

K.

RETURN of the Population of the Galle District for 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fort and within Police boundaries	16,528	15,179	31,707
Akmimana and Four Gravets	10,462	9,884	20,346
Talpe-pattu	21,137	21,282	42,419
Wellaboda-pattu and Ambalangoda	23,999	24,806	48,805
Bentota	17,887	17,825	35,712
Gangaboda-pattu	12,013	11,481	23,494
Hinidum-pattu	2,579	2,266	4,845
TOTAL	104,605	102,723	207,328

HAMBANTOTA

REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1880.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of the year, exclusive of the receipts on account of the District Road Committee, amounted to Rs. 259,201—44, showing an increase of Rs. 43,580—8 on the previous year's collection. The increase is principally derived from arrears of former years collected, from the sale of salt, and from a refund under the head of "Miscellaneous" of money overdrawn on account of the Salt Department. The expenditure has been proportionately large, having been Rs. 140,073—58, or Rs. 46,561—64 in excess of the previous year's outlay, which was Rs. 93,511—94. The heavy expenditure is, however, entirely due to the increased activity of the Salt Department, which spent the double of what it did during 1879 in collecting and storing salt for future sale and consumption.

I annex the usual statement of the revenue and expenditure of the year, contrasted with that of the immediately preceding year; and, where necessary, I shall explain the rise or falling-off in the revenue under the various heads of receipt in the body of this report.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Hambantota District for 1879 and 1880.

REVENUE.	1879 Rs	cts.	1880 Rs.	cts
Arrears of former years recovered	2,606	51	9,375	47
Customs	128	40	314	20
Port and Harbour Dues	130	74	77	20
Land Sales	1,085	76	2,864	46
Land Revenue	48,669	50	53,756	75
Rents, exclusive of Land	3,515	86	3,785	18
Licenses	11,401	50	15,663	0
Stamps	8,541	65	9,607	61
Postage	46	74	48	48
Fines and Forfeitures	260	17	2,171	26
Sale of Government Property	134,321	38	144,685	21
Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government	2,347	16	2,606	70
Interest	116	71	91	9
Miscellaneous	2,362	82	14,042	60
Special Receipts	80	46	112	23
TOTAL	215,621	36	259,201	44
EXPENDITURE.				
Fixed Salaries	33,315	96	27,530	0
Provisional and Temporary Salaries	7,466	62	10,556	90
Allowances	90	0	90	0
Office Contingencies	419	73	499	20
Pensions and Retired Allowances	1,441	71	1,048	52
Revenue Services	31,862	43	74,942	62
Administration of Justice	21	0	1,300	63
Charitable Allowances	1,028	0	1,027	50
Hospitals	3,603	15	5,447	9
Police and Jails	11,005	64	14,353	1
Transport	1,711	20	2,250	61
Miscellaneous	1,474	50	1,027	50
TOTAL	93,511	94	140,073	58

CROPS.—PADDY AND FINE GRAIN.

The weather was not favourable for paddy cultivation, and accordingly a large decrease is shown under the head of "Paddy rented" in the year's revenue, the sale of the tythe having realized only Rs. 28,882—75 in place of Rs. 44,043—50 recovered in the previous year. But this deficiency was counterbalanced by a large increase under the head of "Fine Grain rented," which gave Rs. 24,834, as against Rs. 4,437 in 1879. The unseasonable weather for rice cultivation turned the attention of the people to fine grain sowing, which was very extensive, and gave a large yield. This system of cultivation, which is so objectionable in parts of the Island favoured by a better rainfall, is in this district absolutely necessary for the preservation of health and life, as the people are in seasons of drought dependent on fine grain for subsistence, and chena cultivation does not here, as elsewhere, interfere with the water supply for irrigation purposes, the fields being almost wholly dependent on rainfall; and there are no perennial streams to be affected by the felling of forest. The only precaution necessary, therefore, is to restrict chena cultivation in the divisions watered by tanks, and to see that, in favourable seasons, the paddy lands are not neglected for high land cultivation. The yield per acre from chenas is very great, the soil and climate, apparently, being particularly favourable to the growth of Indian corn, kurakkan, and other fine grains; but I am not yet sufficiently acquainted with the productive capabilities of the soil of the District to give reliable statistics on the subject, and the prices of grain are so subject to variation that they afford very little guidance in framing an estimate of the actual outturn of each harvest. The following statement of the yield of each harvest is based upon the calculations of the headmen, and are accordingly only approximate, and I believe considerably below the mark. The second statement of the sums realized each year by the sale of the tythe is instructive, as showing to what great fluctuations the land revenue is liable in a District only partially irrigated and subject to the influences of drought.

STATEMENT of the Yield of Paddy and Fine Grain for 1879 and 1880, in Bushels.

	PADDY. 1879.	1880.	FINE GRAIN. 1879.	1880.
West Giruwá-pattu	164,710	131,631	8,223	41,213
East Giruwá-pattu	12,244	12,318	3,105	17,738
Mágam-pattu	17,441	14,849	289	3,748
	194,396	158,799	11,618	62,699

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

HAMBANTOTA.

STATEMENT of the Sale of the Paddy and Fine Grain Rents for 1879 and 1880.

	Paddy.		Fine Grain.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs.	Rs.
West Giruwá-pattu ...	39,412 0	... 25,615 0	... 3,365	... 16,529
East Giruwá-pattu ...	2,402 0	... 1,788 50	.. 968	... 7,960
Mágam-pattu ...	2,336 50	... 1,479 25	... 104	... 614
	44,150 50	28,882 75	4,437	25,103

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The abundant food supply which a succession of fine harvests afforded has naturally had an excellent effect in maintaining a healthy condition of the people, and for the last three years a steady improvement in the health of the inhabitants is apparent. During the present year no epidemic has prevailed, and though the number of deaths registered is in excess of last year, there is a proportionate increase in the number of births. The greatest mortality occurs in the outlying and driest parts of the District, where the people are dependent on rainfall for a supply of water, and where much sickness is occasioned by the use of bad and impure water. To alleviate the suffering arising from this cause, I would suggest the sinking of about 30 wells in the beds of the village tanks. These would give a comparatively wholesome supply of water during the hot season, and would not cost, the one taken with the other, more than Rs. 200 each.

ABSTRACT of Marriages, Births, and Deaths during the years 1879 and 1880.

	1879.			1880.		
	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Mágam-pattu	8	164	100	13	117	147
West Giruwá-pattu	295	1,926	1,015	272	2,192	1,101
East Giruwá-pattu	7	131	52	12	174	71
Total ...	310	2,221	1,167	297	2,543	1,319

Census.—It may not be out of place here to speak of the Census just taken. The result published by the Registrar-General gives an increase in the population of the whole district of 17·6 per cent. during the decade; but the actual increase must have been far short of this, and 12 per cent. is nearer the truth. A reference to the subjoined statement will show that there must have been a great blunder in enumerating the population of the East Giruwá-pattu when the former Census was taken. The increase in this division has certainly not been relatively greater than in the other two divisions, and yet the Census of 1881 gives the increase of population at 77·1 per cent. during the ten years—a result, on the face of it, impossible in a sparsely populated and unhealthy division. There was very little difficulty experienced in taking the recent Census; the fears of the people were not, as before, excited by so unusual a step, and I believe the enumeration to have been a fairly accurate one.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Population as enumerated in 1871 and 1881.

	1871.	1881.	Rate per cent. of increase.
Mágam-pattu	5,195	... 5,842	... 12·4
West Giruwá-pattu	50,129	... 56,510	... 12·7
East Giruwá-pattu	4,991	... 8,843	... 77·1

CATTLE.

The drought which prevailed during the greater part of the year did not, as is generally the case, affect the health of the cattle, and both buffaloes and neat cattle were signally free from disease, and little or no murrain was reported. I am glad to observe that the herds and wild buffalo still remain in great force, though their numbers were sadly thinned by an epidemic disease contracted in 1875 during a drought of great severity, one of the periodic and most fertile sources of disease to cattle.

SALT.

The quantity of salt in store at the beginning of the year was cwt. 3,225, and the quantity outstanding on the Léwayas was cwt. 21,580, or rather less than half the average yearly consumption; but, fortunately, the season proved exceptionally favourable,

and one of the finest harvests on record was collected, amounting to 136,947 cwts. At the close of the year, therefore, the salt account stood thus :—

	cwt	lb
Balance of salt in Hambantota and Kirinda stores on 1st January, 1880	3,225	31
Outstanding on the Léwayas on 1st January, 1880 ..	21,577	0
Quantity collected during 1880...	136 756	106
Total ...	161,559	25

	cwt.	lb.
Balance of salt in Hambantota and Kirinda stores on 1st January, 1880	3,225	31
Quantity received into stores during 1880	125,695	0
Balance outstanding on 1st January on the Léwayas ...	31,848	0
Wastage	790	106
Total ...	161,559	25

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The financial results of the year's operations were not as satisfactory as they might have been, for in consequence of the frequent absence of the Assistant Agent on judicial duties the expenditure of the Department was not kept under proper control, and was far in excess of the experience of former years, the cost of production having increased quite 33 per cent. The total outlay in the Salt Department, including the pay of establishment, was Rs. 68,695—23, and the amount realized by the sale of salt Rs. 144,455, showing an excess in *realized* revenue of Rs. 75,760 over expenditure; but to this has to be added the value of the salt collected and remaining unsold, which amounted to 101,658 cwts., and is estimated to be worth Rs. 239,912—88.

I subjoin an interesting statement of the production of each Léwaya from 1851.* It is curious to observe how two good years generally come together. The crop in 1880 was exceptionally fine, and now, in 1881, we are having a repetition of the good fortune experienced last year.

IRRIGATION.

The Tissamaharáma irrigation scheme promises exceedingly well, and I believe will amply repay all the money that has been spent upon it. The expenditure up to date has been approximately Rs. 142,000, and it requires a further outlay of about Rs. 60,000 to make provision for meeting the large demand there will soon be for water. The sluice arrangements are defective, only providing for the issue of water to about 600 acres, while the tank was constructed to water at least 6,000, and possibly 10,000 acres. The tank derives its water supply from the perennial source of the great Mahagam river, across which an anicut is thrown, diverting the water down a channel of some miles in length to the reservoir. This channel I consider defective also, in not being of sufficient carrying capacity and in ending too far short of the tank, so that the greater part of the water is absorbed before it reaches its destination by natural courses. Either greater facilities must be supplied for rapidly filling the tank by enlarging the inlet channel, or the storage capacity of the tank must be increased by raising the bund and extending the area of the tank.

I have submitted both proposals for the consideration of Government, and have recommended the immediate insertion of a high and low level sluice capable of meeting all the demands for water. 1,940 acres under the tank have already been sold, realizing a sum of Rs. 25,870—53, and I have received applications for about another 1,000 acres, but the sale of land has been stopped till better arrangements for the supply of water can be made. In anticipation, however, of the completion of the work, I am having 4,000 acres of land cut up for sale which, when cultivated, will open the country from the tank to the sea at Kirinda, and make the Mágam-pattu the richest agricultural centre of the Province. It has been the fashion to treat the Mágam-pattu merely as a salt depôt and a waste of jungle fit only to harbour bears and elephants. On the contrary, it is the richest and best-watered division of the District, and, while the condition of the Giruwá-pattu may be said to be incapable of further improvement, we have here a vast expanse of jungle with an unexhaustible supply of water, a soil of extraordinary fertility yielding 40 bushels of grain to the acre each crop, and matchless grazing grounds on which to breed and herd cattle for agricultural purposes. No part of the Island, except portions of the Trincomalee District, has any possession equally rich in this comparison, and the only want—population—is being rapidly supplied by settlers. I believe that much of the unhealthiness of the locality will disappear as the country is opened up and a regular supply of good water and food is obtained.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal roads have been maintained in fairly good order, but the minor thoroughfares are, with hardly an exception, in a very discreditable condition, and impassable to

* An abstract furnished by the Government Agent, Galle, of the total collections and the revenue and expenditure of the Salt Department since 1856 will be found at page 78.

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HAMBANTOTA.

cart traffic; nearly every bridge upon them has been allowed to fall down, and it is apparent that the upkeep generally has been neglected. The committee has now obtained a large supply of excellent timber from Trincomalee, and appointed a road officer, and it is hoped during 1881 to restore the bridges on three or four of the roads and to repair them generally; but the majority must of necessity be entirely neglected. The only public works of pressing importance which I have to recommend are the gravelling of the road from Wirawila to Tissamaharáma, a distance of four miles, and the throwing of a wooden pile bridge over the Mágam river. Both works ought not to cost more than Rs. 12,000.

Water supply of Hambantota.—I should like also a survey to be made to test the practicability of bringing water from the Walawe river to the town of Hambantota. The channel would have to be about 12miles in length, and might strike off from the site of a natural anicut which partially dams the river about eight miles from its mouth. If this scheme were found feasible, I do not believe the cutting of the channel would prove very expensive, and the relief it would give is beyond estimation.

Water supply of Tangalla.—The execution of a less expensive plan for the supply of Tangalla will, I trust, receive the early sanction of Government, for the townspeople there suffer equally with the residents of Hambantota from the want of a sufficient quantity of water for even the ordinary culinary purposes. The rainfall registered during the year at Hambantota was only 17 inches, as against 26 inches registered during the previous year.

F. C. FISHER,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

3rd August, 1881.

MATARA.

REPORT ON THE MATARA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1880.

THE revenue for the year was slightly larger than that of 1879, the total receipts being Rs. 240,297—93, as against Rs. 240,184—94.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 79,914—26, showing an increase of Rs. 3,462 - 92 over that of 1879. Of this total, an item of Rs. 5,658—96 represents the expenditure on account of the new additional Police Court from February, 1880.

The extra expenditure is to a great extent balanced by the large increase of revenue under the heads "Land Sales" and "Reimbursements."

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of 1879 and 1880 is annexed (A).

REVENUE.

Arrears of Revenue.—The decrease is due to the more punctual collection of rents and to the receipt in January, 1879, of a large sum due in December, 1878.

Land Sales.—The increase is owing to a greater number of sales having been held in 1880. The acreage sold was 926 for 1880, as against 373 in 1879.

Taxes.—The decrease is due to the non-recovery of the assessment tax of Gandara. The amount has since been struck off the accounts.

Postage.—The decrease was probably caused by the abandonment of several of the coffee estates in Morowak-kóralé, and the consequent falling-off in population.

Reimbursements.—The increase is due to the recovery of arrears of water rate, and to the large receipts of survey fees for land sold.

EXPENDITURE.

Provisional Salaries.—The increase is due to the establishment of the additional Police Court.

Office Contingencies.—Under this head is included the pay of extra clerks employed to write up the deposit accounts.

Administration of Justice.—See remarks under the head "Miscellaneous."

Miscellaneous.—The salaries of the Gansabháwa establishments, which were formerly paid under this head, were paid in 1880 under the head "Administration of Justice."

Lands taken over for Government purposes.—The expenditure under this head in 1879 represents compensation for land taken for the Nupé market.

CROPS.

Both the Maha and Yala paddy harvests of 1880 were unusually good. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 100,619. In May, 1880, heavy floods occurred which seriously injured some of the tanks, and owing to the consequent want of water towards the end of 1880 several tracts of paddy land could not be cultivated for the Maha harvest of 1881. The revenue from this source in 1881 will, therefore, probably fall far below that of 1880.

The revenue derived from fine grain rents will also greatly decrease, owing to the prohibition of chena cultivation. This restriction, however, will in all probability have the effect of bringing a larger area of paddy land under cultivation. A statement of the Maha and Yala paddy rent sales for the years 1879 and 1880 is appended. (B.)

VITAL STATISTICS.

The returns of marriages, births, and deaths show very little change since the previous year. The number of marriages registered in 1880 was rather less, and the number of deaths slightly larger than in 1879. The birth registers show an increase of nearly 1,300. No epidemic appeared during the year, and the health of the people was satisfactory. Statement (C).

JUDICIAL.

The institutions in the Court of Requests and Police Court were 1,188 and 1,573 respectively, as against 1,228 and 2,286 in 1879. In the Justice of the Peace court the institutions rose from 633 to 719. The Gansabhawa returns show a considerable decrease in litigation, the number of civil cases especially being far less than in the previous year.

Civil.			*Criminal.*		
1879.		1880.	1879.		1880.
5,176	...	3,701	3,785	...	2,920

A large proportion of the cases in the Police Court is instituted by people of the Kandaboda-pattu, especially in the neighbourhood of Hakmana. This is the only remote pattu in the District which has no Gansabháwa. I made enquiries through the Mudaliyár whether the people were anxious to have a Gansabháwa, but they opposed the scheme on the ground that they had hopes of seeing a Police Court established at Hakmana before long.

The receipts on account of the Village Tribunals were Rs. 8,303, and the expenditure was Rs. 6,115—46. The Gansabháwa of Wellaboda-pattu is able to pay its own establishment, but the other three are still in debt. Several of these debts, however, have been paid off within the last few months, and there is every reason to hope that all outstanding liabilities will have been settled by the end of 1881. (D.)

Statements of receipts and expenditure on account of the District Road Committee, Irrigation Committee, and Market Fund are appended. (E., F., & G.)

LOCAL BOARD.

The finances of the Local Board are in a somewhat unsatisfactory state. Part of the cost of building the Nupé market has to be provided for out of the revenue of 1881, the balance of 1880 being required for the purchase of the town clock. The liabilities of the Board are so heavy that, unless some assistance can be obtained from Government, there is little hope that the proposed clock tower will be built before the end of 1881.*

H. W. BRODHURST,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

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* For statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Local Board, Mátara, see the *Government Gazette* of 25th February, 1881, page 322.

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MÁTARA.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

A.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Mátara Kachchéri in the Southern Province for the years 1879 and 1880.

REVENUE.	1879. Rs.	cts	1880. Rs.	cts.
Arrears of Revenue of former years	17,227	75	12,302	31
Land Sales	7,511	25	11,603	20
Land Revenue	106,852	87	103,282	92
Rents, exclusive of Lands	11,822	87	12,044	99
Licenses	44,762	0	46,878	0
Stamps	34,840	65	34,733	93
Taxes	1,836	90	1,282	95
Postage	130	10	165	85
Fines and Forfeitures	1,860	81	1,288	58
Sale of Government Property	577	8	888	1
Reimbursement in aid of Expenses incurred by Government	8,431	67	11,298	60
Interest	1,348	85	1,369	91
Miscellaneous	2,701	0	2,791	36
Special Receipts	281	14	427	32
TOTAL—Rs	240,184	94	240,297	93

EXPENDITURE.	1879. Rs.	cts	1880. Rs.	cts.
Fixed Salaries	32,312	17	33,185	79
Provisional and Temporary Salaries	9,295	8	13,978	35
Allowances	90	0	103	67
Office Contingencies	387	84	754	88
Pensions and Retired Allowances	2,406	27	2,260	2
Revenue Services	2,229	50	2,539	93
Administration of Justice	337	87	7,860	61
Charitable Allowances	2,315	50	2,088	0
Hospitals	7,001	73	6238	2
Police and Jails	6,207	75	7,739	27
Transport	2,864	40	2,783	22
Miscellaneous	8,751	97	382	50
Lands taken for Government purposes	1,405	12	—	
Advances	846	14	—	
TOTAL—Rs.	76,451	34	79,914	26

B.

STATEMENT of the Maha and Yala Paddy Rent Sales for 1879 and 1880.

	MAHA. 1879.	MAHA. 1880.	YALA. 1879.	YALA. 1880.
Four Gravets	1,620	2,387	822	848
Weligam-kóralé	12,881	12,596	12,120	13,275
Gangabada-pattu	14,905	17,690	18,090	15,711
Wellabada-pattu	5,905	5,595	5,665	5,080
Kandabada-pattu	12,050	10,325	4,744	6,808
Morowak-kóralé	3,531	3,284	6,240	7,020
	50,892	51,877	47,681	48,742

C.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered during the year 1880.

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Four Gravets	105	713	407
Wellabada-pattu	202	1,308	470
Kandabada-pattu	105	620	273
Gangabada-pattu	146	848	429
Weligam-korale	224	1,084	634
Morowak-korale	54	397	251
	836	4,970	2,464

D.

STATEMENT showing the Assets and Liabilities of each Gansabháwa in the Mátara District on the 31st December, 1880.

WELIGAM-KÓRALÉ.

Assets.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Liabilities.	Amount. Rs. cts.
Balance in hand on 31st December, 1880	146 89	By building Court-houses ..	216 95
Arrears of fines outstanding ...	656 90	Pay of Clerk	12 50
		Surveyor's pay	77 4
			306 49
		Balance ...	497 30
Total—Rs.	803 79	Total—Rs.	803 79

GANGABÓDA-PATTU.

Balance in hand on 31st December, 1880	146 8	Hire of Court-house	105 0
Arrears of fines outstanding ...	273 95	Repairing Court-house ...	2 50
		Repairing Schools	40 99
		Compensation for Lands ...	120 0
		Arrears of Clerk's pay	62 50
			330 99
		Balance ...	90 4
Total—Rs.	420 3	Total—Rs.	420 3

MONOWAK-KÓRALÉ.

Balance in hand on 31st December, 1880	160 95	Building Court-house	257 0
Arrears of fines outstanding ..	285 99	Hire of Court-house	75 0
			332 0
		Balance ...	114 94
Total—Rs.	446	Total—Rs.	446 94

E.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the District Road Committee, Mátara, during 1880.

	Rs.	cts.
Receipts ...	36,844	6
Expended ...	32,325	91
Total—Rs.	4,518	15

F.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Irrigation Committee during 1880.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Particulars.	Amount. Rs. cts.
Balance on 1st January, 1880 ...	9,835 61	Payments to Irrigation Headmen	19,506 56
Receipts during the year ...	22,339 84	Do. on Works, &c. ...	1,416 11
			20,922 67
		Balance ...	11,252 78
Total—Rs.	32,175 45	Total—Rs	32,175 45

G.

STATEMENT showing the half-yearly Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Markets in the Mátara District ending 31st December, 1880.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Particulars.	Amount. Rs. cts.
Receipts during the half-year ending 31st December, 1880 ...	222 40	By purchase of the Fish Market at Dikwella	30 0
		Balance ...	192 40
Total—Rs.	222 40	Total—Rs.	222 40

H. W. BRODHURST,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, BATTICALOA, FOR THE YEAR 1880.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

In the year 1880 the Batticaloa portion of this Province commenced to recover from the losses by flood, drought, and famine of the two previous years. The improvement commenced with the Munmari harvest It has required, however, quite twelve months since then, or for another good Munmari harvest to be gathered in, before cause for anxiety can be said to have ceased. The country has been so prostrated that the traces are yet plainly visible of the material means of the people not having reached a normal condition ;—in the non-payment of Government dues, notwithstanding the efforts of the headmen to recover the same—in the non-purchase of Crown lands when offered for sale—in sales of private lands by the Fiscal for nominal sums only, owing to debtors or their friends being unable to secure reasonable bids for them—in money-lenders having still to lie out of their interest, &c., &c.

Statements of revenue and expenditure are annexed ;* the former shows a sum of Rs. 381,137—37, as against Rs. 337,068—50½, or a balance for 1880 over 1879 of Rs. 44,068—86½. Under the circumstances described above this cannot be deemed unsatisfactory. The total collection is in excess of all previous years save 1877 and 1878, or of an average of five years ending 1879, although outstandings are so large.

As regards *Arrears of Revenue* it will be observed that there is at least a great improvement on the preceding year.

Under the head *Customs* there is a falling-off, but this is altogether attributable to such large imports of rice as were necessary in 1879 being no longer required.

Under *Land Sales* it will be found that the receipts were nearly the same in amount with those of the previous year.

Land Revenue collections show an increase under all sub-heads save one, while the increase is so large as to about equal the total amount collected for 1879.

Under the head *Licenses* there is a decline, owing to its having been necessary, as a matter of equity, to allow the Batticaloa arrack renter a large remission upon the sum for which he had purchased the rent, from his proved inability to sell arrack to an equivalent amount in consequence of the poverty of the people.

Stamps also show a decline, owing probably to the same cause.

Revenue from *Postage* was satisfactory, in that it showed a considerable advance on 1879.

Fines and Forfeitures have also contributed an appreciable increase.

From *Sale of Government Property* there was a great recovery under the head "Salt," the revenue from "Salt for wholesale," in particular, having nearly doubled. "Timber" also rose 62 per cent. above the previous year, the amount realized being the largest from any single item of revenue.

Other heads of account also generally show an increase.

In forwarding, further, the report of my Assistant for the Trincomalee District, I would invite attention to his observations on the questions of town drainage and the imperfect—not to say dangerous—means of communication over the Tampalakam Bay and the mouths of the Mahaviliganga, the single canoes at present in use being quite insufficient for the purpose required. If an additional reason were wanted why these matters should engage the attention of Government, it is to be found in the efforts being made under European enterprise to develop that District—efforts contrasting markedly with those of the Jaffna and Batticaloa Agricultural Company, although the difficulties of the latter, which appear to arise solely from want of unanimity in the direction, are probably small when compared with those of other purchasers of land on pioneer terms.

The Forester's report is also annexed, and deserves careful consideration both on account of the large revenue accruing from the forests of this Province and of the necessity of all being done that reasonably may be towards maintaining the same. The chena question referred to therein is of vital interest. All that is possible is being done here to

* See Tables forming Appendix to Part I.

discourage this form of livelihood as injurious to the welfare of the people in keeping alive in them unsettled habits, and in making their country unfit to live in, as it is disastrous to the forests themselves if they are to be relied upon as a permanent source of revenue. The people ostensibly engaged in this pursuit in ordinary years, when distress does not require a more than usually extended concession of licenses, are the Sinhalese and Veddahs only, since chenas are refused to the Tamils and Moors on the ground that they are accustomed to paddy cultivation and that they can generally, if they will take it, find employment therein. The Moors, however, naturally preferring to be masters rather than servants where they have no lands of their own, are to be found striving by every possible device to get hold of chenas, which they generally succeed in doing owing to the poverty of the Sinhalese compelling them to accept their aid in one form or another. The Sinhalese remain nominally the license-holders, but it is next to impossible to prevent the bulk of the profit derived from the cultivation going to the Moor creditor. The only remedy seems to be, as I have suggested to Government in a recent letter, to stop issuing licenses even to the Sinhalese, aiding them instead to take up paddy cultivation on exceptionally favourable terms, though even here, also, success is doubtful unless the Sinhalese can be got to give up their isolated homes, and induced to settle more together in places specially favourable for such paddy cultivation.

Mixed up with chena cultivation is the question of sale of Crown Lands upon such terms as shall prevent these also being bought simply for chena purposes. This is a very serious matter since, as the Forester remarks, the timber alone on these lands is worth more than the upset price at which they are sold, and any amount of capital is available to buy such lands on the conditions at present in force, owing to the comparative certainty of returns from its investment being large, or an average of about Rs. 80 nett per acre for three years' occupancy, after which the lands are abandoned because the soil has been exhausted, its fertility having been, so to say, sucked out of it through the severity with which it has been handled. I may add that this is a favourite means of finding employment for poor relatives, the wealthier Moors getting rid of them thus when troublesome by advancing the very small capital which the cultivation requires, getting at the same time cent.-per-cent. interest for their money so advanced. There are at present as many as 237 applications surveyed, or waiting for survey and sale, representing 3,048 acres, and of these a large number of acres will probably be abandoned within three or four years after purchase, whatever promises may be made to the contrary notwithstanding.

With reference to Irrigation Works, the year was marked as regards the system of tanks, anicuts, &c., connected with the Pattipola-áru, by the partial completion of the feeding channel from Kalmadu, by which it is hoped to re-fill Irakkamam tank as its waters are drawn off for the requirements of the immense area of paddy cultivation lying thereunder. This work is so far satisfactory that its success, when completed, is already a matter of certainty, though it cannot be pretended that it is sufficient to secure the crops from suffering by drought altogether, since the river itself, upon which almost everything depends, has too often an insufficient quantity of water in it—a difficulty which it is hoped will be met by a channel being cut between it and another river, the Kumbukkan-áru, when funds are available for the purpose. A most useful anicut was also put across the Pattampuddi branch of the main river, benefiting materially about 5,258 acres.

Much more yet remains to be done, involving considerable outlay from the public funds, before it can be said that the tank system meets the present wants or the vast capabilities of this Province for paddy cultivation. The recent Census, showing an increase of 12·93 per cent. for this outlying portion of the Island, is encouraging and suggestive of the advisability—not to say obligation—of the interest hitherto shown by Government being continued in this particular direction when the Island revenue once more admits of such interest taking the practical form of the further votes required.

Another question intimately connected with cultivation and the destruction of forest, and possibly demanding the attention of Government at no distant date, is the rainfall, or its insufficiency from various causes when compared with former years; with regard to its actual decline in quantity—its too rapidly reaching the sea as extending cultivation removes obstacles to its passage—destruction of forests inducing greater absorption by the sun's rays—and in a greater quantity being required than formerly by reason of such extended cultivation, and the waste of water consequent upon its having, for irrigation purposes, to be spread over a greater area. As regards actual decline in quantity, here the cry is unanimous. One marked local phenomenon is that the sea finds its way far higher up the lake than in former years, owing to its meeting with less resistance from fresh water entering at the lake's head, thousands of acres bordering the lake being seriously damaged in consequence. For this damage the tanks and anicuts holding up the water are no doubt largely responsible, so that even they, when completed, cannot be deemed an unmixed gain, some lands benefiting at the expense of others which might be considered to have by prescription a prior right to the water. Compensation in the form of irrigation works, therefore, is required for these acres also.

Annexed is also a statement showing work done by Village Tribunals. In the current year new committee-men are to be appointed and the rules altered and extended where necessity may suggest. I have seen no reason to change the opinion already expressed elsewhere, that they should be allowed as an institution to continue, being likely to be of

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

benefit in many ways, to the poorer classes in particular. That they will ever be self-supporting through the fine fund, I cannot think; nor is it to be desired, if a principal object of their existence—amicable settlement of disputes, or prevention rather than cure (by fines)—be kept in view. There are signs of the number of cases declining, which is a healthy symptom; and the strengthening of the authority of the Presidents by giving them power of imprisonment in default of payment of fine promises well in making justice more prompt, if not swelling the fine fund. It seems a matter for regret that there is some difficulty in the way of extending this alternative power to the Village Councils held under the Ordinances for "promoting" paddy cultivation; for want of such law the imposition of a fine has, in most cases, practically no effect, and hence the discipline so vitally necessary in the combined action of all interested in cultivation over large areas becomes almost impossible. The number of these councils held during last year was 350, and the fines imposed thereunder Rs. 2,901—37½. The fines outstanding over several years amount to Rs. 3,562. Were this sum capable of collection, it would be available for minor irrigation works as the Ordinance contemplates, instead of which the capacity of the fine fund to continue payment of even salary to a useful officer, the Irrigation Vanniya, may become a matter of doubt.

The health of the people during the year may be stated generally to have been above the average, small-pox having declined without any other epidemic being added to their troubles.

The births, marriages, and deaths registered during the year were, respectively, 3,804, 180, and 3,117. Registration of marriages seems to have declined since 1877, although in excess of 1878 and 1879.

Road Ordinance collections appear to be higher than in any previous year from 1876 inclusive.

As regards roads, fair progress may be reported in so far as funds will allow, the metalling of the Badulla-Batticaloa road being likely to be completed in the course of next year. A new rest-house was provided at the village of Kiránkulam on the South coast road, which completes the chain of rest-houses from the town to Komari, a distance of 58 miles.

During the year a cemetery for the town was also completed.

Offices were purchased for the Departments of Post Office and Telegraph, now combined.

A visit from His Excellency the Governor secured for the port improved shipping arrangements.

Batticaloa Kachchéri,
13th July, 1881.

G. E. WORTHINGTON,
Government Agent.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

A.

REPORT OF THE FORESTER OF THE EASTERN PROVINCE.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to forward my report for the year 1880.

The revenue derived from sale of timber has, as I anticipated, considerably exceeded that of the previous years, chiefly owing to a larger quantity of halmililla, berrya, ammonilla, and ironwood *(Mimusop Hexandrus)* having been felled, for both of which woods there was considerable demand, especially the former, which realized exceptionally high prices in the Colombo market.

Ironwood also sold at a higher rate than usual; there was a better demand as well in India than in 1879, and as nearly all the timber offered for sale in this Province, with the exception of hamililla and ebony, is purchased by native traders and shipped to the coast of India, our sales depend to a great extent on the demand in that country. With the exception of what is taken by the P. W. D., the quantity sold here for local use is very trifling. A considerable quantity of timber felled on private lands has of late years been thrown on the market, which has tended to very much lessen the demand locally. Ebony sold at a very low rate, the hightest price obtainable being about Rs 55 per ton; the quality was, however, by no means good. The other woods sold at generally fair prices.

The total quantity felled both in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts in 1880 was 700 logs of satin, ranai, and mililla, 1,400 ironwood, 900 ebony, and 1,500 halmililla, besides about 3,000 pieces of dead wood of various sorts. As all this is stamped while standing and a great proportion of it again after it is felled, and the work of the different contractors visited frequently, it necessitates continual travelling and a large amount of labour.

The felling and transport were as usual carried out by contractors. The rates paid were lower than in the previous years, a much larger number of people tendering for contracts. Ironwood and ebony are felled by contractors, who are paid a per-centage in money of what the timber realizes at auction, the share paid being generally from 45 to 50 per cent.; all other woods are paid for by measurement. The dead wood is felled and transported by contractors, who are paid a share of timber after delivery, the contractor's share being from 50 to 60 per cent. This wood could be removed in no other way to make it pay. It is the only method by which contractors can be got to take it, and it seems almost incredible how they can make it remunerative. The wood is for

the most part crooked and hollow, yet it finds a ready sale for shipment to India. Natives in the Trincomalee District cannot be prevailed on to touch such wood, while those in Batticaloa are, in general, anxious to get it.

The number of timber sales held last year were, eight in Batticaloa and four in Trincomalee. The sales at the latter place are small, chiefly consisting of ironwood, a very small quantity of other woods being felled beyond what is required for Public Departments, and that which is offered for sale is generally timber rejected as unfit for the Public Works Department.

It has been the habit to allow people in want of timber for local use to purchase at all times from the Government depôts at the upset rates. Every facility is given to the natives both at Batticaloa and Trincomalee in the way of supplying themselves with timber. At every sale logs are sold singly so as to enable them to purchase what they may require.

The quantity of lands under chena cultivation last year was very much less than in 1879, but in a good many instances I think the lands that were given were not such as should have been allowed. There is a very large quantity of low scrubby jungle all over the country suitable for chenas. If the people were confined to the cultivation of these only, I think a good many who at present do nothing else, and who live entirely by chenas, would in a very short time turn their attention to other modes of obtaining a livelihood.

There is no doubt but that a chena in good high virgin forest is found to be a very profitable speculation. I have seen when travelling through forests in Manmunai-pattu large blocks of very fine virgin forest with boundaries cut, said to have been surveyed with the view of being sold for chenas. Some of these lands are in the heart of a very large tract of fine and valuable forest, miles from any habitation, near no cultivated land, and are simply the finest portions that can be selected. I think it very objectionable for many reasons to sell the lands I refer to, or any other such lands similarly situated. It would, I think, be preferable to resort to the custom of allowing chenas such as have been cultivated of late years, than to allow a selection to be made for purchase by the natives of any lands they may think fit. Chena cultivation is bad in any way, but it will be ruinous if such lands as I refer to are surveyed and sold to natives for chena cultivation.

The sale of such forest is no gain to Government; the very timber is of more value than the purchase money; and besides the situation is so remote from any dwelling or cultivated lands that every opportunity is offered for encroachments and pilfering of timber from adjoining Government forest.

The land, as soon as the crops are removed, will be to a certainty abandoned and grow up into coarse illook grass, which will as surely be set fire to every year and the surrounding forest burnt and gradually destroyed. It is wonderful how these fires extend during the dry, hot, land winds. Last year, when some grass and rubbish was set fire to near Kanthalai at Trincomalee, the fire extended for more than three miles in the forest, and several ebony logs which had just been felled were totally destroyed, and in the Batticaloa District both last year and the previous one upwards of 200 teak plants were destroyed by these fires

A chena of any size generally belongs to several people, one man seldom cultivating more than three acres; each of these men will open a different road to remove the timber and produce from his portion of the chena, and the damage done to the forest is considerable, particularly such forests as I have referred to.

I believe that now in some instances people, fearing they may be refused the lands they have applied to purchase, have decided to say that they intend the lands for new products; but this is not the case. No native that I am aware of has as yet tried any new product, and is not likely to do so in such remote forests. The quantity of game destroyed by these chena men, particularly the Moors, is very great.

I feel very much when travelling the want of asu itable tent. The one I have is very unwieldy; it is almost impossible to carry it along jungle roads. Its weight is so great it can only be transported from place to place by cart, and very few of the jungle roads in this Province are passable in that way. A couple of small light tents similar to those supplied to the Forester, North-Central Province, would be of the greatest use and assistance to me in the performance of my duties The forests in general are so distant from any habitation that very frequently I have to camp out with no other covering than that afforded by the shade of the trees.

When exploring the forests I find a large number of saplings being destroyed by creepers tangled about them, and smothered from the thick growth of jungle around. The few that do succeed in pushing their way through have become stunted and crooked and of little value. I notice this especially with the saplings of halmillila in the forests to the south of the Batticaloa District, where this valuable timber seems to flourish best. There are in all these forests a very large quantity of young halmillila, thousands of which will never be of any value unless attended to. I think a small sum of money laid out yearly in clearing jungle from these saplings will be money well expended. If a very small per-centage of the profits realized from the forests yearly were in a manner returned to them in this way, it would I feel sure, ultimately prove of the greatest advantage.

I annex statement of receipts and expenditure.

I am, &c.,

A. M. WALKER,
Forester.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

Appendix.

B.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the Eastern Province for the year 1880.

Particulars of Receipts.	Amount. Rs.	cts.
To amount of arrears recovered on account of timber sold in previous years..	1,919	91
Do. felled without license and confiscated	50	77
Do. Public Departments ...	9,158	13
Do. by public auction ...	62,840	87
Royalty on timber felled by private parties	1,261	6
	75,230	74
Amounts due on Timber sold.		
Amount due from Public Works Department:		
On logs of satinwood sold ...	946	60
Do. private parties ...	2,499	0
	3,445	60
ESTIMATED value of timber in hand on the 31st December, 1879, as per return for the month of December, 1880	8,197	17
Total—Rs.	86,873	51

Particulars of Expenditure.	Amount. Rs.	cts.
By pay of Forester from January to December, 1880	4,000	0
„ Travelling allowances of Forester from January to December, 1880	800	0
„ pay of Assistant Forester ...	740	0
„ do. kankanies	660	0
„ do. coolies	1,379	83
„ amount paid for felling and removing timber to the Government depots during the year .	21,343	84½
„ cost of tools, &c. ...	86	46
„ reward to informers ...	16	71
„ removing confiscated timber ...	4	75
„ Stamp and dies	17	0
	29,048	59½
By balance in favour of Forest Department on actual transactions ...	46,182	14½
„ amount to be recovered on account of timber sold	3,445	60
„ estimated value of cut timber in hand (in the various depôts and lying in jungles)	8,197	17
	57,824	91½
Total—Rs.	86,873	51

C.

STATEMENT of Work done by the Village Tribunals of Batticaloa in the years 1879 and 1880.

	BATTICALOA NORTH.				BATTICALOA SOUTH.			
	1879		1880.		1879.		1880.	
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
Number of Cases pending on 31st December ...	1441	263	1055	192	1057	138	1045	121
Instituted during the year...	3645	992	2762	923	4406	561	3285	669
TOTAL ...	5086	1255	4817	1115	5463	699	4330	790
Decided on mutual consent, clause 21 ...	167	...	123	...	726	...	590	...
Amicable settlements ..	896	260	756	358	1037	...	1017	..
Otherwise disposed of .	2968	803	2086	613	2655		2394	224
Breach of Rules ...	. .	266	...	216		347	...	224
Assault	.	209	...	125	.	88	...	90
Theft	...	161	...	192	.	68	...	118
Malicious Injury ...	...	21	..	15	...	18	...	13
Cattle Trespass .	.	91	...	81	...	5	...	7
Maintenance	...	315	..	342	..	52	...	55
TOTAL ...	4031	1063	2965	971	4418	578	4001	731
Pending on 31st December. .	1055	192	852	144	1045	121	329	59
Appeals to Government Agent.								
Confirmed	5	13	3	1	8	...	24	...
Set aside or modified ...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...
TOTAL ..	5	14	4	2	10	...	24	..
Appeals to the Governor ...	...	...	...	.	..	...	2	...
Amount of fines imposed in the years	...	Rs. cts. 1169 62½		Rs. cts. 554 12½	...	Rs. cts. 642 75	...	Rs. cts. 764 50
Recovered during the years	...	811 37½	...	289 62½	..	224 0	...	860 50
Balance outstanding...	..	58 25	..	264 50		1144 50	...	1048 50

REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1880.

REVENUE.

THE revenue of 1880 was Rs. 121,122—55, being more than that of 1879 by Rs. 13,078—93. A statement for both years is annexed (A).

Arrears of revenue show a decrease of Rs. 1,453—36. This is attributed to fewer items being uncollected.

Customs show a decrease upon 1879 of Rs. 9,242—38, but an increase upon 1878 of Rs. 2,600—8.

In 1879 much of the grain imported was conveyed to the Districts of Anurádhapura and Batticaloa, where there was great scarcity.

Port and Warehouse dues show an increase of Rs 66—40, chiefly on port clearances.

Land sales show an increase of Rs. 2,457—10, due to the payment of instalments by grantees and purchasers of Crown lands in Tampalakam pattu on the western, and Koddiyár-pattu on the eastern bank of the Mahaweli-ganga. These lands have since been planted with Sumatra tobacco, cacao, Ceara rubber, Liberian coffee, cocoanuts, etc.

Land revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 637—97. Too large an extent of paddy land was sown at Tampalakam (contrary to the advice of the Vanniyah, who was over-ruled by the majority of the cultivators and opposed by the irrigation headman) for the quantity of water in Kanthalai tank to irrigate; and, through mismanagement and favouritism on the part of the Vaddai Vitáné, who has been since dismissed, the water which was let out from the tank was spread over too large an area. This error, combined with the deficiency of rainfall, and the consequent failure of water in the tank, resulted in a considerable portion of the crops withering from drought. Hence the decrease.

There was also a smaller recovery under the heads "Fine grain" and "Indian corn" rented, as I have endeavoured to restrict the cultivation of chénas, allowing this only in cases of real necessity.

Licenses show an increase of Rs. 2,150—4. The arrack and toddy rent for 1878-79, realized Rs. 20,900; 1879-80, Rs. 22,500; and for 1880-81, Rs. 25,200. The renter has been very punctual in his payments.

General stamps show an increase of Rs. 168—12. This is casual, depending upon the amounts in suit in court.

Taxes.—Under this head there is a decrease of Rs. 210—35 The assessment tax collector has been warned to be more active, and has paid during January, 1881, an amount of Rs. 370—75, which ought to have been collected in 1880.

Postage.—The amount realized by sale of postage stamps is now credited under this head; and an increase of Rs. 367—32 appears in consequence.

Fines.—Under this head the increase is Rs. 104—5. Police Court fines alone show an increase of Rs. 231—38; but the total is less than in 1877 or 1878.

Sale of Government Property shows an increase of Rs. 16,738—89. The demand for salt has been much greater than usual, showing increased prosperity in the Eastern and North-Central Provinces, and also in the Mátalé District, 5,000 cwts. having been removed to the latter two Districts. There is also a large increase from timber, owing to the Forester having held more frequent sales.

Reimbursements show an increase of Rs. 552—23, chiefly from school books, hospital dues, and survey fees (increase Rs. 1,271—25), and a decrease from recoveries of cost of irrigation works (owing to an extension granted by Government to the cultivators) and proceeds of prison labour, the receipt on which account in 1879 was unusual.

Pearl Fishery.—The offers made for the privilege of diving for pearls in the bay of Tampalakam having been small, the banks have been watched on Government account, and no revenue was realized during 1880. I am taking steps to hold another sale, and shall report the result.

Special receipts have brought in Rs. 230—67 more than in 1879, consequent upon the increased extent of lands sold.

EXPENDITURE.

A statement of expenditure for 1879 and 1880 is appended. (B.) The total comes to about half the revenue.

The decrease in *Office Contingencies* is owing to the charges paid under this head in 1879 by the Master Attendant's Department having been met in 1880 from the vote for "Miscellaneous Services."

The increase in *Revenue Services* expenditure is in consequence of payments having been made to salt manufacturers at Nilávéli.

There is a decrease under this head in the amount paid to contractors for the supply of timber.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

TRINCOMALEE.

Administration of Justice shows an increase, because the salary of the President of Village Tribunals is now paid from this vote. In 1879 the charge was defrayed from Miscellaneous Services.

CULTIVATION.

The paddy sown on the land of the Native Company at Kanthalai was growing luxuriantly at the end of the year, but no proper care is being taken of it. The dams are incomplete, water was running to waste, there is no fence nor sufficient watch, and the large field is being left to the care of a Kankáni and 25 or 35 coolies. The Company has no representative now in this District; and unless greater efforts are made the crop will scarcely be gathered in safely, and the loss which will ensue from neglect will be far greater than the expense of proper management would have been. Mr. Ford, who for a long time worked so hard for the Company, has gone away to Jaffna. The paddy reaped in 1880 is kept in a shed, and a great part of it seems to be chaff. I am not aware that any attempt has been made to sell it.

The cultivation of new products on the banks of the Mahawiliganga has been interfered with by the unusual floods at the end of 1880, which were almost as high as in January, 1878. Considerable damage has been done to the tobacco plants, expecially on Mr. Karslake's land (Shávár); but the plants on Narcotia are thriving, as are also the Indian corn, rubber (on low lands, 20 or 30 feet high), Liberian coffee, gingely, and cocoanut plants. A tobacco-curing shed has been put up on Narcotia, and I hope that the crop will go far towards paying the heavy expenses that have been incurred. When proper flood-levels have been taken, the planters will know what part of their land is above high water in the rainy season, and the mistake made on Shávár will not recur. I believe that great difficulty has been experienced in procuring labour; and the unusually heavy rains have been productive of more numerous cases of fever than would have occurred in ordinary years.

Village crops were very good, except that two-thirds of the Pinmání cultivation of Tampalakam failed, owing to the water in Kantalai tank having become very low.

HEALTH AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

A statement of births, deaths, and marriages is annexed (C.) The District was healthy for the first four months; but in May measles broke out in the village of Kiniyai. An epidemic of small-pox began in the town in June, brought by a man from Batticaloa, and the disease was communicated to some villages in Tampalakam and Kaddukkulam pattus. Sporadic cases occurred until November, when the Assistant Colonial Surgeon reported a clean bill of health; but another case occurred after the attendants had been discharged. Very few cases proved fatal.

During the last quarter of the year there were, owing to heavy rain, many cases of fever on the estates on the banks of the Mahawiliganga and on the Native Company's land at Kantalai, and also in the villages of Koddivár-pattu.

The necessity for improving the drainage of Trincomalee, to prevent fever, is still urgent. The rains in December flooded parts of the town, which I had hoped to drain with money for which I applied, but unsuccessfully; and I am apprehensive that fever will be worse in March and April, 1881, than it has been since the fatal months of March to May in 1878.

ROADS, BRIDGES, AND FERRIES.

The roads in the town and District have been kept in as good order as the votes would permit: but sufficient money is not allowed for improvements. New boats have been supplied to some of the ferries, but they are still of the same old style—small, narrow, and unsafe canoes, which will not take carts, and which a troublesome horse can upset in swimming across the wide rivers. There was (and is) a double-canoe platform boat at the Verukal branch of the Mahawiliganga, but it was long ago hauled up on the bank, and no effort, so far as I know, has been made to repair it for use, though crossing in the small canoe, temporarily placed, is very dangerous when the river is full up to its banks.

Milestones have been put along the Coast "road" between Mútúr and the Verukal. I do not think that they will greatly assist carts through the mud and water. The money might have been more usefully spent. The nominal Coast road from Tampalakam to half-way between Mallikaittivu and Mútúr, to which I referred in my report for 1879, still exists only in official documents, not being cleared, used or repaired; and the District Road Committee has to witness the injustice of its new road from Tampalakam to the 13th mile on the Kandy road being ploughed up by carts which ought to go along the Coast road, if it were only cleared for cart traffic, and to pay for the repair of what is in effect a main road.

Parts of the Kandy road between the 13th and 19th miles require raising and gravelling, as the water rushes over them in rainy weather. The Anurádhapura road is still in need of much improvement. The vote for the Coast road is not much more than enough to keep in order the parts already gravelled. I noticed that attempts had been made in last year to repair muddy portions of the North Coast road, but the heavy rains at the end of the year wash away the small embankments raised in the dry weather.

Minor Roads.—A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee, of work done on minor roads, and of repairs to rest-houses during 1880, is annexed. The road from the 16th mile on the Kandy road towards the Anurádhapura District is progressing as fast as the annual votes will allow. About three miles have been opened. Repairs were done to the rest-houses of Trincomalee, Pálampóddar, Kanthalai, Mútúr, Ichchilampoddai, and Kuchchaveli. The minor roads in the town and the circular drives were kept in order, and other roads in the District were repaired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cattle.—A few cases of hoof-and-mouth disease occurred in Kaddukkulam pattu in January and February, and in Tampalakam pattu in March; but all the infected cattle were cured. During the remaining three quarters no disease occurred.

Education.—The schools handed over to the Wesleyan Mission in 1879 are doing fairly well, and the villagers seem content with the management. Opposition schools were started at Nilávéli and Kuchchaveli, but have failed. The Mútúr school is still unsatisfactory, the Moorish parents being more anxious that their boys should learn the Koran than get a good education.

Salt Manufacture.—This was very successful, owing to the little rainfall in May, June, and July. More than 20,000 cwts. were collected and received into the Government stores.

Post Office.—A comparative return of letters despatched from and received at this office is annexed. It will be seen that private correspondence and registered letters have increased in numbers.

Village Tribunals.—The president, Mr. Canagasaby, was promoted in July to be Chief Translator in the Colonial Secretary's Office. His successor, Mr. Nánamuttu, seems to be working satisfactorily. A statement of the work done in 1880 and of appeals to the Assistant Agent is appended. (F.) The establishment cannot be kept up much longer from the fine fund. The people of this district are very orderly, and there is seldom necessity to impose heavy penalties, nor can the villagers pay large fines.

Registration of marriages is now the rule, and not the exception. No respectable Tamil neglects to comply with the law. Finding that few Kandyan marriages had been registered in the Sinhalese villages, I inquired personally about this matter when on circuit, and directed cohabiting couples to give notice and the registrar to be more vigilant. The result is that the Kandyan marriages registered during 1880 were 19 more than in 1879.

His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. the Colonial Secretary visited the District in June and July, and received a loyal reception from the residents, European and native, official and unofficial.

20th April, 1881.

ROBERT MASSIE,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

A.

STATEMENT of Revenue of the Trincomalee District for 1879 and 1880.

Appendix

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1879. Rs.	cts.	1880. Rs.	cts.
Arrears of Revenue.				
Arrears of immediately preceding year ...	4,373	53	2,872	67
Do. former years	75	75	123	25
Customs				
Imports	31,133	18	21,867	20
Warehouse rent	28	6	23	5
Sundries ...	91	73	120	34
Port and Harbour Dues.				
Port clearances	645	80	765	70
Half pilotage	142	50	90	0
Land Sales.				
Sale of Crown lands	4,770	75	7,227	35
Land Revenue.				
Paddy rented	7,564	21	7,019	99
Paddy unrented ...	104	20	84	62
Fine grain rented . ..	131	55	94	90
Do. unrented	0	38	5	40
Indian corn rented	34	75	—	
Rent of Government lands ...	119	25	111	75
Rents, exclusive of Land.				
Government buildings and houses ...	480	0	480	0
Carried forward ...	49,696	64	40,886	22

EASTERN PROVINCE.

TRINCOMALEE.

Appendix.

A.—*continued.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1879. Rs.	cts.	1880. Rs.	cts.
Brought forward...	49,696	64	40,886	22
Licenses.				
Arrack, rum, and toddy rents ...	21,699	96	23,850	0
Stamps.				
General stamps	7,926	98	8,095	10
Taxes.				
Assessment on houses, &c. ...	1,431	83	1,221	48
Pearl Fishery.				
Sale of rents	320	82	—	
Postal				
Postage on unpaid letters, &c. ...	143	54	222	2
Postage stamps	1,976	0	2,264	84
Fines and Forfeitures.				
District Court	5	0	—	
Police Court	387	91	619	29
Court of Requests	4	0	6	0
Kachchéri	185	20	60	87
Sale of Government Property.				
Salt for retail	7,030	44	8,118	40
Do. wholesale	5,180	20	11,682	0
Salt deficiency recovered from contractor ...	188	80	—	
Rubble stones	3	80	9	0
Weights and measures	22	5	20	9
Royalty on timber	5,591	12	15,024	76
Proceeds sale of unserviceable stores ...	100	0	16	55
Sundries	—		1	0
Proceeds sale of an elephant ...	16	50	—	
Reimbursements.				
"Government Gazette"	63	0	8	0
Sale of medicines	1	59	3	75
School books	26	46	44	50
School stationery	22	71	29	55
Maintenance of coolies in hospitals ..	17	98	46	15
Do. prisoners in jail ..	53	57	10	74
Prisoners' earnings	218	25	39	21
Do. effects	—		23	84
Irrigation collections	4,130	79	3,609	59
Survey fees	1,132	24	2,403	49
Interest.				
On arrears of revenue	236	55	133	14
Miscellaneous.				
Over-payments recovered ...	6	65	2,274	67
Small receipts	151	62	96	0
Special Receipts.				
Fees on title deeds	71	63	302	30
TOTAL—Rs.	108,043	62	121,122	55

B.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Trincomalee District for 1879 and 1880.

	1879. Rs.	cts.	1880 Rs.	cts.
Salaries, Fixed Establishment ...	26,684	24	26,869	99
Do. Provisional Establishment ...	9,255	45	9,244	82
Office Contingencies	2,085	58	671	34
Pensions	2,313	34	2,313	34
Revenue Services	8,463	2	9,407	11
Administration of Justice	232	70	1,268	27
Charitable Allowances	1,972	9	2,099	81
Hospitals	4,654	58	4,777	59
Police and Jails	1,505	30	1,344	76
Rent	60	0	—	
Transport	1,378	22	972	34
Miscellaneous	2,085	0	2,472	24
Lands taken for Government Purposes ...	—		100	0
TOTAL—Rs	60,689	52	61,541	61

C.

STATEMENT of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in the Trincomalee District during 1879 and 1880.

PATTU.	Marriages.		Births.		Deaths.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Trincomalee ...	79	73	178	290	208	247
Koddiyar-pattu ..	10	7	168	193	79	98
Tampalakam-pattu ...	7	4	99	124	87	103
Kaddukkulam-pattu ..	15	32	110	126	97	84
Total ..	111*	116	550	733	471	532

* Two Kandyan Marriages in 1879 and 21 in 1880, under Ordinance No. 3 of 1870, are included.

D.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Trincomalee District Road Committee for 1880.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. cts.
Balance in favour of the Trincomalee District Road Committee on the 31st December, 1879 ...	485 40
Recovered arrears of 1879 ...	1,240 25
Do. previous years...	208 0
Rest-house collections ...	572 30
Unexpended balance of commutation apportioned to principal works in 1879	11 61
	2,517 56
Commutation of 1880 :—	
Trincomalee ...	2,346 25
Tampalakam-pattu ...	1,197 50
Koddiyar-pattu .	1,202 0
Kaddukkulam pattu Tamil villages ...	591 50
Do. Sinhalese villages	370 25
	5,707 50
Miscellaneous —	
Government contribution to Rest-house keepers' salaries ..	440 0
Fines levied .	12 75
Value of articles lost ..	2 50
Sundry receipts ...	18 72
	473 97
TOTAL—Rs.	8,699 3

EXPENDITURE.	In Money. Rs. cts.
Establishment ...	720 0
Per-centage to Division Officers ...	198 20
Commission to Collectors ...	36 21
Office Contingencies ..	96 0
	1,050 41
Principal Works :—	
Town roads ...	1,750 0
Coast road	625 0
Kandy road ...	625 0
Repair of Rest-houses .	1,159 55
Furnishing do.	290 55
Salaries of Rest-housekeepers ..	1,110 0
	5,559 90
Minor Works :-	
Gravets minor roads ...	263 9
Drainage of the gravets minor roads	76 71
Orr's Hill road ..	68 30
Love-lane ...	45 97
Road to hot wells .	43 56
Do Kiniyai	34 16
Do Tampalakam ..	36 53
Do. Tampalakam from Kayamódai	41 44
Do. Andankulam	35 32
Do. Sambeltivu ..	34 17
Do. Chempianar ..	48 96
Do. Matavachchi ..	45 97
Relief works in Kaddukkulam-pattu	831 89
Deepening the well attached to the Rest house at Palampodar ..	56 45
Converting old guard-room into store	8 31
Clearing tapal path, Upparu to Mutur	5 62
Salary of ferryman ...	22 50
Miscellaneous payment ...	3 25
	1,702 20
	8,312 51
Balance on 31st Dec., 1880 ...	386 52
TOTAL—Rs.	8,699 3

E.

STATEMENT of the Work done to Rest-houses and on the Minor Roads during the year 1880.

REST-HOUSES	Description of Work.	Amount expended. Rs. cts.
Trincomalee ...	Repairing railings, erecting porch in front, cementing the floor, ceiling the roof, and white-washing walls	303 40
Palampoddar ...	Erecting a bath-room and coach-house, deepening the well, and white-washing walls	122 51
Kuchchaveli ...	Repairing kitchen and erecting privy with tiled roof ...	310 0
Pulmoddai ...	Erecting a stable and a kitchen	21 16
Kantalai ...	Plastering walls and renewing cadjan roofs of out-houses ...	136 66
Mutur ...	Sinking a well, repairing stable, fixing punkah, and white-washing walls	169 6
Ichchilampattai ...	Re-thatching the roof, and other repairs	161 26
Tiriyay ...	Erecting a stable, and making tats	42 0
	TOTAL—Rs.	1,266 5

EASTERN PROVINCE.

TRINCOMALEE.

Appendix.

E.—*continued.*

MINOR ROADS.	Description of Work.	Amount expended. Rs.	cts.
Road to hot wells ..	Cutting and clearing side jungle and opening side-drains ...	43	56
Orr's Hill road ...	Constructing culverts, opening side-drains, and clearing side jungle ...	116	7
Road to Sambeltivu	Constructing a culvert and raising the road with earth ...	134	17
Road from the Kandy road to the hill, Kanduruvekanda	Cutting jungle and rooting out stumps to a distance of 2,000 yards ...	200	0
Gravelled road to Tampalakam ..	Cutting side jungle, clearing side-drains, and rooting out brushwood ...	36	53
Road from Kuiya ...	Do. do.	—	
Moddai to Tampalakam ...	Do do.	41	44
Kiniyai road ...	Cutting and clearing over-hanging jungle ...	34	16
Love lane ...	Do. do and opening side-drains ...	45	97
Gravets minor roads	Gravelling roads and opening side-drains	263	9
Drainage ...	Opening drains on the gravets minor roads	76	71
Relief works on the roads from Tiriyai to Kevelekkedemela, from Pulmoddai to Amariveyel, and from Panikkadumuruppu towards Matavachchi	Clearing jungle and rooting out stumps	831	89
Road to Andankulam	Do. do.	35	32
Chempianar road ..	Cutting and clearing jungle and rooting out stumps and filling ruts and holes	48	96
Road from Kuchchaveli towards Matavachchi ...	Do do. do ..	45	97
	TOTAL—Rs	1,953	74

F.

Village Tribunals, Trincomalee.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Cases instituted and decided, with Appeals and Decisions, for 1880.

	Koddiyarpattu.	Kaddukulampattu.	Tampalakampattu.	Total.
Civil:				
Instituted	585 ...	493 ...	360 ...	1,438
Decided	549 ...	391 ...	316 ...	1,256
Criminal:				
Instituted	148 ..	237 ...	157 ...	542
Decided ...	136 ...	178 ...	150 ...	464
Appeals to Assistant Govt. Agent:				
Confirmed	3 ..	3 ...	— ...	6
Set aside	1 ...	1 ...	— ..	2

Appeals to Executive Council:—*Nil*

G.

STATEMENT of Letters, &c., received and despatched at Trincomalee Post Office during the years 1879 and 1880.

Description.	1879. Despatched.	1879. Received.	1880. Despatched.	1880. Received.
Letters "on service" ...	10,387 ...	8,660 ...	11,041 ...	9,273
Do. "Post paid" ..	28,210 ...	27,670 ...	31,373 ...	32,184
Do. "Post not paid"	1,362 .	1,219 ...	1,424 ...	1,672
Parcels "on service" ...	162	380 ...	228 ...	380
Miscellaneous packets .	304 ...	908 ...	473 ...	777
Registered letters ...	1,076 ...	684 ...	1,429 ...	801
Printed matter ...	2,736 ...	14,854 ...	2,469 ...	14,299
Post cards ...	81 ..	70 ...	201 ..	146
TOTAL—Rs	44,318	54,445	48,638	59,532

R. MASSIE,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, JAFFNA, FOR THE YEAR 1880.

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THE past year 1880 was, on the whole, a favourable one for the Province in general, there having been good local crops, a large import of grain, tolerably seasonable weather during the several quarters of the year, with abundance of rain at its close, and freedom from epidemic diseases: whilst the revenue returns show an increase of Rs. 7,030* in ordinary revenue, and of Rs. 126,575 in the general revenue, owing to a fairly remunerative pearl fishery, which was indirectly of great benefit to the people of the Mannár District.

WEATHER.

Jaffna District.—The first quarter of the year was, as is usually the case, hot and dry, with little rain, the sun powerful by day, with heavy dews at night. With the exception of some partial showers in April, the second quarter was also dry. The south-west monsoon fairly set in in the early part of May, and the wind blew strong from south and south-west during the remainder of the quarter. During the third quarter there was more rain: but a failure of the sowing rains in September interfered somewhat with the operations of the paddy cultivators. The Vadamaráchchi division was favoured with more rain than the other divisions, and there was a fall of rain in Delft in July, which destroyed the salt formation whilst collection was going on. During the quarter the wind blew, in general, strong from south and south-west. Towards the close of October the north-east monsoon rains set in, and during November and December there was a more than ordinary fall of rain over the whole District.

The following are extracts from the season reports of the several Assistant Agents regarding the weather in their Districts :—

MANNÁR.

First Quarter.—Rain fell more or less all over the District in the months of January and March. In the month of February, as usual, there was a little rain with north-east wind blowing Measured rainfall for the quarter is as follows :—

January	...	2·35 inches
February	...	0·62 ,,
March	...	6·15 ,,
TOTAL	...	9·12

Second Quarter.—There was no rain during the quarter, except one or two very light showers in the month of April in Musali-pattu.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880
April	1·63	1·46	7·31	0·62	0·00
May	4·87	2·34	6·89	3·24	0·00
June	0·00	0·78	0·00	0·00	0·00
	6·50	4·58	14·20	3·86	0·00

Third Quarter.—In Mantai-pattu light rain fell on the 10th and 11th August and on the 11th and 12th September, but in the other parts of the District there has been no rain during the quarter.

Fourth Quarter.—During the last quarter of 1880 the rainfall was unusually heavy, continuous and heavy rain having fallen in November. The comparative statement of rainfall for the last few years is as follows :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880
Fourth quarter	11·75	31·43	6·85	24·63	32·44

MULLAITTI'VU.

First Quarter.—In January heavy rain fell over the whole District from the 20th to the 24th, affording a supply of water most beneficial to the growing crops. The 17th and 18th February saw a further auspicious fall of sufficient amount to put a brisk current in motion down the beds of

* See, however, remark under head "Revenue"

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

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Pér-áru and other rivers, and in many cases to re-fill the drained tanks. Slighter rains which fell in the maritime and the Vanni pattus during March kept the country moist. On the whole, the weather of the quarter has been very favourable, and the crop prospects are correspondingly good. A statement of the rainfall at Mullaittívu is hereto annexed:—

January	...	4·97 inches
February	...	1·84 „
March	...	0·17 „

Second Quarter.—There was rain throughout the District during the quarter, though not heavy in the Tunukkai district. The rain of May in the maritime pattus has enabled the cultivators to prepare their lands for the Sirupokam cultivation, and it has, besides, afforded ample water and sufficient pasturage for cattle throughout the District A statement of the rainfall at Mullaittívu is hereto annexed:—

April	...	0·30 inches
May	..	2·08 „
June	...	0·38 „

Third Quarter.—The south-west monsoon blew steadily throughout the quarter. In the maritime and Vanni pattus there were good showers of rain during the quarter, and the rain which fell in the latter part of August enabled the villagers to cultivate. There was a slight rain in the district of Tunukkai.

Fourth Quarter.—There were pretty good showers of rain in October, which revived the paddy plants that were nearly dying for want of water during the greater part of September; and heavy rain fell in November with the setting-in of the north-east monsoon. In consequence of the heavy rains a few tanks were breached in Tunukkai-pattu, and they have been since repaired. For a short interval in December there was no rain, and the cultivators had therefore to fear a failure of the crops on high lands; but the subsequent rains have so changed the circumstances as to ensure a good crop. A statement of the rainfall at Mullaittívu for the quarter is annexed:—

October	..	7·11 inches
November	..	13·89 „
December	..	7·90 „

VAVU'ṆIYÁ-VILÁṆKULAM.

First Quarter.—Rain fell in this District during the quarter, but was not considered sufficient in some of the villages for the Kalapokam crops. Measured rainfall at Vavuṇiyá-Vilánkulam for the quarter is as follows:—

January	...	2·91 inches
February	...	3·01 „
March	.	1·23 „

Second Quarter.—The quantity of rain which fell in this quarter is comparatively very little, and very insufficient to mature the crops which, in the greater part of the District, have almost failed. South wind is steadily blowing, and sometimes very gusty, and mitigates the heat, which has been unbearable for the last two months—thermometer averaging over 90.°

Water in several of the wells at Vavúniya-Viláṅkulam is indicating a coming drought (well on the eastern side of the clerks' quarters is quite dry) If this continues, I am afraid there is every probability of the breaking out of fever and other ailments with the first fall of rain. Measured rainfall at Vavúniya-Viláṅkulam for the quarter is as follows:—

April	...	3·30 inches
May	...	0·80 „
June	...	0·00 „

Third Quarter.—There were but slight showers of rain during the quarter, unfavourable for Idaipokam and Sirupokam crops. The quarter was exceedingly hot.

Fourth Quarter.—Early in October rain began to fall in moderate showers, and it continued till the close of the month of December. All the important tanks which have good feeders were filled; the small tanks having no feeders were half filled. Measured rainfall at Vavúniya-Viláṅkulam for the quarter is as follows:—

October	...	11·90 inches
November	...	15·10 „
December	...	4·70 „

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS IN JAFFNA.

Crops.—The Kalapokam paddy crop of 1880 was a fair average one. I remarked on it as follows in the report for 1879:—

The rains of July and August, 1879, enabled the cultivators to commence the preparation and sowing of their fields for the Kalapokam paddy crop of 1880, and by September the greater portion of the fields were sown. Consequent on the absence of rain, however, in September, and the unusually dry and hot weather in the early part of October, the young paddy plants of the sowing of August and September were almost entirely destroyed, and in the middle of October it seemed as if there would be again a failure of the Kalapokam paddy crop. The rain, however, about the middle of October enabled the cultivators to re-sow the fields in which the plants had been withered by the drought, and to sow the lands remaining unsown in September; and there having

been sufficient rain in November and December for the paddy without causing injury to the varaku, the result has been a good crop in 1880 of both paddy and varaku in all divisions of the District, except the Islands, where there was a partial failure."

Dry grain.—The dry grain crop of the first quarter was a fair one; those of the second and third quarters suffered from the drought and were below the average. The fourth quarter crop was a good one.

Palmirah fruit.—The crop of palmirah fruit was also a good one, having been favoured by rain in July.

Tobacco.—Tobacco was, as is now generally the case, extensively cultivated, and the crop was a good one.

As regards agricultural operations during the last quarter of the year in regard to the Kalapokam paddy crop of 1881, the following is an extract from my season report for the fourth quarter:—

At the close of the third quarter the prospect of the Kalapokam crop of 1881 became exceedingly gloomy Large tracts of fields remained unsown consequent on the drought, and the plants in the fields sown were withering for want of water The rain in October, however, enabled the cultivators to complete the sowing of the fields remaining unsown and to re-sow those in which the plants had withered, and the heavy rains of November and December flooded the fields when the plants required water There was, therefore, at the close of the year every prospect of a very fine crop in all parts of the district except the Pachchilaippali and a portion of the Island divisions.

The following extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Agents show that whilst the Kalapokam paddy crop was a good one, the Idaippokam and Sirupokam crops failed for want of rain. The Sirupokam crops, I must however remark, seldom yield much unless there is rain at the setting-in of the south-west monsoon sufficient to fill or nearly fill the tanks, so as to admit of the water in the tanks holding out during the dry months till the crop is ripe. The Idaipokam is, in general, merely a late Kalapokam.

MANNÁR.

First Quarter.—The reaping and stacking of Kalapokam crops and of dry grain were attended to. There has been no failure of crop so far this year

Second Quarter.—The Kalapokam crops were reaped and threshed; the yield being much better than last year, which is solely due to timely rains during the last quarter of 1879 and the first of 1880.

Third Quarter.—Kalapokam crops were threshed, and Idaipokam reaped. Preparations have been made for fine grain cultivation in Mannár Island and for next Kalapokam in the Mantai, Musalai, and Nanaddan pattus. Owing to want of rain there has been no Sirupokam cultivation this year.

Fourth Quarter.—The Kalapokam cultivation in Mantai pattus was damaged in October by being submerged by the rains, and the fields were sown a second time in the latter part of November and early in December.

The cultivation in the Musalai and Nanaddan pattus, as well as the District generally, promises a good harvest, unless the crops are damaged by the almost unprecedentedly heavy rains during the present month (January, 1881)

The fine grain cultivation in Mannár Island is being reaped.

MULLAITTI'VU.

First Quarter.—During January the guarding of the standing crop occupied the cultivators; February saw the reaping begun, and by the close of March a large proportion of the crop was stacked in the maritime and the Vanni pattus. In Tunukkai the harvest is somewhat later, and reaping is still in progress

Second Quarter.—The cultivators have been busily engaged since the first part of May (when the south-west monsoon set in) in threshing the Kalapokam paddy stacks and in storing the grain. Gingely was sown in the chenas cleared last year, and it is expected to yield a fair crop; throughout the District 18¾ bushels of paddy have been sown in the maritime pattus for the Sirupokam, and as the rain of June was not quite sufficient the out-turn of the crop cannot be very large.

Third Quarter.—It is reported that 1,450 bushels of paddy have been sown in the maritime pattus for the Kalapokam harvest. Rain is much wanted. The paddy plants already sprouted are dying away from want of rain. A great part of the jungles has been cleared for chena cultivation, and dry grains have been sown.

Fourth Quarter.—The Kalapokam sowing, which commenced in September, was continued during the quarter, and 5,869 bushels of paddy are reported to have been sown in the District. Though the sowing commenced later than usual, and the plants suffered from want of rain in September, the subsequent good showers of rain have benefited the cultivation, and the general prospect of the crop is good.

VAVU'NIYÁ VILÁNKULAM.

First Quarter.—During the quarter reaping and stacking of Kalapokam, and ploughing and sowing for the Idaipokam, were attended to.

Second Quarter.—Idaipokam and Sirupokam cultivation has been carried on; but owing to the want of rain they are calculated to bear but little, if any, crop, and I am afraid will cause great disappointment among the cultivators.

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Third Quarter.—Idaipokam and Sirupokam cultivators have been greatly disappointed, as the crops of the fields they have sown did not properly mature and yield a fair crop for want of water. Crops of some of the fields died at the middle stage. They have therefore been abandoned.

Fourth Quarter.—Some of the fields under the tanks that are full were ploughed and sown, and others are being ploughed and sown. The crops of kurakkan in old pulavoes that were sown in dry weather before the setting-in of the Kalapokam rain are being reaped and gathered, and the crops of kurakkan in new pulavoes are now in the middle stage.

HEALTH OF PEOPLE.

Jaffna.—During the first quarter of the year, the District was comparatively healthy. Small-pox made its appearance in three villages, there having been four cases in all during the quarter.

During the second quarter, owing to the very great heat, fever prevailed to a great extent. One case of small-pox occurred, making in all five.

The third quarter was reported comparatively healthy.

As is generally the case, fever prevailed to a great extent during the last quarter of the year. Measles and chicken-pox were also prevalent.

With the exception of the five cases of small-pox reported, the District and the Province were free from epidemic diseases throughout the year. The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Agents :—

MANNÁR.

First Quarter.—Fever prevailed to some extent in Mannár island and Nanaddan pattus during the month of January and February. There were also a few cases of measles in the island of Mannár during March.

Second Quarter.—Health of people has been good, with the exception of a few cases of fever and measles in the island and Musali and Nanaddan pattus.

Third Quarter.—Measles, fever, and dysentery prevailed to some extent throughout the District."

Fourth Quarter.—Fever prevailed to some extent among the people throughout the District during the quarter.

MULLAITTI'VU.

First Quarter.—The general health of the population has been throughout the quarter very good.

Second Quarter.—The health of the people has continued to be very good, which is mainly attributable to the good crop the people have had, and to the rain which the District has been favoured with.

Third Quarter.—The District has been free from epidemic diseases. The health of the people and of cattle continues to be very good.

Fourth Quarter.—The health of the people was good in October and November; there was fever, reported throughout the District in December.

VAVU'ṆIYA-VILÁNKUḶAM.

First Quarter.—Health of the people good. No epidemic of any kind prevailed in the District save some cases of malarial fever.

Second Quarter.—There has been no epidemic of any kind among the people. From the personal observations and enquiries I had the opportunity to make from the headmen and people in my recent circuit through the District, I am glad to state that the fearful disease "Parangi" is on the decline, and fever almost unknown, particularly at this vituperated station.

Third Quarter.—Good. There was no particular disease during the quarter except measles, which prevailed throughout the District from the last quarter, and ordinary diseases which are commonly prevailing in the District.

Fourth Quarter.—"Good; but fever is still prevailing from the last quarter. There was no epidemic disease during the quarter.

As may be gathered from the above there was never at any time any anxiety in regard to the food supplies of the Province during the year. There was an abundance of grain of all sorts, and the bazaars were always well supplied with vegetables, fruits, &c.

SALT.

The season from May to September was favourable for the manufacture and collection of salt. The total manufacture and collection amounted to 122,138 cwts., as follows :—

	63,561 cwts. at	Chiviyateru	(manufactured)
	29,312 ,,	Karanavai	(self-formed)
	27,161 ,,	Vellapparavai	(do.)
	2,104 ,,	Delft	(do.)
Total ...	122,138 cwts.		

	cwts	lb.	cwts.	lb.
Of the self-formed salt, as it is called, were sold for export beyond the Island ...	41,972	62		
Do. do. to released districts...	650	0		
Sent to Batticaloa on application by the Government Agent	10,000	0		
Sent to Trincomalee	5,000	0		
			57,622	62
Of the manufactured salt were sold for export beyond the Island ...	...		16,000	0
	Total—cwts.		73,622	62
At the close of the year there were in store in Jaffna ...			59,128	0
Do. do. Mannár ...			2,465	0
Do. do. Mullaittívu ...			2,586	0
	Total—cwts.		64,179	0
The total quantity exported beyond the Island was ...			57,972	62

The 650 cwts. removed to released districts were sold from the Tondamannár stores to a Siṇhalese yáttra dhoney man, who stopped there on his return to Galle from Negapatam.

An attempt was made to collect salt at Neduntivu (Delft) instead of destroying it. A fall of rain, however, in July—rather unusual in that island—destroyed the formation when 2,000 cwts. had been collected.

REVENUE.

The returns* show an increase in the ordinary revenue of 1881 of Rs. 7,030, but there is actually a decrease of Rs. 9,250, as may be seen from the following statement :—

	Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts
Total revenue collected in 1879	676,482	0		
Deduct arrears of 1878 collected in 1879 ...	22,379	0		
	654,103	0		
Add arrears of the revenue of 1879 outstanding on the 31st December, 1879, and collected in 1880	23,899	0		
			678,002	0
Total revenue collected in 1880 ...	683,512	0		
Deduct arrears of 1879 collected in 1880 ..	24,521	0		
	658,991	0		
Add arrears of 1880 outstanding on the 31st December, 1880, almost the whole of which has already been collected in 1881	9,771	0		
			668,762	0
Real decrease—Rs.			9,240	0

The decrease is principally in Customs revenue and sale of Crown lands.

IMMIGRATION.

The arrivals and departures of immigrant coolies at and from Pésálai and Vaṇkálai show a decrease of 27,849 in arrivals, and a decrease of 5,293 in departures ; and at the ports of the peninsula of Jaffna an increase in arrivals of one, and decrease in departures of 65.

CRIME.

I cannot, as regards 1880, repeat the remark I made in regard to 1879, viz.. "that the Province seemed to be free from any serious crime." On the contrary, the calendar of the second sessions of the Supreme Court was an unusually heavy one, there having been no less than 19 cases and 70 accuseds brought before the Court.

* For a General Return of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government Agent, Jaffna, and of his Assistants, see Appendix to Part I.

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STATEMENT of Cases tried before the Second Sessions of 1880.

Charge.	Number of Persons. Tried.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Sentence.
Forgery	1	1	0	Transferred to District Court.
Forgery and uttering a forged bond knowing it to be forged	1	1	0	—
Murder	3	3	0	—
Assault, robbery, and stealing ...	13	2	11	Eight years.
Forgery	1	0	0	Postponed to next Sessions.
Cutting and wounding	1	0	1	Five years.
Breach of section 29 of Ord. 2 of 1877 ...	1	0	0	Postponed to next Sessions.
Breaking into a madam and stealing therefrom and from a house ..	3	3	0	—
Breaking into a dwelling-house of the complainant and stealing therefrom ...	6	0	6	Five years.
Riot and aggravated assault ...	6	3	2	1st, six months & Rs 100 fine: 2nd, six months; one accused absconded.
Riot and assault	7	7	0	Withdrawn.
Manslaughter	1	0	1	Two years.
Arson	2	2	0	—
Riot and breach of clause 1, Ord. 6 of 1846	11	0	11	Nine months.
Breaking into a store at night and stealing tobacco therefrom ...	3	3	0	—
Forgery and uttering a forged document...	1	1	0	Transferred to District Court.
Stealing from a dwelling-house and assault	4	0	4	1st, 2nd, and 3rd, to 8 years; 4th to 2 years & 20 strokes.
Arson	1	1	0	—
Breaking into a dwelling-house and stealing therefrom	4	1	3	Seven years.
	70	28	39	

Two postponed; one accused absconded.

In November last in an attempt by a gang of robbers to break into the house of a Moorman of Putuveli near Silavatturai, in the Musali-pattu of the Mannár District, one of the robbers while trying to force the door was shot through the head and killed on the spot. After an inquiry on the spot, I was quite satisfied that the gang consisted of Coast Moors and Tamils who had settled in the neighbourhood of Silavatturai. No evidence could be got however to identify any of them as having been concerned in the alleged burglary.

TIMBER.

The return annexed (marked II.) shows the amount realized as revenue and expended on account of timber, including the salary of the Forester and his establishment.

The expenditure in 1880 on account of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 16,305, and the sale of timber to Rs. 30,003, leaving timber in stock at the end of the year to the estimated value of Rs. 41,821.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

Cattle were in general reported healthy, but suffering during the second and third quarters of the year from want of sufficient grass and water owing to the drought. Murram appeared in the Musali pattus of the Mannár District in June, and prevailed there and in the Nanaddan pattus during the third quarter. During the remainder of the year cattle were reported healthy, except in the Valikámam West division of Jaffna. The following is an extract from the report of the Maniyakára of Valikámam West.

Cattle are subject to the disease called "cattle small-pox," which was imported from India with the Indian cattle, in the under-mentioned villages:—

Villages.	Attacked.	Died.	Cured.
Vattukottai West ...	15	10	5
Arali West ...	9	6	3
Arali South ...	2	0	2
Matakal ...	14	11	3
Total ...	40	27	13

DESTRUCTION OF WILD BEASTS.

Within the year 172 chetahs and 31 bears were killed, for which rewards were paid.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total amount expended on public works of every description was Rs. 214,016—97; of this, Rs. 53,577—90 was money recovered under the Thoroughfares Ordinance,

and Rs. 160,439—7 Treasury money. There was no call for relief works during 1880.

No new building works were carried on by the Public Works Department during 1880, except the erection of a residence for the shroff at Kayts on an estimate of Rs. 2,000, and additional rooms to the court-house at Mannár on an estimate of Rs. 1,750.

The operations of the Department were chiefly confined to upkeep and repair, and improvement of and additions to existing roads and buildings, and carrying on to completion works already commenced.

The Punnalai causeway, commenced in 1877 as a relief work, was completed so far as the vote for it allowed. To render the roadway over it safe during the time of floods it should be raised one foot or nine inches, or the parapet walls should be built as originally planned. In any case, I believe parapet walls should be built to prevent carriages and carts being dragged off it.

The causeway has been a great boon to the people of The Islands. On the representation of some people to His Excellency the Governor in January, to the effect that their fishing operations had been interfered with by the causeway, which prevented the water flowing in from the open sea on the north into what is called the lake, and thus kept out the fish which used to come into the lake, an opening was made at the Punnalai end of the causeway and a wooden bridge thrown over it. I believe some more waterway through the causeway is necessary to allow the water free passage during the flood tides.

The Elephant Pass causeway, commenced in 1878, was worked on through the year, and was well advanced and ready for the iron bridges by the close of the year.

With the completion of the Elephant Pass causeway (I hope by the close of this year) all heavy bridging, and in fact almost all the bridging required on the Central road, will have been completed. Some more waterway in the shape of culverts and small bridges is required in some places, which might be supplied at small cost. The road is now a good road for cart and carriage traffic during the dry season, but to make it a good road during the rainy season some metalling is required where the roadway is carried over low grounds and paddy fields, as I have before pointed out.

On the Mánkulam-Mullaittívu road some more bridges are required. I would strongly recommend that the upkeep money of this road be devoted one year towards the completion of the comparatively small amount of bridging now required. The country was flooded when I travelled over the Mannár-Matavachchi road in November, and I was quite satisfied from what I saw that very little more money is now required to complete the bridging and draining of that road, and I would, in regard to it, also recommend that the upkeep money for one year be devoted to the completion of the bridging. Much of the upkeep money now spent on it and the Mullaittívu road is for repairing damage caused by water flowing over the road for want of a few culverts, and in cutting and repairing slopes on the sides of small water-courses which might, at small cost, be supplied with culverts. With the proper drainage of these roads provided for, the upkeep money judiciously expended would very soon serve to make them good roads for the traffic on them.

The Vavúniya-Viláṅkulam and Parayen-Alánkulam road (the tapal road to Mannár, now a minor road) was much over-grown with jungle at the close of the year. This road should, in fact, be made a principal road. It is the last of the main communications of the Province left with the Provincial Committee. The District Committee have not funds sufficient to improve it. All that the Committee can do is to keep this and the other minor roads clear of over-growth. There are no heavy bridges required on this road, and I would again strongly urge its being taken over by Government as a principal road.

As regards the roads in the peninsula of Jaffna, I would again invite attention to the remark made by me in the Administration Report for 1877 :—

> As regards improvements on roads in the peninsula of Jaffna, I would beg strongly to urge the erection of iron or stone bridges in place of the existing dangerous wooden structures, viz. :— the palmirah bridge over the salt river, four miles from Jaffna ; the bridge on Valukiyar on the Batticotta road ; the bridge across the salt river at Vannattippalam on the Puttur-Kodigamo road; the bridge across the river on the Kopay-Kaitadi road ; the bridge over the Toudaiman-áru on the Coast road from Point Pedro viâ Valuvettiturai and Kankésanturai to Punnalaiturai ; the bridge at Mathalai on the Puttur-Kodigamo road.
>
> One or two of the bridges might be taken in hand annually till the work is completed.

These bridges are not suited to the traffic now going over them.

The operations of the District Road Committees as regards roads were all confined to upkeep of existing roads. In fact, the opening of new roads by these Committees should cease, as the funds at their disposal are not sufficient for the upkeep and improvement of existing roads.

As regards buildings, the new Committee store provided for in 1878 was completed ; and the erection of three new rest-houses at Mullaittívu, Ottisuttan, and Olumadu, on the Mullaittívu-Mánkulam road, commenced.

Provision was made at the close of the year by the Committee for the repair of the dilapidated rest-houses on the Coast road, which it was at one time proposed to abandon as no longer required. With the repair of these rest-houses and those at Chundikulam and Pass Beshuter on the Mullaittívu coast road, almost all the rest-house accommodation required in the Province will have been provided.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

IRRIGATION.

The year 1880 saw the commencement by Government of irrigation works in the Northern Province, with the repair of Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkulam, the large village tank at the new station in the Vanni, and the putting, on the village tank system, of Molesworth's iron sluices into the bunds of the tanks at Mandukoddai, Irampaikkulam, Velikkulam, and Peramanankulam, in the vicinity of Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkulam.

The repair of Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkulam was completed under the superintendence of Mr. Young, Irrigation Officer, by the close of the year. The other works were then still in progress. The survey of the Giant's Tank and channels was nearly completed by Mr. Parker in December, and a preliminary report sent in by that officer has been published. Surveys of some of the tanks in the neigbourhood of Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkulam were also made by Mr. Young, preparatory to bringing forward estimates for supplying them with iron sluices. In connection with irrigation works, I would beg to invite attention to what I submitted in my report for 1879, in regard to a proposal to dam out the salt water from the salt lagoon (or salt river as it is called) and on Artesian wells. I feel confident that in the neighbourhood of Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkulam experiments in regard to Artesian wells would have beneficial results. Such experiments, however, in the present state of the country can only be carried out by Government.

Irrigation works, as they are termed, seemed to me to be too much considered merely in their connection with paddy cultivation, and the effect they would have in increasing the cultivation of paddy. As regards, however, such comparatively rainless districts as those comprising the Northern Province, a broader view should, in my opinion, be taken of them, and the general good which might result from the carrying out of works, which might reasonably be expected to have the effect of increasing the water supply of such districts, should be considered. The storage of water in tanks during the rainy seasons in such districts, as a reserve to fall back on during the dry seasons, instead of allowing it to run to waste as it now does in consequence of many of the tanks being breached, must have a beneficial effect on the country, irrespective of any good that may result in an increase of paddy cultivation.

The tanks are, however, almost entirely dependent (I may say entirely dependent) on rain in the Northern Province, and when there is a failure of rain as was the case in 1873-74, and again in 1876-77, the people are subjected to very great hardship and inconvenience for want of water, even for ordinary domestic purposes, during the dry season. Even in ordinary seasons when there is a good fall of rain in November and December, but a failure of rain about the setting-in of the south-west monsoon, the tanks in general get dry some time before the setting-in of the following rainy season.

The soil of the Vanni pattus is in many parts rich and fertile. All that is wanted is water, and that, in ordinary seasons, only for a few months of the year during the dry season. Anything, therefore, that would give the people supplies of water within reasonable distance of their villages, sufficient for ordinary domestic purposes and for merely keeping alive fruit trees, plants, and vegetables during the dry seasons, or which would enable them to tide over a season of drought, would be a great boon to them.

In connection with irrigation works and the storage of water in tanks, in reference to the effect that such storage must have on the surrounding country during the dry season, in keeping up the supply of water in wells and affording moisture to the roots of trees in the neighbourhood by penetration through the soil, I trust I may be excused for giving in this report a word of warning to the people of the peninsula of Jaffna not to over-drain their country in order to secure a comparatively small quantity of paddy in certain places during seasons of extraordinary rainfall, as at the close of 1878 and again of 1880, and thus very probably cause, if not permanent injury to wells and plantations, such evil as might take years to remedy.

During the drought of 1876 and 1877, there was a general cry over the peninsula for the deepening of tanks and formation of reservoirs for the storage of water; and in the numerous petitions given to the Cholera Commission in 1877, the matter was prominently brought forward. It was explained to the Commissioners that the formation of tanks, like those in the Vanni, was an impossibility in a flat country like the peninsula of Jaffna. I pointed out to the Commission, however, that there were several natural reservoirs about the peninsula, similar to the villus in the mainland district, which served in a great measure the purposes of tanks in the Vanni.

After the heavy rains of December, 1877, and January, 1878, application was made to His Excellency the Governor to drain one of the most important of these reservoirs, Matalai-villu, near Sarasalai in the Tenmarachchi division, by persons who had converted the high ground round it into paddy fields, with a view to converting the whole of it into paddy fields, to the injury, if carried out, as I believe, of the fields, plantations, and wells of the village Sarasalai. The application was made not merely to drain off what might have been considered the superfluous water, but to cut a deep channel to the lake so as to entirely drain the villu. The making of such a channel would very probably have resulted in the salt water from the lake, during floods and high tides, being carried into the villu, and thence into the tanks and fields of Musalai, Madduvil, and Chavakachchéri, and thus rendering brackish a large extent of now comparatively rich paddy land.

There is another such reservoir in Mirusuvil and two very fine ones in the Vaddamaráchchi division—viz., Virachchi in Samarapaku, Mayakkai in Alvay and others in other parts of the peninsula. Applications were made for the drainage of the three named merely for the purpose of converting them into paddy fields.

The people of Tanakkarakurichchi, very wisely as I believe, vehemently opposed the draining of Virachchi. I found on reference to some old reports on petitions, that application was made to Government to drain Mayakkai in 1856; but Mr. Dyke, in reporting on the petition, said that it was a work the people should do themselves, and it was not one that Government should be asked to do for them. The following is a copy of Mr. Dyke's report:—

"I am familiar with the place, and have examined it with reference to the object referred to, and have also communicated with Mr. Byrne about it. It has not been regularly surveyed, but our impressions are that it could not be drained, being one of those hollows commonly termed "punch-bowls," of which there are several in the peninsula of considerable extent.

"I am not aware of any reason why the whole expense of the proposed work should be defrayed by Government, as applied for by the petitioners. One object of the proposed Agricultural Ordinance was to provide for the execution of such works when desired by the majority interested; and were any such law ever passed, Government might perhaps offer to meet a part of the expenses of the proposed work in consideration of the security it would afford against loss of revenue from damage of crops."

The draining of these villus should not, in my opinion, be allowed except under professional advice and supervision after careful inspection.

EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS, PLANTING OF TREES, &c.

The Liberian coffee plants referred to in my report for last year are still alive, but do not seem to be thriving. On a small grant from Government some plants, seeds, and slips of new plants, including the Ceara rubber, were obtained from Pérádeniya and planted out at the close of the year. Some more grafted mango, jack, and other fruit trees were planted in the grounds round the rest-houses on the Central road, and some mahogany plants at Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkulam. I was glad to find, when on circuit in November, that many of the trees planted out in 1879 had survived the drought and seemed likely to thrive.

Teak does not appear to thrive in the Vanni; the few trees planted out are stunted. it might do better on the banks of the Arivi-áru, the only river or stream in the Province which retains any quantity of water in its bed during the dry season. Mahogany seems to thrive better. With the limited means at the disposal of the Government Agent, planting in the Vanni is, of course, carried out on a very small scale. The difficulty experienced in rearing new plants and trees in the Vanni—in fact, anywhere in the Northern Province—is in reference to watering them through the dry season. Water is then scarce, and if there is not a well in the immediate neighbourhood of the trees it is almost impossible to get the watering of the young plants attended to.

As regards new products, however, it is not so much just now the introduction of new products that is, in my opinion, required, as the extension of the cultivation of what there are and what are known to thrive in the Vanni and other parts of the Province wherever there is water. Mango, lime, jack, orange, cocoanut, tamarind, and other fruit-trees grow well in the Vanni in the villages near the bunds of the tanks.

The soil is well suited for tobacco, the cultivation of which appears to me to be increasing in the mainland districts, and in some parts of the Vanni, I believe, for cotton, whilst the country in the neighbourhood of the sea-coast from Pass Pyle to Kokkulay is, as far as I can judge, well adapted for cocoanut and palmirah plantations. Many parts of the mainland districts present, in fact, fine fields for native enterprise, and are well worth the attention of the native capitalists of the peninsula of Jaffna.

MAIL COACH SERVICE.

As one step in progress, I must refer to the establishment of a coach and bullock hackery mail service between Jaffna and Mátalé, and a mail coach service between Kankésanturai and Jaffna, a similar service having been established between Point Pedro and Jaffna in 1876. The mail coach service on the Central road is now carried on as far as Elephant Pass; from Elephant Pass the mails are conveyed in bullock hackeries to Anurádhapura.

By coach and cart Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkulam can now be reached in 12 hours from Jaffna.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The port of Kayts was proclaimed a port of entry at the commencement of the year, and a Customs establishment, consisting of a sub-collector and tide-waiter, placed at Mullaïttívu without any additional charge on the revenue; a slight reduction and a re-distribution of officers having been made in the Customs establishment of the peninsula.

All the ports of the Northern Province were placed under the Masters Attendant's Ordinance, also at the commencement of the year.

PEARL FISHERY.

A report on the pearl fishery of 1880 has already been furnished. The receipt amounted to Rs. 200,152.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The following is an extract from my season report for the first quarter of 1880 :—

"I have to note under this head the visit of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Longden to the Province, accompanied by the Hon. J. Douglas, Colonial Secretary; Dr. Kynsey, Inspector-General of Hospitals; Captain Hayne, Aide-de-Camp; and Mr. Twynam, Private Secretary.

"His Excellency and party came by the Central road from Kandy, reaching Vavúṇiya-Vilápkulam on the 21st January, Elephant Pass on the 26th, Chavakachchéri 27th, and Jaffna on the afternoon of the 28th.

"His Excellency visited Kankésanturai, Valuvettiturai, Point Pedro, Puttúr, and (accompanied by Lady Longden) Batticotta and Kayts, and embarked for Paumben and Colombo in the 'Serendib' on the afternoon of the 3rd February, visited Ramesseram on the 4th, and reached Colombo in the morning of the 5th"

His Excellency visited Mullaittívu in June on his return to Colombo from Batticaloa in the "Serendib."

Jaffna Kachchéri, 16th July, 1881.

W. C. TWYNAM,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

Appendix.

THE following are the returns of revenue of the Northern Province:—

A.

ACTUAL Gross Receipts of the Province during 1879 and 1880:—

1879 ... Rs. 786,590 | 1880 ... Rs 913,165

This return shows an increase in the revenue of 1880 as compared with that of 1879 of Rs. 126,575, which is not however altogether an increase in the ordinary revenue; an amount of Rs. 200,152 having been realized in 1880 on account of the pearl fishery, against Rs. 84,247 realized in 1879.

As given in the statement immediately following, there is under ordinary revenue an increase of Rs. 7,030.

B.

The real ordinary revenue of the Province during the years 1879 and 1880 was:—

1879 .. Rs. 676,482 | 1880 ... Rs. 683,512

The following items, included in the first return, are excluded from the second:—

	1879.	1880.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pearl Fishery receipts	84,247 ...	200,152
2. Salt sold for export to released districts ...	— .	1,534
3. Salt sold for export out of the Island ...	5,000 ...	15,192
4. Passage money of immigrant coolies	20,861 ...	12,775
Total—Rs.	110,108	229,653

Average of ordinary revenue of the six years 1869 to 1874 was ...	Rs. 591,188
Do. do. 1875 to 1880 was ...	623,474
Increase ...	Rs. 32,286

Equal to about 5½ per cent.

C.

Number of Persons who actually paid the Tax under the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1879 and 1880 in each District

	1879. Rs.	1880. Rs.
Jaffna	57,276 ...	57,860
Mannár	4,366 ...	4.113
Mullaittívu	1,773 ...	1,517
Vavúniya-Viláṇkulam ..	— ..	1,755
Total—Rs.	63,415	65,245

D.

The following is the detailed account for the Jaffna District for 1879 and 1880:—

	1879.		1880.	
The total number of persons liable to pay according to returns of division officers	No 65,204	...	64,911	
Amount payable at single rates	Rs. 65,204	...	64,911	
To account of persons liable to pay:				
Number of persons who actually paid ...	No. 57,276	.	57,860	
Number of persons imprisoned	No 1,208	...	907	
Number of persons exempted by Committee and otherwise accounted for	No. 6,720	...	6,144	
Total	No. 65,204	..	64,911	
To account of amount payable at single rates :—	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	
(1) Amount actually paid	57,276 0	...	57,860 0	
(2) Amount considered as recovered by imprisonment	1,208 0	...	907 0	
Amount otherwise accounted for by division officers ..	6,720 0	...	6,144 0	
Total ...	65,204 0	...	64,911 0	
	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	
(3) Amount of penalty recovered	3,904 25	...	2,667 50	
Total amount actually paid at single rate and penalties ...	61,180 25	...	60,627 97	
Total of all moneys recovered and considered as paid at single rates by imprisonment and penalties, as per items 1, 2, and 3 above	62,388 25		61,534 50	

E.

STATEMENT showing the amount realized on account of Grain Rented and Commuted, in the Province, and on account of Foreign Grain imported into the Province during 1879 and 1880.

Years.	Total amount realized on account of Paddy rented and commuted, and Dry Grains rented.	Foreign Grain imported.						Total.
		Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grain.	Total.	Value.	Duty levied.	
	Rs. cts.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
1879...	144,834 84	1,256,816	150,081	8,058	1,414,955	2,399,160 73	209,245 29	354,080 13
1880...	154,194 0	888,015	117,210	8,181	1,013,406	1,739,546 97	151,818 24	306,012 24

F.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Grain imported from beyond sea and coastwise, the quantity exported, and the quantity of imported Grain apparently consumed in the Northern Province.

Years.	Foreign Grain imported from beyond sea.				Coastwise Import. From Batticaloa				Coastwise Import. From other places beyond this Province.				Total Import.				Deduct Coastwise and other Exports from this Province.				Balance, apparently consumed in this Province.			
	Paddy	Rice	Other Grain.	Total.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grain.	Total.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grain.	Total.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grain.	Total.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grain.	Total.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grain.	Total
	Bushels.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bushels.	Bhls	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls	Bhls.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bhls.	Bushels	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bushels	Bushels.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bushels
1879 .	1255816	159031	8058	1414955	382	252	558	1192	8612	36194	1768	46574	1265810	186527	10384	1462721	22890	81855	1688	106413	1242920	104692	8696	1356308
1880...	888015	117210	8181	1013406	44330	404	4145	48879	4861	5301	2274	12436	937206	122915	14600	1074721	12553	13353	2641	28547	924653	109562	11959	1046174

G.

THE estimated produce of Dry Grain in the Jaffna District, and the Amounts realized by the sale of Rents, were as follows:—

	1879.	1880.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Produce as deduced from Rents ...	284,855 ..	291,653
	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of Rents:		
Varaku .. .	10,691 ...	9,571
First quarter	1,375 ...	1,681
Second quarter ...	2,432	1,990
Third quarter	30,681 .	19,358
Fourth quarter	9,679 ...	9,935
Total—Rs.	54,858	42,535

H.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the Northern Province for the year 1880.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. cts.
To amount of arrears recovered on account of timber sold in previous years	19,280 45*
To amount issued to Public Departments	2,454 22
To amount sold by public auction and by private sales	8,036 38
To royalty on timber felled by private parties	232 72
	30,003 77
Amount due on Timber sold.	
Amount due from Public Works Department on 30 logs of satinwood ...	609 58
ESTIMATED Value of Timber in hand on the 31st December, 1880.	
Lying in Government Depôts.	
45 logs of satinwood.	507 75
1,491 logs of palai, &c.	8,913 5
Lying in temporary Forest Depôt.	
6,917 logs of halmillila, &c. ...	31,791 30
	41,212 10
TOTAL—Rs.	71,825 45

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. cts.
By pay of Forester from January to December, 1880, at Rs. 291—66 per mensem	3,500 0
By travelling allowance of Forester ...	500 0
By pay of two Assistant Foresters ...	1,000 0
By pay of kankani	200 0
By pay of coolies, &c., and one peon ...	1,368 40
By amount paid for felling and removing timber to the Government depôts during the year ...	9,273 10
Other expenses.	
Maintaining an elephant for forest work	236 85
Value of inkstands, &c.	8 40
Cost of Forester's tent	203 50
Value of medicines for coolies, &c. ...	15 0
	16,305 25
By balance in favour of Forest Department on actual transactions ...	13,698 52
By amount to be recovered on account of timber sold	609 58
By estimated value of cut timber in hand in the various depôts and lying in jungles	41,212 10
	55,520 20
TOTAL—Rs.	71,825 45

* Money remitted from Colombo being value of ebony sent to be sold there.

I.

STATEMENT of the Export of Tobacco for 1879 and 1880.

	1879. Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Value. Rs.	cts.	1880. Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Value. Rs.	cts.
				At Rs. 5½ per cwt.					At Rs. 25 per cwt.	
Beyond sea ..	39,008	1	0	210,634	0	41,986	3	3	1,049,656	92
				At Rs. 19 per cwt.					At Rs. 21·32 per cwt.	
Coastwise ...	33,942	1	23	654,017	25	30,473	0	23	649,736	0
Total ...	72,950	2	23	864,651	25	72,459	3	26	1,699,392	92

N.B.—A large quantity was taken by land to Mátalé, Kandy, &c., of which no return can be obtained. The largest quantity ever exported was 72,950 cwts. in 1879.

J.

COOLY IMMIGRATION.

The total Arrivals and Departures were as follows :—

	1879. Arrivals.	Departures.	1880. Arrivals.	Departures.
Men ...	33,336	29,205	16,580	22,623
Women ...	13,133	7,768	3,737	7,904
Children ...	2,229	1,437	532	2,525
Total ...	48,698	38,410	20,849	33,052

K.

ANNUAL Return of Diseases treated in the Immigrant Hospitals and Vessels at Paumben and Devipatam from 1st January to 31st December, 1880.

	Abscesses.	Anæmia.	Apoplexy.	Ascites.	Asthenia.	Bite.	Bronchitis.	Catarrh.	Cephalalgia.	Colic.	Conjunctivitis.	Constipation.	Contractina.	Diarrhœa.	Dropsy.	Dyspepsia.	Dysentery.	Eczima.	Erysipelas.	Febris.	Fractura.	Gastralgia.	Gonorrhœa.	Heucuralopia.	Hepatitis.	Herpes.	Iritis.	Ischuria.	Sanchorrhœa.	Loose tooth.	Neuralgia.	Odontalgia.	Ozorrhœa.	Ozona.	Paralysis.	Partus.	Psoriasis.	Phthisis.	Privatis.	Rheumatism.	Scabies.	Splenitis.	Stricturæ.	Subsezatia.	Syphilis.	Ulcera.	Vesicaria	Vernies.	Vulnus.	TOTAL.
Remained ..	...	1	..	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	5		.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	..	2	1	..	..	...	...	...	2	.	...	..	13
Admitted ...	6	31	1	3	26	3	1	2	2	10	17	17	1	17	20	8	57	2	1	112	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	25	25	11	1	1	7	7	20	1	19	10	493
Total treated ...	6	32	1	3	26	3	1	2	2	10	17	17	1	17	20	8	62	2	1	112	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	27	26	11	1	1	7	7	22	1	19	10	506
Discharged ...	6	31	...	3	26	3	1	2	2	10	17	17	1	16	16	8	49	2	1	112	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	27	24	11	1	1	7	7	22	1	19	10	481
Died ...	...	.	1	..	...	.	.	...		...	...	...	...	1	1	...	12	...		...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...		.	..	..		..	...	..	...		...	...	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	15
Remaining ..	..	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	3	...	1	.	..	..	2	...	.	...	...	.	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	..	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	10
Proportion of deaths ...	...	..	1	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	1/17	1/20	6/31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	.	...	.	.	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	.	.	15/506
Number treated on board the vessels ..	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	14	...	...	...	56	1	2	20	...		82	1	51	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	2	...	..	..	25	...	...	...	12	.	52	..	...	51	396
Discharged ..	18	...	...	...	1	..	.	3	4	14	...	.		56	1	2	20	...	...	82	1	51	...	.	...	.	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	..	...	2		.	...	25	.	..	...	12	...	52	..	...	51	396
Total treated ...	24	32	1	3	27	3	1	5	6	24	17	17	1	73	21	10	82	2	1	194	4	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	27	51	11	1	1	19	7	74	1	19	61	902

REPORT ON THE MANNA'R DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1880.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MANNÁR.

REVENUE.

MY report for the Mannár District for 1879 included the pattus now forming the District of Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkulam. The present report applies to the Mannár District as re-defined and as containing the following pattus :—Illapaikadavai, Perunkáli, Mántai (North and South), Nánaddan (East and West), Músali (North and South), and Mannár island.

The revenue for the District, thus re-defined, exclusive of remittances, drafts, and deposits, amounted for the year to Rs. 68,064—64, which exceeds by Rs. 13,285—12 the revenue collected in 1879 for the combined Districts of Mannár proper and Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkulam. The increase is due to better crops and the general prosperity consequent thereon, to the sale of elephants, and indirectly to the pearl fishery, which brings money into the District under the heads "Arrack," "Salt," and "Stamps."

The expenditure for the year, exclusive of remittances, drafts, and deposits, amounted to Rs. 163,300—48, the excess of expenditure over revenue being Rs. 82,163—9, as against Rs. 88,789—98 for the joint Districts in 1879.

Of the expenditure for 1880, nearly half was incurred on account of the pearl fishery, about one-fourth of that for 1879 having been incurred on account of the fishery of that year. In ordinary years the revenue for the District about pays for the cost of the cooly immigration service, which is defrayed by the District Kachchéri, there being thus nearly always an excess of expenditure over revenue for the year. In pearl fishery years there is a still greater excess of expenditure over revenue, the District Kachchéri being saddled with all the payments on account of the fishery, and credited with none of the proceeds. The recoveries of passage money from the coolies fluctuate with the prosperity of the coffee districts. For the last few years there has been a great falling off in the numbers of arrivals and departures of the coolies ; last year the numbers were only one-third of what they were in 1875. It would appear, however, from the returns for the last two years or so published in the *Government Gazette*, that the Tuticorin-Colombo route is becoming more popular with the coolies than the Paumben route.

With the exception of the increase in revenue under the heads "Paddy rented," "Arrack," "Salt," and "Stamps," explained above, the other heads of revenue call for no particular comment.

The amount realized by the sale of elephants does not represent a real gain to Government, the capture of the elephants by the Forest Department having cost considerably more than the sum fetched by their sale.

About Rs. 120,000 were cleared by the pearl fishery held during the year, for particulars of which see the Superintendent's report.

The small sum realized under the head of "Timber" was realized by the sale of some timber which had been lying at the depôt in Mannár unsold for a long time, there having been no demand for it till last year.

HEALTH.

The health of the people during the year was good. The south-west monsoon months were very dry, and during them a murrain broke out amongst the cattle, 535 buffaloes and 350 black cattle having been carried off by it. In the Músali pattus, where I noticed numbers of dead buffaloes, chiefly in the bed of the Aruvi-áru, I was told by the people that there had been a murrain amongst the wild pigs also, caused apparently by the consumption by the pigs of the dung of the infected cattle.

CRIME.

The subjoined statement is one showing the number and results of cases committed by me as Justice of the Peace before the Supreme Court in Jaffna, and also of cases tried by me in the District Court :—

CASES committed for trial by the Justice of the Peace, Mannár, before the Supreme Court Jaffna.

No. of Case.	Charge.		Result.
2,017	Manslaughter	...	Convicted.
2,022	Murder	...	Acquitted.
2,024	Forgery	...	do.
15	Burglary	...	Convicted.
17	Theft	...	do.
21	Aggravated assault	...	do.
13	Arson	...	Acquitted.

CASES committed for trial before the District Court of Mannár.

No. of Case.	Charge.		Result.
2,008	Cattle stealing	...	Convicted.
2,018	Aggravated assault	...	Acquitted.
2,019	do.	...	Convicted.
2,023	Cattle stealing	...	Acquitted.
1	do.	...	do.
3	Aggravated assault	...	Convicted.
7	do.	...	do.
12	Theft	...	do.
14	Aggravated assault	...	do.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MANNÁR.

The murder case, in which the accused were acquitted, came from the Músali pattus among the compact Moorish population, in which part of the District, I fear, it not unfrequently happens that serious crime is committed with impunity, owing to the connivance of the petty headmen and the failure of police which were at one time quartered on the district. The inhabitants now do pretty much as they like, and I have only too good reason to believe that a considerable amount of undetected robbery and violence is committed in this part of the District. I think we should profit much in Ceylon by the introduction of the Indian Penal Code into the Colony : we should under it be able to deal with lawless sections of the community at present beyond the reach of our law. Take, for example, the effectual suppression of gang robberies in many parts of India by the village fining system under the Penal Code.

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year a record-room and chambers for the District Judge, attached to the District Court-house, were built by the Public Works Department. The work done on the minor roads in the District under the District Road Committee was conducted on the principle of doing a little well, instead of scattering the work over the whole mileage badly, which latter sytem I have found calculated to benefit the road overseers more than the roads. Sound culverts were accordingly put in on sections of the minor roads in the District—different sections to be worked on this year, and so on until the roads shall have been put in good order throughout.

REWARDS FOR DESTRUCTION OF LEOPARDS AND BEARS.

Only 32 leopards and 6 bears were killed during the year, for which rewards were claimed. These brutes are decidedly on the increase in the District, and the present Government rewards (Rs. 2·50 for a bear, and Rs. 7·50 for a leopard) are so paltry as to be altogether inadequate to anything like the satisfactory destruction of these dangerous and destructive beasts: the District is so full of them, that at certain times of the year in the wilder parts of it they may be seen walking about in numbers in broad daylight. Within the last eighteen months or so four men have been killed in the District by panthers or leopards, and hardly a night passes in the Mántai pattus without a bullock or pony being killed by them, while bee-hunters and tappal-runners are frequently mauled by bears. I would recommend that the Government rewards be raised. In India, the Government reward for the destruction of a tiger is Rs. 50, for a panther or leopard Rs. 25, and for a bear Rs. 10. I would recommend that our rewards for the destruction of panthers or leopards and bears be raised to the Indian rates ; some inducement will then be offered to the natives for their destruction. At present they are mutiplying fast, to the considerable damage of life and property. Although double the reward is offered in India for a tiger as is offered for a panther, it must nevertheless be remembered that the latter animal eats, as often as the former, and everytime he eats, a bullock or other animal must be killed, whether he eats it all or not, so that a cattle-killing panther can be really quite as destructive as a cattle-killing tiger.

IRRIGATION.

Mr. Parker, the Irrigation Assistant, arrived in the District towards the middle of the year, and has since been busily engaged in taking levels and making plans in connection with the proposed restoration of the Giant's Tank. Since his arrival I have inspected, in company with him, the four old irrigation schemes for the District, namely:—

1. The Giant's Tank.
2. Akatimurippu Tank.
3. Periyakattu Tank.
4. Kúrai Tank.

The first and second form a magnificent twin scheme fed by the Aruvi-áru, the other two being much smaller schemes—Periyakattu on the right bank of the Modragam-áru and Kúrai on the left bank of the Parangi-áru—the whole four schemes providing for the complete irrigation of the maritime pattus of the Mannár District. I hope that, at least, the Giant's Tank scheme may be undertaken. Mr. Parker is, I believe, reporting favourably on it. Apart from the engineering merits of the scheme, it appears to me to contain the three following elements of success:—

1. Rich paddy soil under the tank.
2. Increasing population.
3. Proximity to a populous and industrious centre.

As regards the first, the maritime pattus are composed of a rich muddy soil, forming a plain which has apparently been gradually rising from the sea, and which yields crops with a larger increase than those in either of the adjoining Provinces, the North-Western and North-Central.

As regards the second, the records of births and deaths annexed show a steady increase in the population of the maritime pattus, and a steady and rapid decrease in the

Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkulam District. [The returns from the registrars of the latter District are still sent to Mannár.]

As regards the third point, proximity to a populous and industrious centre, there are already a large number of people from Jaffna engaged in tobacco cultivation in the northern pattus of the District, who, undoubtedly, would be followed by others from Jaffna for the purchase and cultivation of paddy land under the Giant's Tank, if restored. There is already considerable demand for land both for paddy and tobacco in the District: at the close of last year a large number of small blocks of land were sold at the Kachchéri, and applications for the survey of some fifty more blocks have been sent in by me.

In connection with the above remarks, and in considering irrigation schemes for the Province generally, it should be remembered that the Mannár District contains a larger population than those of the Mullaittívu and Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkulam Districts put together.

In the event of the restoration of the tank I would recommend the transfer of the Mannár Assistant Agent's official residence, Kachchéri, Court-house, and other offices from Mannár to Mantottai, the ancient capital of the North of Ceylon, on the mainland, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the maritime pattus, as also of the collection of the revenue. The island of Mannár itself yields but little revenue to the Crown, and its port, once a position of such importance, is now of little or none.

The site of the ancient city and port at Mantottai is on a rising ground close to the sea, which is probably artificial, and was formed of earth taken from the hollow ground adjacent to it, and now forming a large circular tank in the wet weather. This site, besides its other advantages, is much healthier than Mannár, and has a good supply of excellent water, and in the event of the restoration of the tank would, unquestionably, be the proper site for the Kachchéri of the District.

I would submit also for the consideration of Government, that in the event of the restoration of the tank and the consequent increase in the paddy revenue to be collected in the District, that the Mannár Assistant Agency should again be made the chief Assistant Agency in the Province. As it is, the Assistant Agent of Mannár has as much, if not more, work than the other two Assistant Agents put together; the District contains twice the population of the Mullaittívu District, and four times that of the Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkulam District, besides being more prosperous in every respect, and the relative populations of the three Districts may be taken as approximate indices of the revenue and judicial work to be discharged by the officers in charge of them.

SAMUEL HAUGHTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

Arippu, 25th April, 1881.

REPORT ON THE MULLAITTÍVU DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1880.

MULLAITTÍVU.

IN January, 1880, the districts of Mel-pattu North, Mel-pattu South, Udiarur, and Kilakumúlai North were transferred to the Assistant Agency of Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkulam, while the district of Tunukai was transferred to Mullaittívu from Mannár. In May I arrived at this station to relieve Mr. Sinclair, who was ordered to Jaffna.

2. The revenue shows an increase of Rs. 121—69 in the year 1880 over 1879, although the return for 1879 contains the revenue collected from those districts which were in 1880 transferred to Vavúṇiya. Excluding the land revenue collected from those districts, the total increase under this head would be Rs. 2,592—57. The chief increase seems to be in revenue from chenas, this cultivation having been prohibited in 1879. There has been a considerable falling off in the revenue from salt. This is due to the fact that the fisheries on the coast were not so successful as usual. The falling off in sale of stamps is due to their being sold at Vavúṇiya during 1880. The Custom house was established in the beginning of 1880; and the total receipts amount to Rs. 287—43. A grain shed is being built, and the revenue from this source will probably increase.

GRAIN REVENUE.

3. For the purposes of comparison, I have had a statement of cultivation drawn of 1879, excluding the portions of the District which were transferred to Vavúṇiya in 1880. The return shows a very considerable increase in the cultivation, so much so that though the price of paddy was Rs. 1 a bushel, instead of Rs. 1—82, the price paid for the rent shows an increase of Rs. 576—45.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MULLAITTIVU.

LAND SALES.

4. There was no land sale during the year. This was due to the non-receipt of plans from Colombo. There is a good demand among the natives for both garden and paddy lands. A considerable portion of land will be disposed of this year.

EXPENDITURE.

5. The expenditure does not seem to call for any remark.

CHENA CULTIVATION.

6. Chena cultivation is slowly but surely producing here the disastrous result which it has already produced in other Districts. Tanks and fields are being abandoned for chena cultivation. The headmen's estimate of chena cleared is roughly 3,340 acres, the real amount being probably 5,000 acres; and this while 1,893 acres of available paddy land were left uncultivated for want of labourers. Nor is this surprising. It manifestly pays better to clear a nominal acre, which in all probability amounts to two, on a payment of 75 cents, than to cultivate paddy land for half shares. It is also worthy of remark that here the cultivators will not clear chena that is less than twenty years old, and the chena cleared is in most cases thirty years old, whereas in the Kandyan districts the same chena is cultivated every seven or ten years. The reason is obvious; here the chena is Crown property; there it is, or is asserted to be, the property of the cultivator.

MINOR ROADS.

7. But little work was done on minor roads during the year. The roads were all in fair order, and it was thought advisable to save money with a view to permanent improvements this year rather than either open new roads or incur expenditure on temporary improvements which were not absolutely necessary.

EDUCATION.

8. The only Government school in the District was closed at the end of this year. There ar now only nine schools, of which five belong to Missions.

STATE OF CRIME.

9. In immunity from crime this District will compare favourably with any in the Island. By the last census the population was 7,598, but since I came in May, 1880, only one man has been sent to jail, and only two Justice of the Peace cases have been instituted. One of these was, I believe, entirely false. I may add that there are fewer false cases and less perjuries in the court than in any court I have ever been in.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

10. No large irrigation works were undertaken, nor does it seem to me that any are required just at present. The present population is insufficient to cultivate the paddy land now available; an increased water supply would not therefore in all probability lead to any increase in the area of cultivation, though it might induce cultivators to abandon some fields now under cultivation for others which would, after the completion of the irrigation work, be more favourably situated. The services of an irrigation officer for two or three months are, however, required in order to direct the villagers in their work, and show them how to obtain the most profitable results with a given supply of labour. This labour is always available under the irrigation rules, and the villagers are, as a rule, willing to provide it.

WEATHER.

11. The weather during the year was favourable to cultivation; there was neither drought nor flood, and the health of the people was, on the whole, good.

FRAS. R. ELLIS,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MULLAITTIVU.

Appendix.

STATEMENT of Paddy Cultivation (Kalapokam, Idaippokam, and Sirupokam) in the Mullaittívu District, for the two years 1879 and 1880.

PATTUS.	1879.*			1880 †		
	Extent sown.	Produce	Amount sale of rent.	Extent Sown.	Produce.	Amount sale of rent.
			Rs cts.			Rs. cts.
Karikkaddumulai North ...	3,318½	11,697½	2,190 0	3,643¾	13,432½	1,786 0
Puthukkudyiriuppu ...	1,181	3,410	727 50	1,174½	5,850	917 0
Karikkaddumulai South ...	1,025¾	3,500	740 0	911½	4,180	665 0
Mulliavalai	828¾	3,517½	736 0	806⅞	6,312 13/16	947 0
Melpattu North	1,039¾	1,050	269 80	811¼	5,830	701 50
Tunukkai	386	1,107½	238 50	645	3,147½	385 25
Karunavelpattu South ...	221	461¼	114 0	257½	1,510	190 50
	7,995¾	24,743¾	5,015 80	8,249⅝	40,262 13/16	5,592 25
Add penalty recovered for late payment	--	—	10 63			
			5,026 43			
Pattus transferred to Vavúniya in 1880.						
Melpattu East	369½	2,170	602 50			
Melpattu South	243	1,490	391 50			
Udaiyaur	373½	900	300 50			
Kilakkumulai North ..	450½	440	143 0			
	1,436½	5,000	1,437 50			
Add penalty recovered for late payment . ..	--	—	6 35			
	9,432¼	29,743¾	1,443 85			
			6,470 28			
Deduct the amount of Tunukkai, &c. belonging to Mannár in 1879 .	386	1,107½	238 50			
Actual Total...	9,046¼	28,636¼	6,231 78	8,249⅝	40,262 13/16	5,592 25

Market price per bushel—Rs. 1·82.

† Market price per bushel—Rs. 1.

Mullaittívu Kachchéri,
3rd May, 1881

FRAS. R. ELLIS,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

PART II.—SCIENTIFIC.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1880.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT.

THE amount realized by the sale of Crown lands in 1880 was 651,862 rupees including fees, the lowest return since 1875, when the revenue from land sales including fees amounted to only 652,030 rupees.

Of lands sold during the year, 3,413 lots, containing in extent 22,854 acres, were disposed of for 589,441 rupees, or at an average rate of 25 rupees and 79 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to 51,289 rupees.

Certificates were given for 1,465 lots, containing in extent 8,765 acres, the survey fees on which amounted to 13,170 rupees and 29 cents.

The fees recovered on temple land surveys amounted to 226 rupees and 20 cents.

The fees due on temple land title plans sent to the Commissioner during the year amounted to 2,264 rupees and 35 cents.

The sum in arrears for temple land title plans up to 31st December was 35,271 rupees and 94 cents, and the fees to be recovered on preliminary plans in the hands of the Commissioner amounted to 37,841 rupees and 43 cents, making a total sum to be recovered of 73,113 rupees and 42 cents.

The fees recovered for tracings, copies of title plans, and maps prepared in the office, amounted to 2,516 rupees and 34 cents.

The total number of lots alienated from the Crown during the year was 4,878, comprising 31,619 acres (6,141 acres of which were temple lands), and the total sum realized by land sales, including survey fees and fees for tracings, &c., amounted, as already stated, to rupees 651,682.

The gross expenditure of the Department, from its own votes, amounted to 385,840 rupees and 91 cents; but there should be deducted from this expenses on account of—

					Rs.	cts.
Chena Land surveys				—	25,886	88½
Town surveys				—	2,425	73
Miscellaneous work, including surveys of forest reserves, surveys in connection with old boundary questions, and for land to be taken up for deviations and stations on railways to Mátalé, Kalutara, and Nánu-oya, and various other public purposes				—	20,251	61½
Meteorological observations and instruments, including salaries paid out of general vote				—	1,974	8
Lithography	do.	do.	do.	—	2,178	64
Waterworks	do.	do.	do.	—	1,352	90
					Rs. 54,069	85

leaving 331,771 rupees and 6 cents due to the general work of the Department. There were also expended from special votes, for Irrigation surveys 7,401 rupees and 38½ cents; Railway surveys 4,679 rupees and 39 cents; and for Waterworks 2,809 rupees and 93½ cents.

During the year 1880, 265 lots, containing 11,244 acres 1 rood and 14·25 perches, were disposed of to Europeans for 322,974 rupees and 13 cents, against 282 lots, containing 12,826 acres 1 rood and 14 perches, for 454,811 rupees and 88 cents in 1879; and to natives 4,602 lots, containing 14,233 acres 3 roods and 15·50 perches, were disposed of for 326,145 rupees and 71 cents, against 4,035 lots, containing 13,898 acres 1 rood and 3·43 perches, for 263,705 rupees and 89 cents in 1879.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT.

The rate per acre realized for land sold to Europeans was lower than in the previous year, viz.:—

From Europeans,	1879	Rs	35·46
Do.	1880	„	28·71
From Natives	1879	„	18·95
Do.	1880	„	22·91

the Europeans who purchased in the Central Province having paid on an average 36 rupees per acre, and those in the Western Province 14 rupees; whereas the natives in the Central Province paid on an average 22 rupees and 74 cents per acre, and those in the Western Province 26 rupees and 9 cents per acre.

The lowest average rates per acre were paid in the Eastern Province, in which 227 lots containing 1,582 acres were sold for 17,229 rupees and 35 cents, or at 10 rupees and 89 cents per acre.

The details of lands disposed of are as follows :—

Western Province.

1696 lots comprising 7,615 acres were sold for 204,520 rupees, or at an average rate of 26 rupees and 85 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees which amounted to 19,612 rupees and 40 cents.

Certificates were given for 1,281 lots containing 2,303 acres, on which the amount realized in fees was 7,341 rupees and 90 cents.

The total number of lots alienated from the Crown was 2,977; the acreage 9,917, and the sum realized including fees was 231,474 rupees. In the previous year the number of lots was 2,212, the acreage 12,018, and the sum realized 204,998 rupees.

Central Province.

226 lots containing 8,060 acres were sold for 273,003 rupees, or at the rate of 33 rupees and 87 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to 13,738 rupees and 80 cents.

Certificates were given for 127 lots containing 246 acres, the fees on which amounted to rupees 805.

The total number of lots alienated from the Crown was 353, the acreage 8,306, and the sum realized including survey fees was 287,547 rupees. In the previous year the number of lots was 352, the extent 5,838, and the sum realized including fees was 342,908 rupees.

Southern Province.

837 lots containing 2,448 acres were sold for 42,164 rupees, or at the rate of 17 rupees and 22 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to 6,863 rupees.

Certificates were given for 17 lots containing 35 acres, the fees on which amounted to 110 rupees.

854 lots were therefore alienated from the Crown, comprising 2,483 acres, and the sum realized including fees was 49,138 rupees.

In the previous year the number of lots was 653, the extent 3,165 acres, and the sum realized was 54,703 rupees.

Eastern Province.

227 lots containing 1,582 acres were sold for 17,229 rupees, or at an average rate of 10 rupees and 89 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to 3,479 rupees.

Certificates were given for 13 lots containing 12 acres, the fees on which amounted to 50 rupees.

The number of lots alienated from the Crown was therefore 240, the extent 1,595 acres, and the sum realized including fees was 20,759 rupees. In the previous year the number was 365, the extent 656 acres, and the sum realized 13,177 rupees.

North-Western Province.

285 lots containing 2,365 acres were sold for 42,252 rupees, or at an average rate of 17·86 rupees per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to 5,536 rupees.

Certificates were granted for 16 lots containing 27 acres, the fees on which amounted to 82 rupees.

301 lots were therefore alienated from the Crown, comprising 2,392 acres, and the total sum realized was 47,871 rupees.

In the previous year the number of lots was 446, the extent 4,676 acres, and the total sum realized 85,450 rupees.

Northern Province.

97 lots containing 444 acres were sold for 5,656 rupees, or at an average rate of 12 rupees and 74 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to 1,193 rupees.

The total receipts including fees were 6,849 rupees.

No certificates were given.

North-Central Province.

45 lots containing 339 acres were sold for 4,616 rupees, or at an average rate of 13 rupees and 61 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to 865 rupees.

The total sum realized, therefore, was 5,481 rupees.

No certificates were given.

Preliminary Plans.

776 preliminary plans, in which were 16,997 lots containing 72,659 acres 1 rood and 10·65 perches, were forwarded to the Government Agents during the year.

On the 31st December, there were in the hands of the Temple Land Commissioner, or otherwise unsettled, preliminary plans of 55 lots containing 181,470 acres 2 roods and 4 perches, the moiety of survey fees recoverable on which amounts to 40,105 rupees and 78 cents.

3,339 title plans, representing an area of 34,542 acres 2 roods and 0·47 perches, were prepared in triplicate; eleven of which were temple land title plans, containing 6,141 acres and 21 perches.

Triangulation.

The minor triangulation was carried on with the work of the different officers in their respective districts; 109 trigonometrical stations were erected and fixed during the year, and 920 re-fixed with reference to the meridian of Pidurutalágala.

Work done by the Officers of the Department.

In addition to the details given in appendix J., the following extra works were undertaken by this Department:—

1. *Railways.*—The survey of the centre line and of the various allotments of land required for the construction of the proposed railway from Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya, and the survey of numerous details, and the triangulation in connection with it; also several surveys of lands on the Mátalé and Kalutara lines.

2. *Colombo Waterworks.*—Survey of the land required for new road to Labugama waterworks and all connected claims.

3. A topographical survey of the mountain range in and around the Horton Plains, Nuwara Eliya, and Upper Dimbula.

4. Surveys of old title plan boundaries.

5. Surveys in Colombo and Galle for sanitary improvements and for new streets, survey of the Batticaloa roadstead, &c.

Areas surveyed during the Year.

The areas surveyed during the year were as follows:—

		A.	R.	P.
Central Province	—	14,145	0	35·44
Western Province	—	21,830	3	22
Southern Province	—	3,738	0	21
Eastern Province	—	9,237	3	6
North-Western Province	—	7,456	1	19·75
Northern Province	—	1,249	3	28
North-Central Province	—	1,138	3	38
North-Central Province, Irrigation	—	2,427	1	18
North-Western Province do.	—	98	0	27
Chena Surveys	—	16,135	3	20
Total surveyed	—	77,458	2	35·19

The extent surveyed falls short of last year's work in consequence of the Chena Staff having been employed on the survey of the Nanu-oya railway extension during the early part of the year, and of several other members of the Department having been employed in making surveys for the Colombo waterworks, lands to be acquired for railway and public purposes.

Chena Surveys.

The Chena Surveyors were engaged in the survey of the proposed railway extension to Nanu-oya until the middle of February, at which period the chena survey was resumed and continued until the end of the year, when Mr. Patterson's services were dispensed with, and Messrs. Koch, Mackenzie and Morgan were discontinued in consequence of orders to reduce the staff.

Meteorological Observations.

Meteorological observations were taken regularly at all the principal stations except Badulla, and my thanks are again due to those gentlemen who have been kind enough to undertake to send me returns of rainfall. Weather telegrams were sent daily to the Government of India throughout the year.

In appendix VII. will be found a diagram shewing the average monthly rainfall at the principal stations in the Island.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT.

Movement of Officers.

Mr. J. E. Daveran, chief surveyor, who had been in the Department from February, 1857, retired on pension on the 31st December last.

Mr. Ward was granted leave to proceed to Europe in August.

Mr. Reynolds was absent on leave from October, 1879.

The services of Mr. Kriekenbeek were dispensed with in September, and Messrs. Foenander, Godwin, and Ferdinands resigned their appointments in the Department. The Irrigation Staff attached to the Department was discontinued at the end of June.

Miscellaneous.

The principal miscellaneous works completed in the Office during the year were as follows :—

A considerable number of copies of preliminary plans reported as not forthcoming by the different Government Agents, entailing a considerable amount of extra work and retarding the current work of the Department. Maps of lands required for street improvements, road reservations, railways, and other public purposes. A general map of the North-Western Province on a scale of 32 chains to an inch, shewing all minor and main roads and other features surveyed, was sent to the Government Agent of the North-Western Province; 16-chain diagrams and tracings of the Irrigation surveys for the Government Agent of the North-Central Province and Public Works Department; tracings for owners of estates through which the Nanu-oya railway passes; copies of Labugama waterworks, plans and sections; map of Ceylon 8 miles to an inch; diagrams of rainfall, of the rising and setting of the moon, and anemometer diagrams for Sir John Coode; and also numerous tracings for Government Agents and others.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, 7th April, 1881.

A. B. FYERS, COLONEL, R.E.,
Surveyor-General.

APPENDIX.

A.

ABSTRACT shewing the number of Lots, Acreage, Purchase Amount, and Fees of Lands sold or otherwise alienated from the Crown, in the respective Provinces, during the year 1880.

PROVINCES.	Lots sold and granted at half-value.										Lots settled on Certificates, Free Grants, &c.						Total receipts for each Province.	
	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Purchase Amount.		Average rate per acre.		Fees.		No. of Lots	Extent.			Fees.			
		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	cts	Rs	cts.
Central ..	226	8060	1	8 50	273003	76	33	87	13738	80	127	245	3	18·50	805	20	287547	76
Western ...	1696	7614	2	36	204519	94	26	85	19612	40	1281	2303	0	29	7541	90	231474	24*
Eastern ...	227	1582	1	22·35	17229	35	10	89	3479	40	13	12	0	32	50	0	20758	75
Southern ..	837	2447	3	16·23	42163	99	17	22	6862	50	17	35	1	28	110	0	49137	49
Northern ..	97	444	1	0	5656	0	12	74	1193	10	..		...		...		6849	10
North-Western ...	285	2365	1	26	42252	50	17	86	5536	10	16	27	2	4	82	50	47871	10
North-Central ...	45	339	0	9	4616	0	13	61	865	40	...		...		...		5481	40
Temple Lands, shewing fees due on title plans issued ...	...		...		...		...		...		11	6141	0	21	2264	35	...	
Fees actually recovered on account of Temple Land title plans.	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		226	20
Fees for tracings, &c	..		...		...		...		...		...		...		2516	34	2516	34
Total ..	3413	22853	3	38 08	589441	54	25	79	51288	70	1465	8765	1	12·50	13170	29	651862	38

* Including chenas.

B.

ABSTRACT of Lands sold and granted and otherwise disposed of to Europeans and Natives in 1880

PROVINCES.	Europeans.						Natives.					
	Lots.	Extent.			Amount and Fees		Lots	Extent.			Amount and Fees.	
		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	cts		A.	R.	P	Rs.	cts
Central	122	7565	1	1·50	270693	46	231	740	3	25·50	16854	30
Western	86	2205	0	39	30188	97	2891	7712	2	26	201285	47*
Eastern	18	839	2	33·75	9977	0	222	754	3	21	10781	75
Southern..... ..	6	200	1	19	3451	40	848	2282	3	25	45686	9
Northern.....	...		...		...		97	444	1	0	6849	10
North-Western	33	433	3	1	8663	30	268	1959	0	29	39207	80
North-Central	...		...				45	339	0	9	5481	40
Total ...	265	11244	1	14·25	322974	13	4602	14233	3	15·50	326145	71

* Including chenas.

C.

RETURN of Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents and to the Temple Lands Commissioner during the year 1880.

PROVINCES.	No. of Plans.	No. of Lots		Total No. of Lots.	Extent in Acres.						TOTAL.		
		Crown.	Claim.		Crown.			Claim.					
					A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Central	167	439	2414	2853	6847	2	32·74	5312	1	9·23	12160	0	1·97
Western ...	328	1890	8173	10063	16201	3	32	19272	1	27	35474	1	19*
Eastern ...	23	398	18	416	11404	2	1·50	33	1	27·12	11437	3	28·62
Southern ...	97	870	1172	2042	3757	3	29·23	1684	0	21·08	5442	0	10·31
Northern ..	23	95	159	254	434	2	12	323	1	37	758	0	9
North-Western ...	71	192	470	662	8263	0	0	1599	0	22·75	4862	0	22·75
North-Central .	67	112	595	707	637	1	37	1887	1	2	2524	2	39
Temple Lands ...	...	...	...	...		...			...			...	
Total ...	776	3996	13001	16997	42547	0	24·47	30112	0	26·18	72659	1	10·65

* Including chena plans.

D.

RETURN of Lands sold or otherwise disposed of during the year 1880.

PROVINCES.	Crown Lands sold.				Encroachments sold or given at a valuation.				Granted at half value.				Old Grants or Grants made in terms of the Minute of 8th August, 1844.			Free Grants or Settlements for Certificates against the Crown.			Total results of Sales, &c., of each Province during the year 1880.				
	Lots	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees	Lots.	Extent	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Amount including Fees.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Central ...	205	7990	271888	13543	10	16	524	55	11	54	591	141	—	—	—	127	246	805	353	8306	273003	14544	287547
Western ...	1561	7363	197136	18817	—	—	—	—	135	251	7383	794	—	—	—	1281	2303	7342	2977	9917	204519	26955	231474*
Eastern ..	159	1390	16105	2920	13	119	892	286	55	74	232	274	—	—	—	13	12	50	240	1595	17229	3530	20759
Southern ...	398	1788	34162	4674	413	637	7538	2102	26	23	464	88	—	—	—	17	35	110	854	2483	42164	6974	49138
Northern ...	97	444	5656	1193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	444	5656	1193	6849
North-Western ...	259	2289	41324	5318	—	—	—	—	26	76	929	218	—	—	—	16	27	82	301	2392	42253	5618	47871
North-Central ...	45	339	4616	865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	339	4616	865	5481
Fees actually recovered on Temple Land Title Plans in 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226
Fees for Tracings, &c...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2516
Total ...	2724	21603	570887	47329	436	772	8953	2443	253	478	9599	1515	—	—	—	1454	2623	8389	4867	25476	589440	59679	651861

* Including chenas.

E.

RETURN of Title Plans prepared and forwarded to Government Agents and to the Temple Land Commissioner during the year 1880.

PROVINCES.	Sets of three.	Plans.	Extent in acres. A.	R.	P.
Central ...	355	1065	13644	0	0·15
Western ...	1375	4125	6984	3	25·57
Eastern ...	222	666	896	1	19·75
Southern ...	587	1761	2885	1	22·50
Northern ...	122	366	596	1	25
North-Western ...	659	1977	3389	1	28
North-Central ...	8	24	4	3	18·50
Temple Lands ...	11	33	6141	0	21
Total ...	3339	10017	34542	2	0·47

F.

PROGRESS RETURN of Temple Land Surveys up to 31st December, 1880, shewing the Extent of Land surveyed, with the Cost, including preparation of Plans, Preliminary and Title Plans forwarded, and Total Fees recovered and recoverable on them.

PARTICULARS.	Plans.	Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Fees. Rs	cts.
Previous to the year 1880.							
Preliminary Plans ...	2323	3561	372954	0	20	126747	10
Title Plans ...	2280	3504	172181	0	1	85736	7
Fees recovered on Title Plans ...	—	—	—			52502	28
Total Fees still due on Title Plans issued to the Commissioner ...	—	—	—			33233	79
Unapproved Preliminary Plans in the hands of the Commissioner ...	41	55	181470	2	4	40105	78
Preliminary Plans returned by the Commissioner and preparation of Title Plans deferred ..	2	2	19302	2	15	905	25
	43	57	200773	0	19	41011	3
During the year 1880.							
Preliminary Plans ...	—	—	—			—	
Title Plans ...	11	11	6141	0	21	2264	35
Fees recovered on Title Plans ...	—	—	—			226	20
Total.							
Preliminary Plans ...	2323	3561	372954	0	20	126747	10
Title Plans ...	2291	3515	178322	0	22	88000	42
Fees recovered on Title Plans ...	—	—	—			52728	48
Total Fees still due on Title Plans issued to the Commissioner ...	—	—	—			35271	94
Unapproved Preliminary Plans in the hands of the Commissioner ...	* 30	44	175329	1	23	37841	43
Preliminary Plans returned by the Commissioner and preparation of Title Plans deferred ...	2	2	19302	2	15	905	25
	32	46	194631	3	38	38746	68

Extent surveyed 379,614 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches.

Cost of survey, including the preparation of Plans, &c., Rs. 677,884·50.

* The Temple Lands Commissioner states that 30 Plans have been sent to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, as the extent surveyed was greater than that allowed by the Commissioner.—Vide Letter No. 39 of November 15th, 1879.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX.

G.

EXPENDITURE of the Department for the Year 1880.

	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Fixed salaries	64,650	31		
Provisional salaries	202,930	48		
Allowances	1,457	50		
Revenue services	102,382	70		
Miscellaneous	292	3		
Transport	13,532	89		
Rent	595	0		
			385,840	91
From Irrigation vote 7,401 38½				
From Railway vote 4,679 39				
From Waterworks vote 2,809 93½				
14,890 71				
Chena Land surveys	25,886	88½		
Town surveys	2,425	73		
Miscellaneous works, including surveys of old boundary questions, lands required for Railway deviations, Batticaloa Harbour survey, and for various other public purposes, &c. .. .	20,251	61½		
Meteorological observations and instruments, including salaries paid out of general vote	1,974	8		
Lithography, including salaries paid out of general vote	2,178	64		
Waterworks, including salaries paid out of general vote	1,352	90		
			54,069	85
		Total Rs.	331,771	6

H.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued from 1833 to 1880.

Period.	Lands sold and settled		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Revenue in excess of Expenditure.	Title Plans issued in Triplicate.	
	Lots.	Extent.					Sets.	Extent.
		Acres.	£	£	£	£		Acres.
1833 to 1843	2693	267373	142758	Combined with Civil Engineer's Department.	—	—	8893	371397
1844	71	7703	18270		—	—	479	42027
1845	329	19450	31480		—	—	970	41364
1846	200	3590	12103	4533	—	7570	206	4239
1847	180	4508	6496	4785	—	1711	101	2210
1848	88	2761	4672	4711	89	—	85	4977
1849	82	786	2265	7368	5103	—	141	3227
1850	118	2962	2603	4360	1756	—	71	6319
1851	95	939	1605	3785	2090	—	108	1088
1852	48	1848	2479	4159	1680	—	144	1859
1853	53	2200	3324	4510	1186	—	47	2126
1854	87	8209	9927	4725	—	5202	68	3555
1855	57	7286	16410	4720	—	12140	68	5475
1856	183	11656	22805	8450	—	14355	91	11786
1857	493	19795	37027	11365	—	25662	188	14494
1858	873	15752	33425	18051	—	15375	340	14323
1859	2000	23447	38589	24358	—	14232	906	14931
1860	3704	33660	51628	28081	—	23547	2369	34865
1861	5987	28329	44166	22595	—	21571	2488	30535
1862	3572	25702	45300	17883	—	27417	2540	21558
1863	1663	27990	72808	17606	—	55202	2053	31212
1864	3512	34122	76567	17458	—	59109	2670	42262
1865	4609	41150	68276	17274	—	51002	2002	28960
1866	8553	45546	72021	19307	—	52714	2473	46369
1867	7284	44019	45257	23094	—	22163	2779	26178
1868	5832	27358	38514	24974	—	13540	2999	23753
1869	6321	37369	57964	25820	—	32144	3043	22305
1870	6074	31781	57296	25146	—	32080	2771	22700
1871	5609	40853	70580	26099	—	44481	3555	32144
1872	5223	47445	69563	25916	—	43652	5854	59046
1873	4973	54541	103089	27438	—	75651	4760	55588
1874	5940	41429	108484	27556	—	80928	4896	36361
1875	4349	54274	65203	28747	—	36456	4426	62495
1876	3819	38052	117122	30204	—	86918	3237	35100
1877	5184	34164	148570	35331	—	113239	3470	31610
1878	3544	30976	133513	37038	—	96475	3130	35465
1879	4282	26742	72500	36726	—	35774	3077	27496
1880	4878	31619	65186	58584*	—	26658	3339	34542
	112582	1177086	1969865	662663	—	1127061	80787	1285941

* Deduct £5,407 for Chena Land surveys, Town surveys, Miscellaneous works, including surveys of old boundary questions, lands required for Railway deviations, Batticaloa Harbour survey, and for various other public purposes, &c.

I.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The Hon. Colonel A. B. FYERS, R.E., Surveyor-General.

G. H. Symonds, 6,500 rupees per annum, Office Assistant to the Hon. the Surveyor-General.

H. J. MacVicar, 4,500 rupees per annum, Colombo Office, Trigonometrical Assistant.

FIELD.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

		Rs.	cts.			
Chief Surveyor ...	D. G. Mantell	6,500	0	per annum	...	Colombo Office, in charge of Surveys in the Western Province
Superintendent of Chena Surveys ...	W. A. B. Fyers ...	4,500	0	do.	...	Superintending the Chena Land Surveys in Kégalla District.
District Surveyor ...	W. A. Coulter ...	4,000	0	do.	...	Hanwella.
Do. ...	S. Snowden ...	4,000	0	do		Ratnapura.
Do. ...	C. H. Allen ...	3,500	0	do.	...	Colombo Office.
Assistant Surveyor ...	C. C. M. Fyers ..	3,202	50	do.	.	Kalutara.
Do ...	X. S. Daniels ..	3,202	50	do.	...	Negombo.
Do. ...	G. E. Leembruggen	3,202	50	do.	..	Alutkuru-korale.
Do. ..	J. Jayasinghe ...	2,745	0	do	..	Siyane-korale.
Do. ...	J. G. Sisouw .	2,745	0	do	..	Panadure.
Do ...	J. W. Viner ...	2,287	50	do.	..	Kalutara.
Do. ...	O. Ohlmus .	1,830	0	do.	..	Kegalla
Do. ...	J. W. Davidson .	1,830	0	do.	..	Kalutara.
Do. ...	R. W. J. Crabbe...	1,830	0	do.	...	Kalutara.
Do. ...	H. Leembruggen	1,464	0	do	...	Hapitigam-korale
Do. ..	V. A. Vanduylenberg	1,098	0	do.		Ambepussa.
Do. ...	Geo. De Saram ...	1,098	0	do	..	Hanwella.
Temporary Surveyor	T. F. Ondatje .	2,287	50	do	...	Temporarily employed on chena land surveys.
Do. ...	C. H. Patterson ..	2,287	50	do.	...	
Do. ...	R. Langslow ..	2,287	50	do.	...	
Do. ...	J. G. Koch ..	2,287	50	do	...	
Do. ...	W. H. Mackenzie	2,287	50	do.	...	
Do. ...	R. H. Morgan ..	2,287	50	do.	...	

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Chief Surveyor ...	J. Stoddart ..	8,000	0	per annum	...	Kandy, in charge of surveys in the Central Province.
		1,000	0	do.	allowance	
District Surveyor ..	G. B. Capper ...	5,000	0	do.	...	Nuwara Eliya
Do. ...	F. H. Grinlinton ...	4,500	0	do.	..	Badulla.
Do ..	E. F. Vansittart	500	0	do.	. .	Matale
Do .	S. J. More .	4,000	0	do	...	Hanguranketa.
Do	P. D. Warren ...	3,500	0	do	..	Teldeniya
Do. ...	F. W. Thomson .	3,250	4	do	. .	Kandy.
Assistant Surveyor	C. P. Martinus ...	3,202	50	do.		Kandy.
Do. ..	J. L. Hampton ...	3,202	50	do.	...	Haputale.
Do. ...	J. Hardy Harris ...	2,745	0	do	...	Peradeniya.
Do. ..	H. E. Daveran ..	2,745	0	do.	...	Nawalapitiya.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Chief Surveyor ...	J. E. Daveran ...	6,500	00	per annum	...	Galle, in charge of surveys in the Southern Province.
District Surveyor ...	J. Ingleby . .	4,000	0	do.	...	Bentota.
Assistant Surveyor . .	R. B. Young ...	3,202	50	do.	...	Matara.
Do. ...	R. B. Campbell ...	2,745	0	do.		Baddegama.
Do. . .	A. J. Misso ...	2,287	50	do	...	Matara.
Do. ..	T. H. Lloyd . .	1,830	0	do.	...	Weligama
Do. ...	P. A. Daniels ..	1,098	0	do.	.	Kosgoda.

NORTH-WESTERN AND NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chief Surveyor . .	J. W. Robertson ..	5,500	0	per annum	. .	Kurunegala, in charge of surveys in the North-Western and North-Central Provinces
District Surveyor ...	H. P. Lovering ...	3,250	0	do.	...	Anuradhapura.
Assistant Surveyor ...	A. Fernando .	3,202	50	do.	...	Chilaw District.
Do. ...	R. W. Case ...	2,287	50	do.	...	Polgahawela.
Do. ...	F. W. B. Campbell	1,830	0	do.	. .	Kurunegala.
Do. ...	J. J. Fernando ..	1,098	0	do.	...	Puttalam District.
Do. ...	F. H. Leembruggen	1,098	0	do.	...	Anuradhapura

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Chief Surveyor ...	T. J. Reynolds ...	5,000	0	per annum	...	Batticaloa, in charge of surveys in the Eastern Province, (on leave to Europe).
District Surveyor ...	W. H. Thornton ...	4,000	0	do.	...	Trincomalee.
Assistant Surveyor ...	J. J. O'Dowd ...	3,202	50	do.	...	Batticaloa.
Do. ...	F. Meerwald ...	2,287	50	do.	..	Batticaloa.
Do. ...	A. Senewiratna ...	1,830	0	do.	...	Batticaloa.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

		Rs.	Cts.		
Assistant Surveyor ...	H. G. E. VanDeerlin	3,202	50	per annum	.. Jaffna.
Do. ...	N. D. Caldera ...	2,287	50	do.	... Mullaittívu.

ON LEAVE TO EUROPE.

Chief Surveyor ... T. J. Reynolds
District Surveyor ... H. L. Ward.

OFFICE.

ACCOUNTANT, CLERKS, STOREKEEPER AND REGISTRAR.

Mr. J. H. E. Gomes	...	2500	0	per annum	... Accountant.
„ E. Ohlmus	..	1800	0	do.	... Chief Clerk.
„ D. C. Da Silva	...	900	0	do.	... Clerk.
„ G. A. Rode	..	2287	50	do.	... Registrar of Field Plans.
„ S. E. Ludekens	...	1281	0	do.	... Storekeeper.
„ J. D. Jayesinha	.	915	0	do.	... Assistant to the Accountant.
„ C. E. de Valliere	.	732	0	do.	.. Clerk.
„ R. Gomes	...	732	0	do	... do
„ E. H. Schokman	...	732	0	do.	... do.
„ H. P. Perera	...	732	0	do.	... do.
„ B. J. Smith	..	549	0	do.	... do
„ D. J. Perera	...	549	0	do.	... do.

COMPUTORS.

Mr. C. VanCuylenberg	..	1200	0	per annum	... Computor of areas.
„ E. Joseph	..	1100	0	do.	... do.
„ M. Rodrigo	...	1000	0	do.	... do.
„ W. M. De Silva	..	732 360	0 0	do.	... Meteorological computor.
„ F. G. Poulier	..	732	0	do.	... Computor of areas

WESTERN, NORTHERN AND NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE PLANS.

		Per annum. Rs.	cts.
Mr. F. Foenander	..	2745 457	0 50
„ W. A. Dharmaratna	..	1500	0
„ M. De Coorey	...	1000	0
„ B. VanRoyen	...	900	0
„ C. E. Wailbeoff	...	1830	0
„ J. R. Franciscus	...	915	0
„ J. H. Pieris	...	915	0
„ E. Rode	...	915	0
„ B. DeSilva	...	732	0
„ A. Dias	..	732	0
„ J. L. Pieris	..	732	0
„ M. P. Rodrigo	...	732	0
„ W. Don James	.	549	0
„ M. Silva	...	549	0

CENTRAL AND NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE PLANS.

Mr. C. VanRooyen	...	2745	0
„ F. De Fonseka	...	1281	0
„ J. S. De Silva	...	915	0
„ J. R. De Silva	...	915	0
„ D. J. Wanigasuriya	..	915	0
„ A. N. De Silva	...	915	0
„ W. F. Wijayasekera	...	915	0
„ H. D. Thomas	...	549	0
„ H. J. De Livera	...	549	0
„ G. A. Fernando	...	549	0

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PROVINCE PLANS.

Mr. A. Perera	...	2287	50
„ B. Perera	...	732	0
„ J. F. De Fonseka	..	732	0
„ H. Fernando	...	549	0

PREPARATION OF TITLE PLANS.

Mr. J. W. De Waas	...	2200	0
„ E. De Run	...	1830	0
„ J. M. De Zilva	...	1830	0
„ R. B. Corner	...	1281	0

PREPARATION OF TITLE PLANS—*contd.*

		Per annum. Rs.	cts.
Mr. H. R. Pieris	.	915	0
„ M. Ekanayaka	...	915	0
„ E. Bracker	...	915	0
„ C. F. De Cuyper	.	732	0
„ D. E. W. Abeyaratna	...	549	0
„ Joseph Perera	.	549	0
„ F. De Alwis	...	549	0
„ R. D. Joseph	..	549	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. C. De Silva	...	1281	0
„ H. M. Perera	...	732	0
„ W. C. Fernando	..	549	0
„ J. C. Fernando	...	549	0
„ L. M. Perera	...	549	0
„ S. J. Rodrigo	..	549	0

CLERKS AND DRAUGHTSMEN UNDER CHIEF SURVEYORS

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Mr. E. Koelman	...	1098	0
„ M. F. Pieris	...	732	0

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Mr. F. Perera	...	732	0
„ E. G. De Waas	...	732	0

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Mr. W. M. Loos	...	732	0
„ D. J. W. Ederisinha	...	732	0

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Mr. P. H. F. Perera	...	915	0

NORTH-WESTERN AND NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. L. Mack	...	915	0

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Mr. K. L. D. Charles	...	732	0

J.

RETURN of Field Surveyors' Progress and Cost of Work during the year ending 31st December, 1880.

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total	Salary.	Revenue Services	Contingencies	Transport.	Total.	Rate per acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
WESTERN PROVINCE		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	
Mr. G. H. Symonds...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Office Assistant to the Surveyor-General.
„ D. G. Mantell ...	—	—	—	—	3520 79	633 82	17 65	1082 7½	5254 33½	—	—	—	Chief Surveyor, Western Province, (see also Southern Province.)
„ H. L. Ward ...	216	95 2 19	138 0 39	233 3 18	890 12	301 59	—	—	1191 71	5 11	1 0 13	856 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres (District Surveyor.)
	—	—	—	—	61 81	30 77	—	—	92 58	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	1197 84	351 65	—	140 0	1689 49	—	—	—	Re-opening old boundaries, surveying encroachments, &c.
	—	—	—	—	705 21	—	—	—	705 21	—	—	—	Sick. (Leave to Europe from 7th August, 1880.)
									3678 99				
„ W. A. Coulter ...	175	334 1 37	336 2 24	671 0 21	866 66	304 15	—	—	1170 81	1 74	3 3 13	1786 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (District Surveyor.)
	—	—	—	—	10 86	5 32	—	—	16 18	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	747 50	543 53	8 69	—	1299 75	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c.
	—	—	—	—	53 91	—	—	102 58	156 29	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	315 21	—	—	—	315 21	—	—	—	Leave. (See also North-Central Province.)
									2958 24				
„ S. Snowden ...	76	249 2 7	551 0 2	800 2 9	2300 52	1015 87	62 91	—	3380 30	4 22	10 2 5	1718 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (District Surveyor.)
	4	858 1 14	—	858 1 14	327 82	171 58	—	—	499 40	0 58	214 2 13	1232 0	Do. do., above 100 acres
	—	—	—	—	30 12	16 71	—	—	46 83	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	712 84	395 47	—	—	1108 31	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work, &c.
	—	—	—	—	458 2	221 39	—	98 8	777 49	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station
									5812 33				
„ C. H. Allen ...	—	—	—	—	3371 62	48 50	—	81 50	3501 62	—	—	—	Triangulation, &c., Colombo Office (District Surveyor.)
H. P. Lovering...	218	396 0 37	153 1 7	549 2 4	1050 99	547 51	6 83	—	1605 33	2 91	2 2 3	1528 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres, (District Surveyor.)
	—	—	—	—	510 14½	478 60	—	—	988 74½	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c.
	—	—	—	—	277 79	75 0	—	10 0	362 79	—	—	—	Re-opening old T. P. boundaries, &c.
	—	—	—	—	101 46	57 53	—	—	158 99	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	376 20	—	—	—	376 20	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also North-Central and North-Western Provinces.)
									3492 5½				

J.—continued.

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Transport.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
Western Province—continued.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	A. R. P.	Rs cts.	
Mr. X. S. Daniels ...	621	1138 0 11	662 1 26	1800 1 37	2747 50	1585 58	—	60 25	4393 33	2 44	2 3 23	4797 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	271 25	33 14	—	3 75	308 14	—	—	—	Re-opening old boundaries.
	—	—	—	—	183 75	—	—	—	183 75	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									4885 22				
„ C. C. M. Fyers...	93	1102 3 4	14 3 7	1117 2 11	2738 75	1939 72	19 80	43 62	4741 89	4 24	12 0 2	2665 40	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	17 50	—	—	—	17 50	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	227 50	145 72	—	13 35	386 57	—	—	—	Defining old boundaries, &c
	—	—	—	—	43 75	—	—	—	43 75	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	175 0	—	—	—	175 0	—	—	—	Sick.
									5364 71				
„ G. E. Leembruggen.	107	109 1 14	245 2 24	354 3 38	848 75	468 51½	—	47 0	1364 26½	3 84	3 1 10	962 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	2021 25	398 8	6 40	—	2425 73	—	—	—	Colombo Town surveys
	—	—	—	—	332 50	92 95	6 22	62 0	493 67	—	—	—	Defining boundaries, surveying lands required for public purposes.
									4283 66½				
„ J. Jayesinghe ..	463	166 3 19	595 1 14	762 0 33	2077 50	1323 69	—	53 75	3454 94	4 53	1 2 23	2520 30	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	315 0	193 47	—	—	508 47	—	—	—	Re-opening old boundaries, &c.
	—	—	—	—	352 50	—	—	—	352 50	—	—	—	Sick.
									4315 91				
„ J. G. Sisouw ...	270	288 1 37	284 2 8	573 0 5	967 50	640 99	2 50	40 45	1651 44	2 88	2 0 19	1773 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	277 50	202 2	—	—	479 52	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	135 0	100 68	—	—	235 68	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work. (See also North-Western Province.)
									2366 64				
„ R. W. Case ...	203	462 3 35	25 2 10	488 2 5	1118 75	1152 21	—	—	2270 96	4 64	2 1 25	1469 60	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	93 75	82 70	3 75	—	180 20	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	725 0	401 40	21 35	—	1147 75	—	—	—	Colombo water work surveys.
	—	—	—	—	118 75	81 39	—	—	200 14	—	—	—	Re-defining old boundaries, &c.
	—	—	—	—	43 75	29 98	—	—	73 73	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also North-Western Province.)
									3872 78				

Mr. J. W. Viner ...	365	1020 1 10	144 0 23	1164 1 33	1243 75	757 60½	11 75	—	2013 10½	1 72	3 0 30	8257 60	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	1	120 3 36	—	120 3 36	25 0	16 12	—	—	41 12	0 33	120 3 36	195 20	Do. do. above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	106 25	181 2	—	—	287 27	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	618 75	441 72	65 50	—	1125 97	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c.
	—	—	—	—	106 25	68 51	—	—	174 76	—	—	—	Re-surveying lots at Kanawalagalakanda.
	—	—	—	—	187 50	—	—	—	187 50	—	—	—	Sick.
									3829 72½				
„ O. Ohlmus ...	143	535 2 2	138 2 0	674 0 2	1790 0	1385 35	—	—	3175 35	4 71	4 2 34	1724 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	10 0	7 74	—	—	17 74	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c.
	—	—	—	—	15 0	11 61	—	—	26 61	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									3219 70				
„ J. W. Davidson...	256	2191 0 14	226 2 7	2417 2 21	1510 0	1235 35	—	—	2745 35	1 13	9 1 31	4618 60	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	295 0	240 44	—	—	535 44	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	25 0	21 23	3 50	—	49 73	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									3330 52				
„ R. W. J. Crabb.	140	428 0 20	30 1 31	458 2 11	875 0	1027 77½	5 0	—	1907 77½	4 15	3 1 4	1131 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	1	—	1222 0 0	1222 0 0	96 0	98 40	—	—	194 40	0 15	1222 0 0	1227 60	do. do. above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	80 0	90 77	—	—	170 77	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	398 0	340 37	—	—	738 37	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c
	—	—	—	—	76 0	—	—	—	76 0	—	—	—	Leave.
									3087 31½				
„ H. Leembruggen.	134	598 2 10	110 3 29	709 1 39	852 0	659 26	—	7 30	1518 56	2 14	5 1 7	1795 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	4	567 0 13	—	567 0 13	248 0	282 12	—	3 0	533 12	0 94	141 3 3	884 0	do. do above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	80 0	46 26	—	—	126 26	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work, &c.
	—	—	—	—	16 0	17 60	—	—	33 60	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	244 0	—	—	—	244 0	—	—	—	Leave.
									2455 54				
„ J. J. Fernando...	281	666 0 8	1495 3 29	2161 3 37	945 0	1239 86	—	—	2184 86	1 1	7 2 31	5262 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	—	1 0	—	—	—	Colombo water-works surveys.
	—	—	—	—	18 0	28 87½	—	—	46 87½	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work, &c.
	—	—	—	—	33 0	45 55	—	—	78 55	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	24 0	—	—	—	24 0	—	—	—	Leave. (See also North-Western Province.)
									2335 28½				

J.—continued.

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Transport.	Total.	Rate per acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	
Western Province.—continued.													
Mr. V. A. VanCuylenberg.	646	189 0 20	1162 0 18	1351 0 38	906 0	1138 74	8 33	5 88	2058 95	1 52	2 0 14	3842 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	2	243 3 31	—	243 3 31	36 0	95 22	—	—	131 22	0 53	121 3 35	492 80	do. do. above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	90 0	198 69	—	—	288 69	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work, &c.
	—	—	—	—	6 0	9 21	—	—	15 21	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									2494 7				
„ G. D. Saram ...	281	84 3 18	628 0 2	712 3 20	259 0	400 48	—	—	659 48	0 92	2 2 5	2127 0	Surveying villages and applications under 100 acres. (Irrigation Surveyor up to June, 1880.)
	—	—	—	—	77 50	126 65	—	—	204 15	—	—	—	Colombo water-works surveys (Irrigation Surveyor up to June, 1880.)
	—	—	—	—	22 50	111 9	—	—	133 59	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c (Irrigation Surveyor up to June, 1880.)
	—	—	—	—	5 0	—	—	10 50	15 50	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (Irrigation Surveyor up to June, 1880.)
									1012 72				
	148	496 0 28	157 1 19	653 2 7	324 0	468 25	4 0	4 0	800 25	1 22	4 1 26	1750 90	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
„ J.A. Leembruggen	406	—	431 0 5	431 0 5	975 50	336 71	—	—	534 21	1 23	1 0 9	1597 50	Surveying villages (Irrigation Surveyor). See also Southern Province. Services discontinued from 1st July, 1880.
„ A. Harper ...	107	—	233 3 22	233 3 22	97 50	204 76	—	—	302 26	1 29	2 0 29	713 0	Surveying villages (Irrigation Surveyor) See also North-Central Province. Services discontinued from 1st July, 1880.
„ T. H. Lloyd ..	163	—	317 2 26	317 2 26	135 0	238 47	—	—	373 47	1 17	1 3 31	1004 40	Surveying villages under 100 acres. (See also Southern Province)
„ T. H. Krickenbeek	100	—	180 1 6	180 1 6	576 0	501 15½	—	—	1077 15½	5 98	1 3 8	500 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (See also Southern Province.) Dispensed with services 15th September, 1880.
„ C. B. Ferdinands.	—	—	—	—	392 50	560 7	—	—	952 57	—	—	—	Surveying applications. No plans.
	—	—	—	—	219 0	287 55	5 0	—	511 55	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	78 0	104 63½	—	—	182 63½	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work, &c.
	—	—	—	—	27 0	—	—	—	27 0	—	—	—	Sick. (Resigned from 1st September, 1880.)
				21830 3 22					1673.75½				
					CHENA	LAND	SURV	EYS.					
„ W. A. B. Fyers ...	52	60 2 5	182 0 8	242 2 13	3664 10	1370 1	116 51	952 48	6103 10	—	—	608 50	Superintending chena surveys, &c.
	—	—	—	—	266 93	—	—	—	266 93	—	—	—	Leave. (See also Central Province.)
									6370 3				

„ C. H. Patterson...	208	—	2591 2 21	2591 2 21	1893 75	1141 12½	—	—	3034 87½	1 17	12 1 33	4378 60	Surveying chenas under and above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	100 0	—	—	—	100 0	—	—	—	Sick. (See also Central Province.)
									3134 87½				
„ T. F. Ondatje ...	327	—	2690 3 34	2690 3 34	1843 75	1067 38	2 0	—	2913 13	1 8	8 0 36	4659 10	Surveying chenas under and above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	87 50	71 66	—	—	159 16	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	37 50	—	—	—	37 50	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	31 25	—	—	—	31 25	—	—	—	Leave. (See also Central Province.)
									3141 4				
„ R. Langslow ...	355	—	2556 3 24	2556 3 24	1750 0	1136 40	13 75	99 76	2999 91	1 17	7 0 32	4570 50	Surveying chenas under and above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	137 50	—	—	—	137 50	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	6 25	—	—	—	6 25	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work, &c.
	—	—	—	—	12 50	—	—	—	12 50	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	93 75	—	—	—	93 75	—	—	—	Leave. (See also Central Province.)
									3249 91				
„ W. H. Mackenzie.	304	—	3585 0 8	3585 0 8	1625 0	1104 26	43 70	83 34	2856 30	0 79	14 3 6	6151 40	Surveying chenas under and above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	125 0	—	—	—	125 0	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	112 50	—	—	—	112 50	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	137 50	—	—	—	137 50	—	—	—	Leave. (See also Central Province)
									3231 30				
„ J. G. Koch ...	232	—	1484 3 28	1484 3 28	1643 75	1187 92	3 0	—	2834 67	1 90	6 1 24	3029 70	Surveying chenas under and above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	250 0	—	—	—	250 0	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	106 25	—	—	—	106 25	—	—	—	Leave. (See also Central Province.)
									3190 92				
„ B. H. Morgan ..	322	—	2983 3 12	2983 3 12	1843 75	1076 24	87 26	—	3007 25	1 0	9 1 2	5675 0	Surveying chenas under and above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	225 0	86 5	—	—	311 5	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work, &c.
	—	—	—	—	18 75	15 18	—	16 58	50 51	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	Leave.
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.				16135 3 20					3568 81				
„ W. A. Coulter ...	62	314 2 16	88 0 34	402 3 10	1415 79	73 45	37 63	—	2156 87	5 35	6 1 39	1025 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (District Surveyor.)
	—	—	—	—	172 50	86 25	33 15	—	291 90	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work, &c.
	—	—	—	—	417 57	—	—	—	417 57	—	—	—	Leave. (See also Western Province.)
									2866 34				

J.—*continued.*

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingencies	Transport.	Total.	Rate per acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	
North-Central Province—continued													
Mr. H. P. Lovering...	149	543 1 25	192 3 3	736 0 28	1168 13	670 44	14 55	69 74	1922 86	2 61	4 3 30	1896 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (District Surveyor.)
	—	—	—	—	—	25 0	—	—	25 0	—	—	—	Triangulation. (See also Western and North-Western Provinces.)
									1947 86				
„ A. J. Seneviratne	121	327 0 36	422 0 37	749 1 33	825 0	497 60	—	—	1322 60	1 76	6 0 31	1764 30	Irrigation Surveys
	—	—	—	—	95 0	132 0	—	—	227 0	—	—	—	Triangulation. (See also Eastern and Central Provinces.)
	—	—	—	—	55 0	63 99	—	131 82	250 81	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									1800 41				
	—	—	—	—	20 0	13 74	—	—	33 74	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work, &c. (Irrigation Surveyor up to March, 1880.)
	—	—	—	—	60 0	66 90	—	—	126 90	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									160 64				
„ F. H. Leembruggen.	337	206 1 1	472 2 0	678 3 1	616 0	607 56	—	—	1223 56	1 80	2 0 2	2125 40	Irrigation Surveys. (Irrigation Surveyor up to June, 1880.)
	—	—	—	—	8 0	8 32	—	—	16 32	—	—	—	Triangulation
	—	—	—	—	28 0	29 12	—	—	57 12	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	76 0	—	—	—	76 0	—	—	—	Leave
									1373 0				
	180	65 1 20	330 3 31	396 1 11	543 0	674 72	—	—	1217 72	3 7	2 0 32	1216 0	Irrigation Surveys.
	—	—	—	—	9 0	12 24	—	—	21 24	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station
									1238 96				
„ A. Harper ...	100	—	601 3 13	601 3 13	297 50	490 92	7 50	75 19	871 11	1 44	6 0 2	1348 50	Irrigation Surveys See also Western Province. Services discontinued from 1st July, 1880.
				3565 1 16									
Northern Province.													
Mr. H. G. E. Vandeerlin.	81	88 3 7	80 3 39	169 3 6	612 50	291 68	47 42	—	951 60	5 59	2 0 15	553 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres. Isolated lots in the Mannár District.
	—	—	—	—	192 50	94 68	43 50	287 87	618 55	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also North-Western Province.)
									1570 15				

Mr. N. D. Caldera ...	397	805 1 2	274 3 20	1080 0 22	1512 50	1278 87½	—	-	2791 37½	2 58	2 2 35	3195 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	618 75	491 62½	—	50 75	1161 12½	—	-	—	Miscellaneous work, &c.
	—	—	—	—	18 75	—	—	56 0	74 75	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	137 50	—	—	—	137 50	—	—	—	Leave and sick.
				1249 3 28					4164 75				
CENTRAL PROVINCE.													
Mr. J. Stoddart ...	—	—	—	—	3858 40	390 65	42 50	282 25	4575 80	—	—	—	Office Assistant, Surveyor General's Office, Colombo.
	32	0 0 9	11 3 14·74	11 3 23·74	4499 94	780 10	50 45	771 34	6101 83	—	—	—	Chief Surveyor, Central Province, in charge of surveys. Visiting assistants and instructing them, inspecting surveys and lands for survey.—Attending on assessors, investigating encroachments in Kandy town. Surveying land required for railway and public purposes in Matale and Nanu-oya Railway. Defining old boundaries,—attending to Meteorological Observations, &c.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
									10677 63				
„ J. E. Daveran ...	—	—	—	—	3345 5	420 16	10 50	355 0	4130 71	—	—	—	Chief Surveyor, in charge of surveys in the Central Province. (See also Southern Province.)
„ G. B. Capper ...	—	—	—	—	—	42 75	—	—	42 75	—	—	—	Triangulation. Clearing, restoring and placing cross boards on Trigonometrical stations.
	—	—	—	—	4506 21	2179 29	8 33	915 0	7608 83	—	—	—	Hill-sketching.
	—	—	—	—	408 40	—	—	—	408 40	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									8059 98				
„ F. H. Grinlinton.	310	1186 0 29	317 1 0	1503 1 29	4249 44	2194 72	—	550 0	6994 16	4 66	4 3 15	3315 70	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	153 82	81 0	—	—	234 82	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	13 82	7 0	—	—	20 82	—	—	—	Re-opening Mr. Capper's boundary of Bandarewela land.
	—	—	—	—	82 92	42 0	—	—	124 92	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									7374 72				
„ E. F. Vansittart.	364	1546 2 31	1613 0 13	3159 3 4	3568 72	2184 55	17 87	202 50	5973 64	1 89	8 2 28	5799 0	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	44 0	23 5	—	—	67 5	—	—	—	Surveying 8 miles of cart road at Dambulla.
	—	—	—	—	173 60	92 42	—	—	266 2	—	—	—	Matale Railway survey from Matale to Pattampahe. Engaged with C. Surveyor at Hambarana, and Government Agent at Matale.
	—	—	—	—	198 0	103 75	—	—	301 75	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station, also Trigonometrical work.
	—	—	—	—	345 0	—	—	—	345 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									6953 46				

J.—continued.

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingencies	Transport.	Total.	Rate per acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees	Remarks.
Central Province—continued		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	
Mr S. J. More ...	335	1646 3 25	212 2 1	1859 1 26	3508 59	18-8 20	18 62	223 57	5638 98	3 3	5 2 8	4404 30	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres
	—	—	—	—	437 6	231 18	1 82	—	670 6	—	—	—	Triangulation. Erected 10 stations, restored 3 and observed 21 mostly connected with surveys.
	—	—	—	—	54 35	29 71	—	—	84 6	—	—	—	Examining encroachments in Kandupola and Udapusellawa.
									6393 10				
„ P. D. Warren ...	19	55 1 0	157 3 4	213 0 4	319 87	229 32	—	—	549 19	2 57	14 0 32	1237 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres
	2	130 1 14	341 3 18	472 0 32	310 48	228 32	16 0	15 0	569 80	1 20	118 0 8		Do. do. above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	112 92	81 58	70 83	129 25	394 58	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	65 85	—	—	—	65 85	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Southern Province.)
									1579 42				
„ F. W. Thomson.	5	32 1 0	825 2 17	857 3 17	2509 34	1947 25	93 33	154 50	4704 45	5 48	171 2 11	90 30	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	133 95	124 72	—	—	258 67	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	98 12	22 84	—	—	120 96	—	—	—	Contouring a portion of the Nuwara Eliya lake in connection with Mr. Baker's claim.
	—	—	—	—	61 85	47 49	—	80 53	189 87	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station
	—	—	—	—	446 74	—	—	—	446 74	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									5720 69				
„ C. P. Martinus .	676	35 2 6	675 0 25	710 2 31	2231 25	1286 48	—	46 37	3564 10	5 1	1 0 8	1949 0	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres. Small lots and long traverses.
	—	—	—	—	210 0	382 40	3 77	—	596 17	—	—	—	Triangulation. Restored 9 Trigonometrical stations.
	—	—	—	—	455 0	278 4	—	—	733 4	—	—	—	Matale Railway survey.
	—	—	—	—	113 75	79 17	—	—	192 92	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work. Assimilating boundaries and opening boundaries of title plans.
	—	—	—	—	192 50	—	—	—	192 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave
									5278 73				

„ J. L. Hampton ...	174	971 3 3	612 1 2	1584 0 5	1837 50	1393 80½	—	28 0	3259 30½	2 5	9 1 19	4117 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
		692 0 0	—	692 0 0	608 75	489 14	—	—	1097 89	1 74	138 1 24		Do. do. above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	345 0	204 84	16 0	42 0	607 84	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work including re-survey of Haputale Estate.
	—	—	—	—	131 25	96 6	—	—	227 31	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	280 0	—	—	—	280 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									5472 34½				
„ J. H. Harris ...	498	1387 2 0·95	132 0 39·75	1519 3 0·70	2490 0	2267 0	4 81	35 0	4796 81	3 15	3 0 8	3885 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	45 0	—	—	—	45 0	—	—	—	Nanu-oya Railway survey.
	—	—	—	—	210 0	—	—	—	210 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									5051 81				
„ H. E. Daveran ...	125	659 3 13	515 3 17	1175 2 30	982 50	803 32	14 94	125 25	1926 1	1 63	9 1 24	2588 10	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres
	—	—	—	—	30 0	305 18	—	—	335 18	—	—	—	Restoring old and building new Trigonometrical stations.
	—	—	—	—	555 0	402 90	—	—	957 90	—	—	—	Survey of Lindula and Agra road.
	—	—	—	—	1095 0	939 70	47 10	315 37	2397 17	—	—	—	Survey of railway deviation and land taken for railway and other public purposes
	—	—	—	—	82 50	—	—	—	82 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									5698 76				
„ F. Foenander ...	—	—	—	—	568 75	527 64	47 50	50 25	1194 14	—	—	—	Surveying applications. Resigned office, 1st April, 1880. Work left unfinished.
„ A. J. Seneviratne.	—	—	—	—	330 0	729 7½	2 50	—	1061 57½	—	—	—	Irrigation surveys. No plans received.
	—	—	—	—	15 0	37 8	—	—	52 8	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c., unconnected with applications.
	—	—	—	—	30 0	—	—	—	30 0	—	—	—	Sick. (See also North-Central and Eastern Provinces.)
									1143 65½				
„ W. A. B. Fyers ..	—	—	—	—	798 97	325 22	72 88	206 60	1403 67	—	—	—	Superintending Nanu-oya Railway Extension Survey. (See also Western Province.)
„ T. F. Ondatje ...	6	—	—	56 3 5	425 50	168 8	—	35 97	629 75	—	—	—	Nanu-oya Railway Extension survey (See also Western Province.)
„ C. H. Paterson...	4	—	—	37 1 14	425 50	189 98	30 0	—	645 48	—	—	—	Do. do. do. do.
„ R. Langslow ...	14	—	—	105 2 29	425 50	206 16	5 50	—	637 16	—	—	—	Do. do. do. do.
„ J. G Koch ...	16	—	—	102 1 38	425 50	237 36	—	25 95	688 81	—	—	—	Do. do. do. do.
„ W. H. Mackenzie	11	—	—	83 0 27	425 50	202 96	7 85	38 21	674 52	—	—	—	Do. do. do. do.
				14145 0 35·44									

J.—continued.

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Transport.	Total.	Rate per acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	
North-Western Provinces.													
Mr. J. W. Robertson.	4	3 0 31	0 1 14·75	3 2 5·75	4853 0	1364 68	14 57	563 49	6795 64	—	—	15 0	Chief Surveyor, North Western and North-Central Provinces, in charge of surveys. Visiting and instructing assistants. Inspecting surveys and lands. Investigating encroachments, &c., &c.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	747 0	—	—	—	747 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									7542 64				
,, H. P. Lovering...	2	271 3 0	—	271 3 0	25 36½	15 69	—	60 0	101 5½	0 37	135 3 28	427 50	Surveying applications above 100 acres. (See also Western and North-Central Provinces.)
,, H. G. E. Van-Deerlin.	52	—	1933 1 3	1933 1 3	1391 25	1002 50	5 88	4 0	2403 63	1 24	37 0 28	3206 30	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres. Also Puttalam irrigation surveys.
	—	—	—	—	813 74	44 28	—	—	858 2	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Northern Province.)
									3261 65				
,, Austin Fernando.	863	26 0 14	2705 0 0	2731 0 14	3132 50	1528 21	5 0	—	4665 71	1 70	3 0 26	5387 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	70 0	—	—	—	70 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									4735 71				
,, J. G. Sisouw ...	142	576 0 14	456 1 37	1032 2 11	915 0	626 3½	10 0	—	1551 3½	1 50	7 1 3	2479 90	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	240 0	167 48	—	—	407 48	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work.
	—	—	—	—	210 0	—	—	—	210 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Western Province.)
									2168 51½				
,, R. W. Case ...	—	—	—	—	187 50	128 51	16 68	42 42	375 11	—	—	—	Surveying applications. No plans received. (See also Western Province.)
,, F. W. B. Campbell	597	591 3 0	892 1 26	1484 0 26	1630 0	1667 28¾	3 75	217 87	3518 90¾	2 37	2 1 37	3924 30	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	160 0	171 72	—	—	331 72	—	—	—	Re-opening title plan boundaries and assimilating boundaries of title plans.
	—	—	—	—	40 0	42 36¾	—	—	82 36¾	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									3932 99½				

„ J. J. Fernando ...	—	—	—	—	51 0	54 5	17 47	—	122 52	—	—	—	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres. No plans received.
	—	—	—	—	27 0	37 90	—	64 81	129 71	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Western Province.)
									252 23				
„ P. A. Daniels ...	15	82 3 7	15 1 20	98 0 27	364 0	373 48	7 0	6 75	751 23	—	—	—	Irrigation surveys. (See also Southern Province.)
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.				7554 2 6 75									
Mr. J. E. Daveran ..	64	260 0 16	10 0 18	270 0 34	3696 61	765 81	7 50	448 75	4918 67	—	—	633 50	Chief Surveyor, in charge of the Province (See also Central Province.)
„ D. G. Mantell ...	30	188 2 6	33 1 14	221 3 20	2979 21	842 24	4 0	792 24½	4617 69½	—	—	547 30	Chief Surveyor, in charge of the Province. (See also Western Province.)
„ J. Ingleby ..	297	222 1 9	231 3 37	454 1 6	1488 80	629 44	24 97	—	2143 21	4 72	1 2 4	1529 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	142 74	59 15	—	—	201 89	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	637 47	265 17	—	—	902 64	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c., unconnected with applications.
	—	—	—	—	1208 69	516 86	8 28	10 0	1743 83	—	—	—	Re-opening boundaries of old title plans, &c.
	—	—	—	—	88 88	38 0	—	—	126 88	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	214 98	—	—	—	214 98	—	—	—	On leave.
									5333 43				
„ R. B. Young ...	355	466 0 35	283 2 33	749 3 28	2721 25	1486 29	14 0	31 50	4253 4	5 67	2 0 18	2025 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	105 0	53 95	—	—	158 95	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	262 50	135 0	—	—	397 50	—	—	—	Surveying Polwatta Ganga and Weligam Bay.
	—	—	—	—	113 75	59 97	—	—	173 72	—	—	—	Re-opening boundaries of Brown's Hill, &c.
									4983 21				
„ R. B. Campbell...	428	247 3 11	214 2 7	462 1 18	1612 50	988 7	22 16	50 0	2672 73	5 78	1 0 12	1792 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	903 75	831 86	18 82	74 54	1828 97	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	123 75	62 86	9 0	45 0	240 61	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	105 0	—	—	—	105 0	—	—	—	On leave.
									4847 31				
„ A. J. Misso ...	368	158 2 7	394 3 17	553 1 24	1637 50	901 84½	2 54	56 25	2598 13½	4 69	1 2 0	1932 30	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	173 75	119 27	—	—	293 2	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	86 25	46 94	—	—	133 19½	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work. Re-opening boundaries of old title plans.
	—	—	—	—	18 75	9 88½	—	—	28 63½	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c., unconnected with applications.
	—	—	—	—	257 50	—	—	—	257 50	—	—	—	On leave.
									3310 48½				

J.—*continued.*

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingencies.	Transport.	Total.	Rate per acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	
Southern Province—continued.													
Mr. T. H. Lloyd ..	109	702 0 25	250 3 4	952 3 29	1055 50	1241 94½	19 8	47 22	2363 74½	2 48	5 2 22	2229 40	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (See also Western Province.
	—	—	—	—	38 0	—	—	—	38 0	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	45 0	—	—	—	45 0	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c., unconnected with applications.
	—	—	—	—	52 50	—	—	—	52 50	—	—	—	Surveying sea coast.
	—	—	—	—	18 0	—	—	—	18 0	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station
									2517 24½				
„ D. A. Godwin .	—	—	—	—	264 0	224 17	—	—	488 17	—	—	—	Plans incomplete. (Resigned in April, 1880.)
„ P. A. Daniels ..	31	43 3 16	29 1 6	73 0 22	324 0	490 99	3 33	5 87	824 18	11 28	2 1 17	218 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres. Out of 114 lots surveyed only 31 lots received. (See also North-Western Province.)
	—	—	—	—	364 0	349 12	55 89	43 47	812 48	—	—	—	Surveying Kekunadura Tank (Irrigation Surveys.)
									1636 66				
„ T. H. Krickenbeek.	—		—	—	363 50	471 17	—	15 0	849 67	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (See also Western Province.)
„ J. A. Leembrugen.	—	—	—	—	197 50	319 69	—	49 54	566 73	—	—	—	Surveying Hali-Ela Tank. (Irrigation Surveys.) See also Western Province.
				3738 0 21									
Eastern Province.													
Mr. W. H. Thornton.	12	3242 2 30	—	3242 2 30	1172 38	756 96	7 92	153 0	2090 26	0 64	270 0 26	4439 80	Surveying applications above 100 acres
	—	—	—	—	402 72	275 61	20 0	—	698 33	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	991 41	599 18	30 0	—	1620 59	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c., unconnected with applications.
	—	—	—	—	447 84	350 83	10 0	—	808 67	—	—	—	Travelling with Mr. Macartney to select land. Pointing out Jaffna and Baticaloa Co.'s reserve, &c.
	—	—	—	—	375 57	240 66	—	—	616 23	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	86 58	—	—	—	86 58	—	—	—	Sick.
	—	—	—	—	315 19	—	—	—	315 19	—	—	—	On leave
									6235 85				

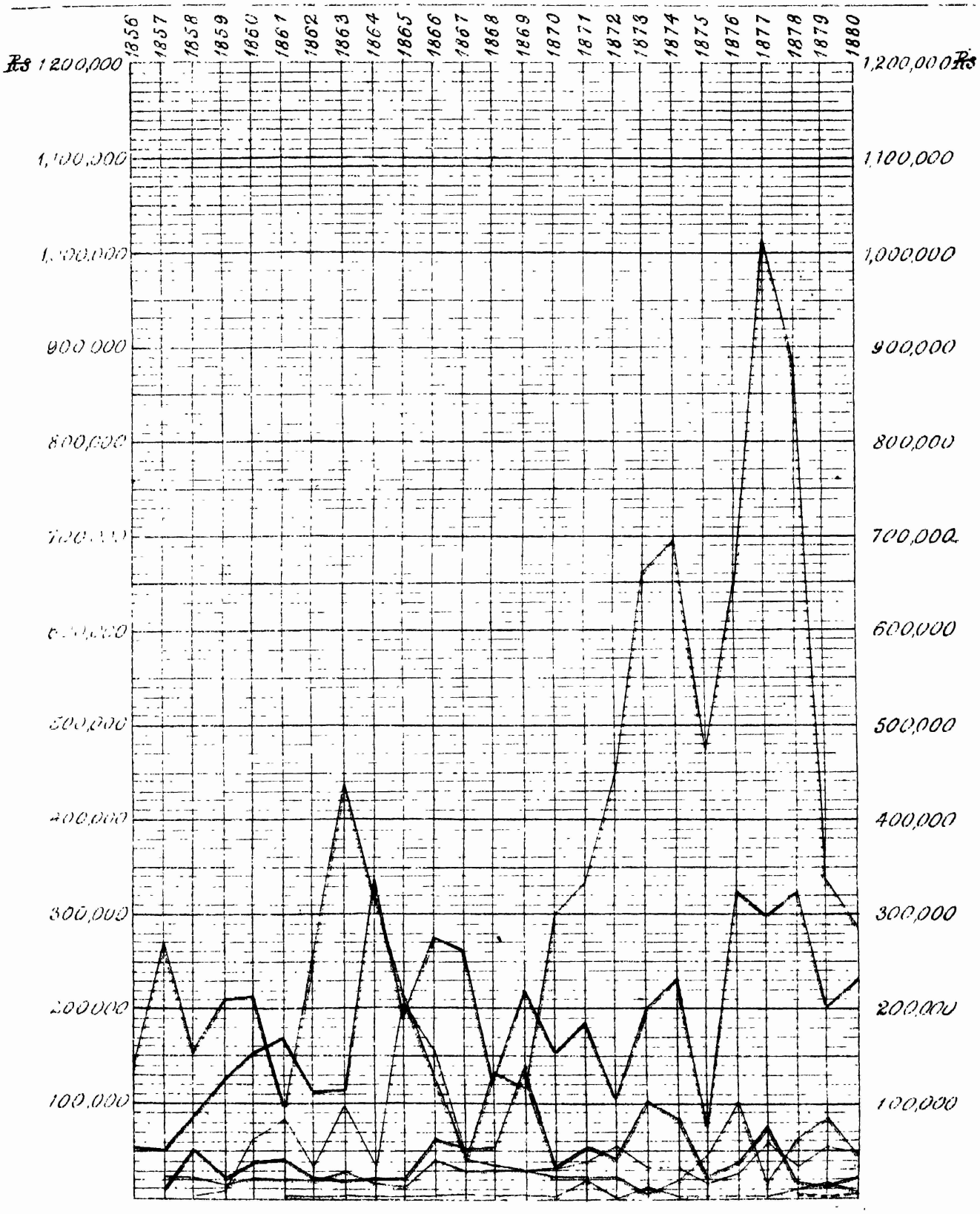
„ P. D. Warren ...	65	58 0 12	1 0 6	59 0 18	89 10	48 60	—	—	137 70	2 33	0 3 25	247 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (See also Central Province.)
	—	—	—	—	908 37	794 18	27 95	105 0	1835 50	—	—	—	Irrigation surveys (under Devilana tank.)
	—	—	—	—	312 31	199 46	15 95	45 0	572 72	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work.
	—	—	—	—	18 68	10 92	—	—	29 60	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	336 20	—	—	—	336 20	—	—	—	Sick.
	—	—	—	—	797 20	—	—	—	797 20	—	—	—	On leave.
									3708 92				
„ J. J. O'Dowd	36	530 0 2	28 0 21	558 0 23	420 0	236 81	33 94	45 50	736 25	1 31	15 2 0	1358 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	402 50	325 65½	49 75	66 50	844 40½	—	—	—	Badulla and Baticaloa road survey.
	—	—	—	—	568 75	316 6	91 90	—	976 71	—	—	—	Harbour and Sea-shore survey.
	—	—	—	—	96 25	29 28	—	60 0	185 53	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									2742 89½				
„ F. Meerwald ..	117	1145 3 21	4 3 34	1150 3 15	1156 25	840 56	—	100 62	2097 43	1 82	9 3 14	3033 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	10	4227 0 0	—	4227 0 0	787 50	1051 51	18 37	55 0	1912 38	0 45	422 2 32	5619 89	Surveying applications above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	212 50	155 82½	—	—	368 32½	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work, re-opening old boundaries.
	—	—	—	—	131 25	—	9 25	40 0	180 50	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									4558 63½				
„ A. J. Seneviratna.	—	—	—	—	310 0	224 45	—	—	534 45	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (See also North-Central and Central Provinces.)
	—	—	—	—	90 0	61 34	—	93 5	244 39	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
				9237 3 6					778 84				

Surveyor General's Office,
Colombo, 7th April, 1881.

A. B. FYERS, Colonel, R. E.,
Surveyor-General.

I.

Diagram shewing the Amounts realized by Land Sales and Fees in each Province from 1856 to 1880 inclusive.



Western Province
Central do.
Southern do.
Eastern do.
North Western do.
Northern do.
North Central do.

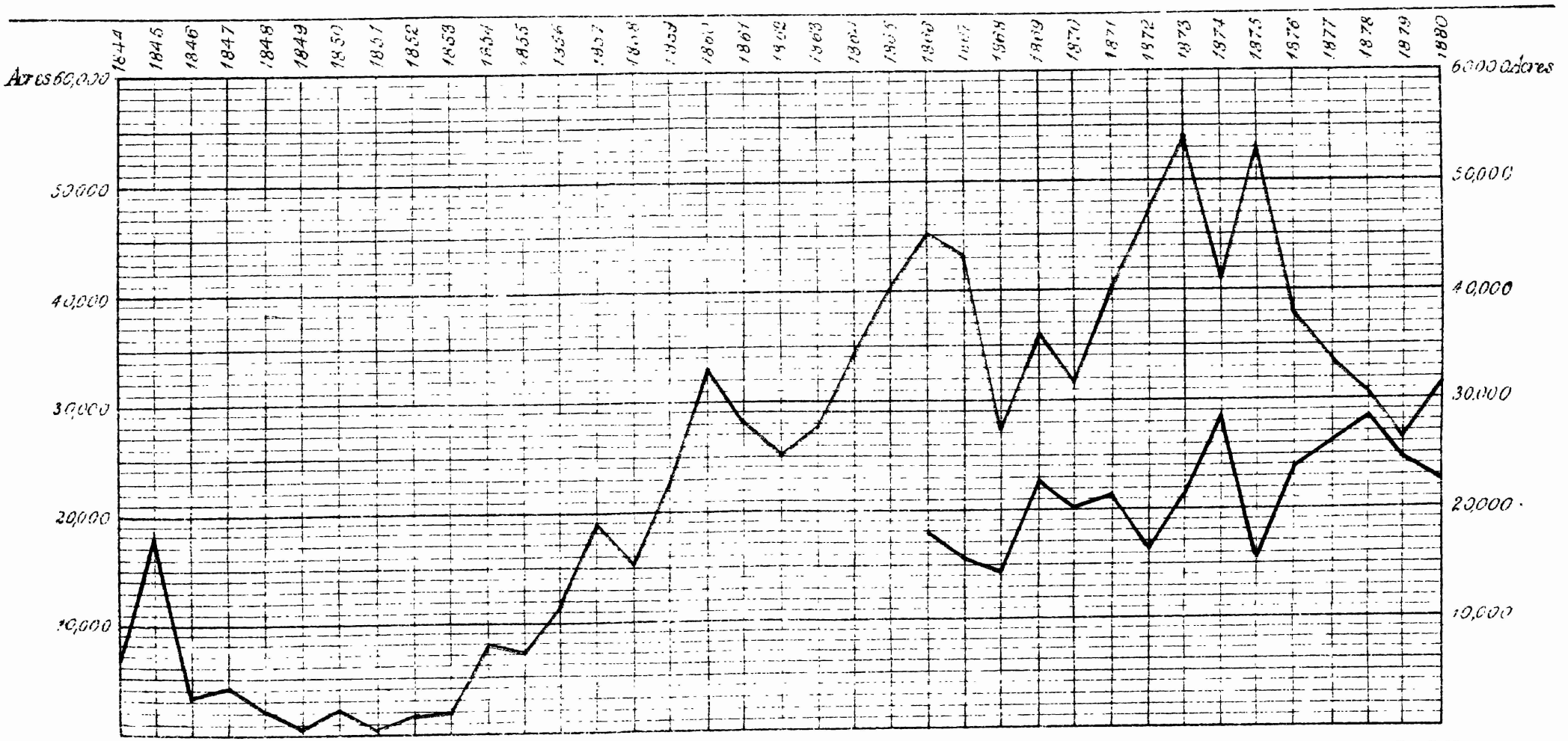
Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 7th April 1881

A.B. Fyers Colonel R.E.

Surveyor General

II.

Diagram shewing the Number of Acres of Land sold in each year from 1844 to 1880 inclusive.



Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 7th April 1881

Sold and settled on Certificate

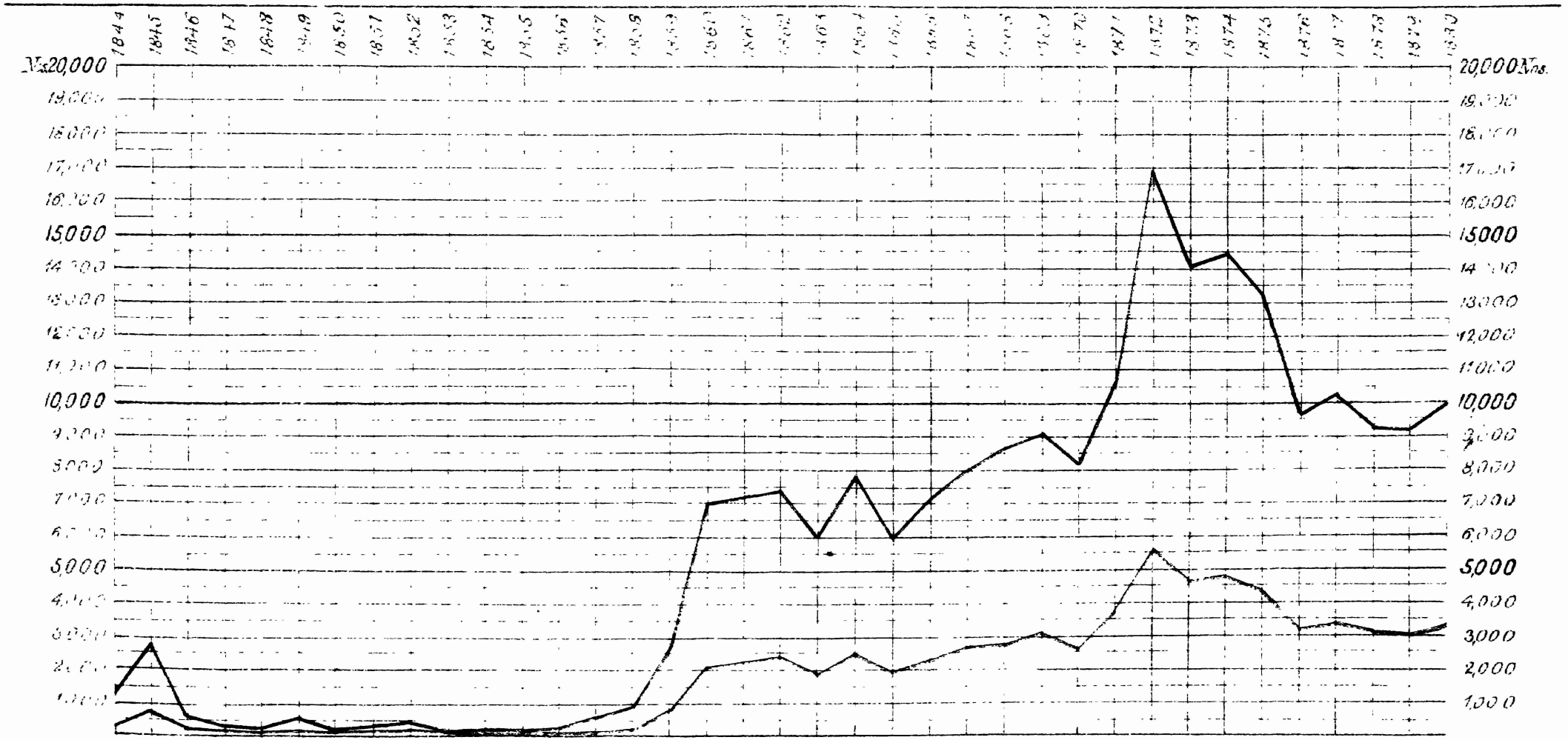
Sold

A E Fyers Colonel R.E.
Surveyor General.

LITHOGRAPHED AT THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE COLOMBO.

III.

Diagram shewing the Number of Title Plans prepared in the Surveyor General's Department in each Year from 1844 to 185 inclusive



Surveyor Generals Office
Melbourne 14th April 1881

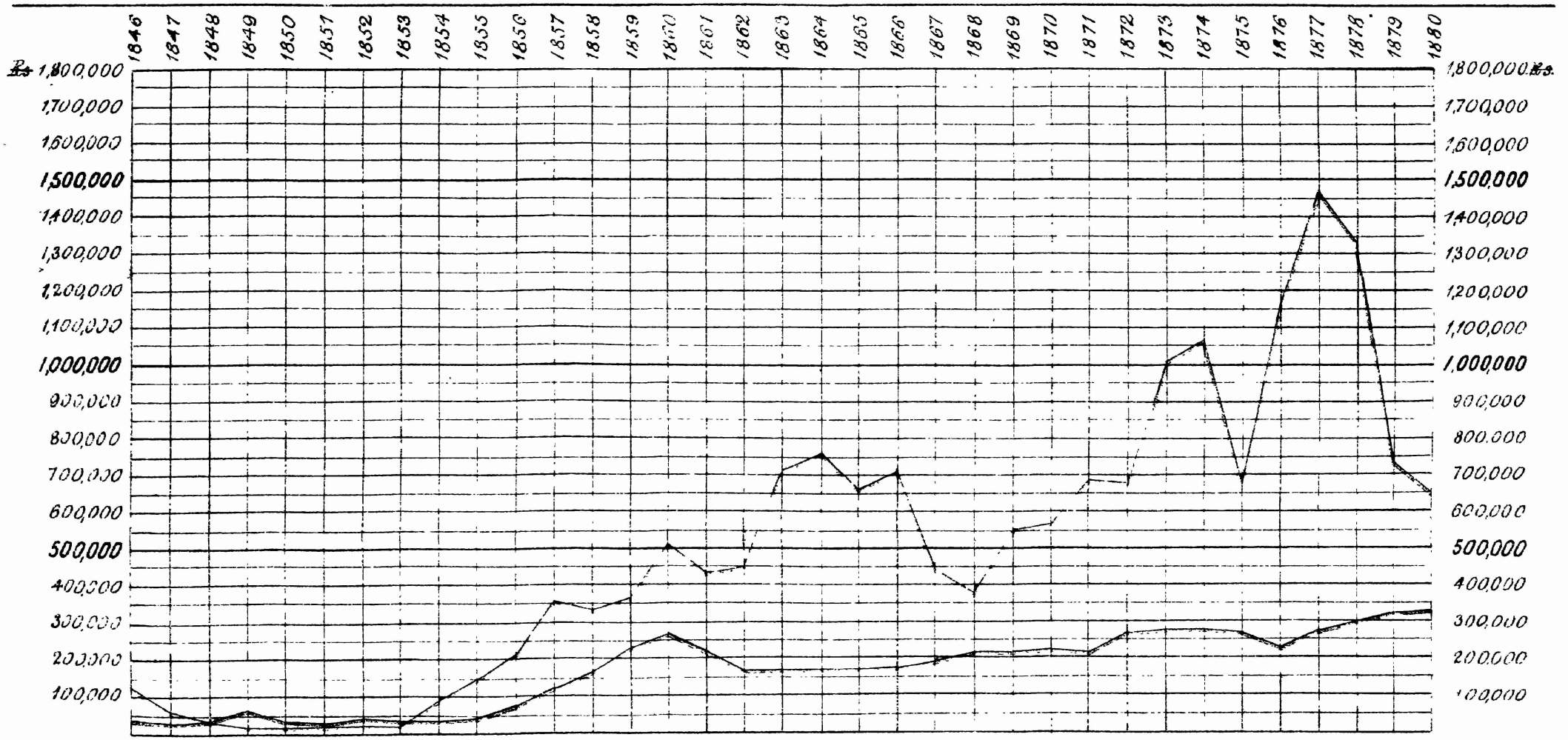
A. B. Byers Colonel R.E.

Number of copies prepared

Number of Sets prepared in Triplicate

IV.

Diagram shewing the Revenue from Land Sales including Fees & the Expenditure on the Ordinary Work of the Surveyor General's Department from 1846 to 1880 inclusive.



Revenue

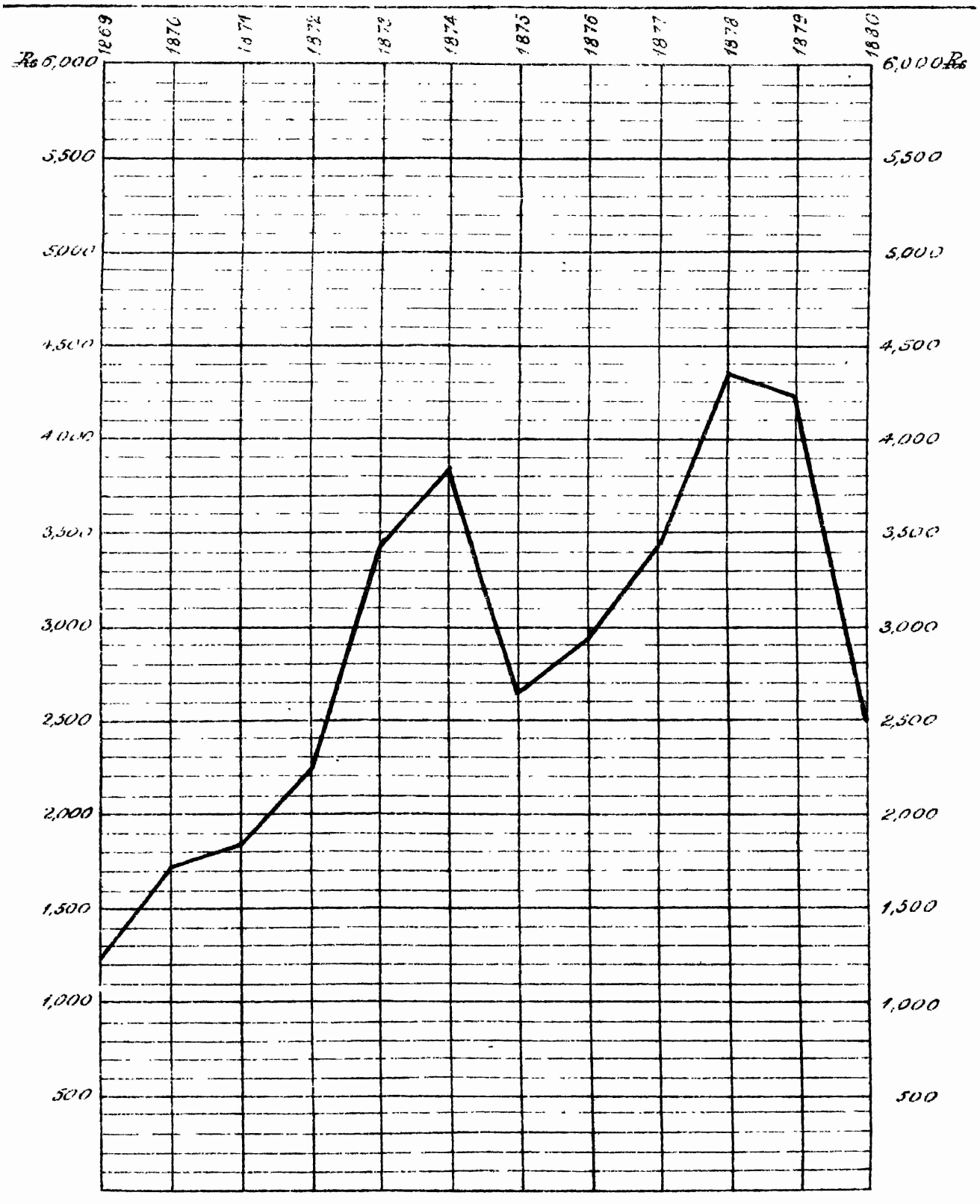
Expenditure

Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 7th April 1881.

A.B.Fyers Colonel R.E.

V.

Diagram shewing the Amounts realized for Miscellaneous Plans prepared in the Office on application from 1869 to 1880.



Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 7th April 1881.

A.B Fyers Colonel R.E.

Surveyor General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT.

THE total expenditure of the Department during the last year was 3,854,855 rupees and 36 cents, being 1,059,144 rupees and 28½ cents less than the previous year, or a decrease of 21·55 per cent.

The details of this expenditure may be classed as follows :—

	1880.		1879.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Establishment, including Allowances and Contingencies ...	336054	38	433114	13	—		97059	75
Upkeep of Roads, Bridges, Canals and Irrigation Works ...	1816222	35	1803435	39¾	12786	95¼		
Repairs of Buildings ...	92944	30½	98525	62¼	—		5581	31¾
Departmental Charges and Miscellaneous	288694	15½	393577	52¼	—		104883	36¾
New Works and Buildings ..	316399	65	431075	17¾	—		114675	52¾
Alterations and Additions to Buildings ...	50430	57	88164	54	—		37733	97
New Roads and Additions to Roads	568266	38	1219562	08	—		651295	70
New Bridges ...	94289	11	95922	17¼	—		1633	06¼
Inland Navigation ...	—		16179	98	—		16179	98
Irrigation Works	291554	46	334443	02¼	—		42888	56¼
	3854855	36	4913999	64½	12786	95¼	1071931	23¾

The funds from which the expenditure has been met are as follows :—

	1880.		1879.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Supply Bill, 1880	3108875	21½	3650547	47½	—		541672	26
Supplementary Supply Bill, 1880	65594	72½	279103	32¾	—		213511	60¼
Unexpended balances of previous years ..	77878	67	328661	38½	—		250782	71½
Road Ordinance Funds	236254	98	254487	63	—		18232	65
Private contribution ...	196766	01	392597	82½	—		195831	81½
Loan Board funds	8039	66	2458	00¼	5581	65¾	—	
From other Departments	11436	28	6144	00	5292	28	—	
Surplus Funds ..	49681	16	—		49681	16	—	
From vote for Colombo Waterworks	100331	66	—		100331	66	—	
	3854855	36	4913999	64½	160886	75¾	1220031	04¼

The expenditure in each Province, including the cost of establishment, divided proportionally over the Provinces, is as follows :—

	1880.		1879.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Western Province	1204778	30½	1375910	27¾	—		171131	97¼
North-Western Province ...	240853	88½	301879	07¾	—		61025	19¼
Southern Province ...	295037	51	357556	19½	—		62518	68½
Eastern Province .	269337	94	335076	45¼	—		65738	51¼
Northern Province ..	202659	54	271491	18¼	—		68831	64¼
North-Central Province ...	187703	11	311716	07	—		124012	96
Central Province ...	1454485	07	1960370	39	—		505885	32
	3854855	36	4913999	64½	—		1059144	28½

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT.

I annex a diagram shewing the detail of the expenditure in the Department since the year 1840, as well as the total expenditure and the cost of establishment.

The following items are included under this heading :—

	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Fixed salaries	174593	41		
Provisional salaries	156226	25		
			330819	66
Allowances	1639	92		
Office contingencies	3594	80		
			5234	72
			Rs. 336054	38

STAFF.

The cost of the staff of the Department, including all the allowances and office contingencies, bears a proportion of 11·47 to the expenditure of the Department.

In October the usual examination for promotion was held, when the following officers passed the Tamil Examination :—

Mr. W. H. Gratiaen.
" H. B. Smith.
Mr F. Target.

The staff of the Department has been maintained in an efficient state, and during the year only the ordinary proportion of officers had to be invalided on sick leave to Europe.

The longer service of the junior officers having enabled them to gain more experience in working native labour, and knowledge of the languages and of the materials and description of work most suitable in the various parts of the Island, makes the staff more competent for general service and the very varied description of work they are called upon to carry out.

PIONEERS.

Return of Pioneer Force on the 31st December.

	Number employed.	Nominal strength of Division.	Deficiency.	Excess.
Divisions ..	7	7	—	—
Serjeant-Majors ...	8	7		1
Serjeants ...	16	14	—	2
Corporals ...	20	14	—	6
1st Class Artificers ...	63	56	—	7
2nd do. ...	106	84	—	22
3rd do. ...	292	210	—	82
Pioneers and boys ...	260	315	55	—
Total ...	765	700	55	120

Excess ...	120
Deduct deficiency ...	55
Actual excess ...	65

	1880.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
Strength of Force ...	765	979	—	214
Enlisted and joined ...	16	85	—	69
Discharged ...	74	44	30	—
Deserted ...	81	265	—	184
Deaths .	40	99	—	59
Pensioned ...	35	22	13	—

The strength of the Pioneer Force was reduced to seven divisions of 100 men each, as authorized by Colonial Secretary's letter No. 275 of 20th February, 1880. There were ten divisions in January and February, which were reduced to eight from 1st March, and finally to seven from 1st August, by amalgamation of three Divisions with others.

The following figures shew the number of the force at the end of the last five years :—

	Nominal Strength.	Actual.	Decrease.	Decrease per cent.
31st December, 1875 ...	1685	1183	502	30
Do. 1876 ...	1685	1093	592	35
Do. 1877 ...	1685	1102	583	34·60
Do. 1878 ...	1685	1324	361	21·42
Do. 1879 ...	1100	979	121	11
Do. 1880 ...	700	765*	—	—

* Increase 65.

At the urgent request of the Contractors, four Divisions of Pioneers were lent to them towards the close of the year (after the completion of the new roads and irrigation works they were engaged upon) for the construction of the large masonry works on the Dimbula Railway; each Division of Pioneers, with its officer, forming a nucleus around which a body of hired labourers could be collected, and thus ensuring to the Government and to the contractors that the work done was of a good and substantial nature. So advantageous has this system proved, that the contractors, supported by the Government Inspecting Engineers, applied that more divisions of Pioneers with their officers should be lent to them for this purpose, as from their thorough training the work done by the Pioneers is superior, and more substantial and cheaper, than can be done by hired workmen

TRANSPORT ESTABLISHMENT.

The following is the state of the Transport Establishment at the end of the last year as compared with the end of 1879 :—

	1880.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
Elephants	13	17	—	4
Bullocks	115	141	—	26
Sling-carts	96	107	—	11
Hand-carts	894	866	28	0
Water-carts	75	81	—	6
Waggons and Trucks	34	37	—	3
	1227	1249	28	50

UPKEEP OF ROADS, BRIDGES, CANALS, AND IRRIGATION WORKS.

Upkeep of Roads.

The following tabular statement shews the length of the roads and the expenditure on the upkeep for the years 1880 and 1879 :—

	Miles.—1880.	Miles.—1879.
Mileage of metalled road	1289·84	1198·17
Do. gravelled road	831·63	860·11
Do. natural road	641·25	703 00
	2762·72	2761·28

	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Total expenditure on principal roads	1,656,689	71	1,652,263	39¼
Total on the minor roads	28,585	15	24,810	60
	1,685,274	86	1,677,073	99¼
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Average rate per mile on principal roads	599	65	598	36

The average rate per mile for the upkeep and improvement of principal roads is nearly the same as that of last year, being 1 rupee and 29 cents more, while the mileage of metalled roads was increased to the extent of 91·67 miles, the expenditure for the upkeep of metalled roads being greater than for gravelled or natural roads; so that when this is considered, the rate of expenditure on upkeep was virtually lower than last year.

The contracts let for the upkeep of roads have answered fairly well. As was anticipated, there was some difficulty at first in getting the contractors to work systematically and keep a sufficient quantity of materials always piled on the roadsides in readiness for repair; but by the officers of the Department firmly insisting upon this being done, the work is now being so satisfactorily carried out that the contract system will be largely extended in 1881, and upon the completion of the Dimbula railway may be applied to the main trunk lines of road in the Central Province, which the railway will supplant.

The increase in the mileage of principal roads in 1880, as compared with 1879, is thus accounted for :—

	Miles.
Keshéwa road	3
Kirumitiya road	4·50
Nambapana road	1
Rakwana road	3
Municipality road, Galle	1
Karaittivu-Samanturai road	10
Gravets of Jaffna	1
Jaffna-Karaittivu road	2
Velanai road	·75

Carried over...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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			Miles.
		Brought forward...	
Gampola to Baker's Farm	...	...	·50
Dimbula road, Tispane junction, to Agra Patanas		...	0·18
Colombo-Badulla road ...	...	...	1
Dolosbage road, second section	...	...	6·25
Iriyagama road ...	...	...	6
Ampitiya road ...	...	...	5·50
Maskeliya road, Brownlow to Laxapana	...	...	1
Dimbula road, Agras, to Coffee Company's land		...	6·01
Kandapola-Uda Pussellawa road		.	6·01
			58·69

Deduct.—Polgahawela road	...	·25	
Pelmadulla to Gurukandura	...	1	
Bentota to Goyapana	...	1	
Hambantota to Tunamalwila	...	21	
Old Central road	...	34	
			57·25
			1·44

Upkeep of Canals.

	Miles.—1880.		Miles.—1879.
Northern Province.....	50	...	50
North-Western Province	62	...	62
Western Province	55·25	...	55·25
	167·25		167·25
Expenditure.... .....Rs.	52,648·28	...Rs.	51,197·83

The expenditure on the upkeep of canals slightly exceeded that of last year by 8 rupees and 67 cents per mile. The chief expenditure on this work is for clearing out silt washed into the canals by floods in the rivers which they intersect and connect, and for keeping the channels open through the large salt lagoons.

Cost of Upkeep of Irrigation Works.

The comparative cost of irrigation work is shewn in the following statement :—

	1880. Rs.	cts.	1879. Rs.	cts.	Increase Rs.	cts.	Decrease. Rs.	cts.
Western Province ...	791	47	1,042	01	—		250	54
North-Western Province...	3,843	14	3,245	52	597	62	—	
Southern Province ...	12,252	38	14,533	91	—		2,281	53
Eastern Province ...	9,896	39	9,270	30	626	09	—	
North-Central Province ...	5,534	83	3,821	77	1,713	06	—	
Central Province ...	1,199	49	715	46	484	03	—	
	33,517	70	32,628	97	3,420	80	2,532	07

There is an increase of 888 rupees and 73 cents on the upkeep of irrigation works during the year. This is caused by the additional number of works completed during the previous year. The expenditure under this head will be progressive, as the number of works increases, for the upkeep and working of which provision will have to be made.

Summary.	1880. Rs.	cts.	1879. Rs.	cts.
Upkeep of Roads and Bridges ...	1,730,056	37	1,721,339	20¾
Do. Canals	52,648	28	51,197	83
Do. Irrigation works ...	33,517	70	32,628	97
	1,816,222	35	1,805,166	00¾

UPKEEP OF BUILDINGS.

The total sum expended upon repairs of buildings during the last year was 92,944 rupees and 30½ cents:—

	Rs.	cts.
Repairs to Police stations under the vote of 10,000 rupees ...	8848	27
Repairs of buildings under the general vote ...	77873	15½
Upkeep of Queen's Houses, Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya ...	2783	19
Upkeep of jetties, Colombo ...	1594	24
Upkeep and repairs to cranes in the Customs premises	999	82
Extending a barrel-drain near the new Telegraph Office at Nawalapitiya ...	250	00
Fixing plate glass in the three sash doors at the Museum, Colombo ...	400	00
Repairs to the Weligama Custom house ...	133	63
Prisoners' dock for Panwila Court ...	62	00
	92,944	30½

DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The items under this heading are as follows:

Departmental Charges.

	Rs.	cts.
For surveying and tracing roads	8764	19
For keep of sick bullocks	499	85
For subsistence of sick elephants	4529	92
For purchase of carts and bullocks	1899	95
For repair of ferry boats and pontoons ..	2240	97
For working of the Factory	6000	00
For new boiler for the Factory	3852	93
For implements	60000	00
For general service	14470	12
For recruiting Pioneers	128	46
For purchase of iron hand-carts	5950	10
For drawing materials	1500	00
For surveying and drawing instruments	3000	00
For clothing for Pioneers and transport	8557	84
For rent of buildings occupied by Public Works Department, Kandy	1320	00
For do. do. do. Galle ...	840	00
For do. do. Superintending Officer, Negombo ..	270	00
For travelling allowance to Director of Public Works and his Assistants	55498	95
For removal of Pioneers to Nawalapitiya	10000	00
For surveying and tracing the road from Ratnapura road to the site of the Reservoir embankment connected with Colombo Waterworks	1028	53
Total—Rs.	190351	81

Miscellaneous.

	Rs.	cts.
Compensation for land taken for Slave Island improvement .	4000	00
Improvements to Cemeteries	4941	96
Repair of dredge for canals	4425	00
Improvements to Fort Canal	69077	00
Flood outlets	1984	84
Enclosing the premises of the Assistant Government Agent, Badulla, with a wire fence	944	70
Compensation for land taken up for waterworks, Puttalam ...	792	00
Relief works in Seven Kóralés ..	554	07½
Relief works, Kurunégala	5000	00
Relief works, Puttalam	4500	00
Transporting pipes to Hanwella	923	24
Laying a coat of anti-corrosive substance on the water pipes ...	1699	93
Total—Rs	98342	34½

	Rs.	cts.
Departmental Charges ...	190351	81
Miscellaneous ...	98342	34½
Total...Rs.	288694	15½

NEW WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

The chief items under this heading are the following:—

	Rs.	cts.
For light-house, Unuwatana Point, Galle	189	10
For rest-house at Alut-oya	253	97
For improvements to Government Agent's house, Kurunégala ...	23000	00
For refuge house, Dimbula	1285	76
For market at Kalutara	7310	50
For fish market at Kalutara	1210	00
For residence for Wanniya, Tamankaduwa	5899	40

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	Rs.	cts.
For sinking well within the new jail wall, Anuradhapura ..	770	00
For water supply to the Puttalam police barracks ...	97	89
For police station at Panwila	4009	92
For police building at Nawalapitiya	6500	00
For immigrant cooly lines on the 39th mile-post, Nuwara Eliya road ..	300	00
For purchase of Kalutara rest-house	8000	00
For Lunatic Asylum, Colombo	98273	21
For improvements to Galle harbour	10000	00
For enclosing Kadumunai cemetery with a brick wall	3295	63
For residence for shroff at Kayts	1998	72
For alterations to Gampola Post Office ...	1960	00
For Kandy Kachcheri	74543	95
For new prison, Kandy	37063	13
For police barracks, Kandy	743	26
For completion of wall round the temple at Badulla ...	1889	58
For house for Magistrate, Urugala	3505	00
For new prison at Anuradhapura	10109	31
For residence for the medical officer, Madawachchiya	990	59
For grant-in-aid for Police ward, Rakwana district hospital ..	400	00
For temporary court-house, Marawila	1050	02
For temporary bungalow for Additional Magistrate, Puttalam .	400	00
For small-pox hospital, Batticaloa	689	35
For slaughter-house in the town of Nawalapitiya	750	00
For compensation for land taken for Post Office, Dikoya ..	250	00
For dry-earth latrines in the town of Nawalapitiya	1416	90
For Post and Telegraph offices, Batticaloa	7000	00
For cabook wall from the Customs' gate at Leyden Bastion to the Export jetty	1194	00
For rest-house, Kankesanturai	167	32
For Point Pedro hospital	183	24
Rs.	316399	65

The following important buildings were completed in 1880 at the undermentioned cost:—

	Rs.	cts.
Government Agent's house, Kurunégala	23000	00
General and fish markets at Kalutara	8520	50
Residence for Wanniya, Tamankaduwa	5899	40
Kandy Kachcheri	114700	00
New prison, Anuradhapura	38242	40

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS.

	Rs.	cts.
For alterations and additions to Batticaloa jail	8432	89
For rebuilding dry-earth latrines at Kurunégala	374	00
For removing the latrine and re-building same at Matara prison ...	124	96
For repairs to roofing, Colonial Store	3700	00
For improvements to Civil hospital, Colombo	8191	90
For laboratory and lecture room, Colombo Academy	7799	90
For hospital within the compound of the prison at Galle ..	2194	01
For repairs to District Court range of buildings, Tangalla ...	3770	00
For Judge's chamber, District Court, Tangalla	572	90
For frames to windows, Registrar's office, Tangalla	40	00
For vault door and safe, Tangalla Kachcheri	1851	66
For alterations to North-East wing of the District Court buildings at Tangalla	160	00
For alterations to old jail, Kandy, to convert it into a temporary Kachcheri	2420	00
For sinking wells at Polonnaruwa	300	04
For alterations and additions to the court-house, Matale ...	1435	57
For two additional rooms to the court-house, Mannar	1745	74
For additional room to the court-house, Galagedara	1607	73
For room over the Police Court, Kandy	2640	00
For making secure record-room, District Court, Ratnapura ...	75	70
For improvements to record-room, Minor Courts, Jaffna ...	264	67
For rendering secure Court of Requests' record-room, Colombo ..	270	25
For Telegraph office to be attached to Nawalapitiya Post office ...	2080	00
For conversion of Post and Telegraph offices, Anuradhapura, into one building	147	90
For alterations to Trincomalee Kachcheri	230	75
Rs.	50430	57

NEW ROADS AND ADDITIONS TO ROADS.

	Amount. Rs.	cts.		Previous Expenditure. Rs.	cts.
Maskeliya road	709	25	...	86307	56
Road from Kandapola gap to Uda Pussellawa ...	16522	30	...	179804	79
Improvements to road from Horowapatana to Vavuniya-Vilankulam	1330	37	...	26815	58
Compensation, Kukulu-korale road	610	00	...	—	
Nambapana road extension	11964	41	...	45339	26¼

	Amount Rs.	cts.	Previous Expenditure. Rs.	cts.
Road from Cramer's-lane to Dam-street	5000	00	—	
Tavalam road through Kukulu-korale	10269	48	—	
Elephant pass causeway	9992	15	89963	56
Bridges, Elephant-pass causeway	11991	11	—	
Road from Nuwara Eliya to Nanu-oya railway station ...	56639	89	19999	99½
Dimbula road to Nanu-oya ...	120920	00	118271	75
Bathford road	14763	83	119990	76½
Completion of Maturata road and the erection of a foot-bridge over the Kurundu-oya	14249	69	186775	88
Uda Pussellawa road	78032	43	303947	79¾
Metalling Badulla-Batticaloa road	9775	70	206650	97½
Improvement of South Coast road	3999	80	6432	91
Completion of road from Wellawaya to Hambantota ..	49681	16	298987	94
Road from Labugama to Hanwella	96679	96	—	
Agra road	39888	64	—	
Additions and improvements to existing roads, the cost of which not exceeding 2,000 rupees each	15246	21	—	
Rs. ...	568266	38		

The following important roads were completed in 1880 at the undermentioned cost :

	Rs.	cts.
Road from Nuwara Eliya to the site of the Nanu-oya railway station ...	156595	06
First section of the road to connect Dimbula and Nuwara Eliya ...	150000	00

NEW BRIDGES.

The following is the expenditure under this heading :—

	Rs.	cts.
For replacing old wooden bridges with permanent structures of iron or masonry	12868	53
For bridge over the Maha oya at Giriulla	56452	00
For bridge over the lake at Slave Island	19968	97
For completion of the iron bridge at Hatamune on the Hakmana road...	4999	61
Rs.	94289	11

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The following is the expenditure under this heading up to the end of 1880 :

Southern Province.

	Expenditure to end of 1879. Rs.	cts.	Expenditure in 1880. Rs.	cts.	Total. Rs.	cts.
For repairing the slip at the Denagama bund ...	—	..	494	92	494	92
For repairs to the sluice at the Weagwewa tank ...	—	...	379	00	379	00
For compensation for lands submerged by the Dandeniya tank	—	...	899	50	899	50
For building a masonry wall across the spill of the Marambe tank	—	...	130	75	130	75
For surveys and levels of proposed canal at Mapalagama, Galle district	—	..	481	86	481	86
For re-building wooden bridge over the canal at Urubokka	—	...	380	85	380	85
For a 100-feet masonry spill at Tissamaharama ..	—	..	800	65	800	65
For puddle trench into the bund of the Denagama tank ...	—	...	286	74	286	74
For lining the sluice tunnel at Dandeniya tank ...	—	...	3600	93	3600	93
For repairing damage done by the floods to Ellewella tank...	—	...	2441	62	2441	62
For repairing damage done by floods to the Hali-Ela tank	—	...	823	00	823	00
For repairing damage done by floods to the Kekanadura tank	—	...	2787	98	2787	98
For bungalow for the guardian of the Denagama and Weagwewa tanks	—	...	499	11	499	11
For repairing damage done to Wila-Ela channel ...	—	...	569	79	569	79
For repairing damage done by floods to the Wehella tank...	—	..	401	79	401	79
For repairing damage done by floods to the Dandeniya channel	—	...	1224	97	1224	97
For purchase of a house for the guardian at Kirama ...	—	...	500	00	500	00
For pointing and plastering the sluice masonry at Tissamaharama	—	...	128	50	128	50
For irrigation channel from Tissamaharama towards Sittrawella	—	...	8835	00	8835	00
For deepening the channel at Tissamaharama ...	—	...	863	00	863	00
For surveys	—	...	1954	64	1954	64

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	Expenditure to end of 1879. Rs cts.	Expenditure in 1880. Rs cts.	Total. Rs. cts
Eastern Province.			
For additions and repairs to Allai tank	—	4409 44	4409 44
For raising the Kurunekanchi anicut	—	989 97	989 97
For improving the Kurunekanchi anicut	—	1164 94	1164 94
For building seven head-sluices in the Irrigation district, Batticaloa	—	7700 00	7700 00
For the construction of an anicut at Pattampattai-aru	—	40700 00	40700 00
For Irrikaman supply channel	—	37200 00	37200 00
For completing the Kali-odai anicut	19666 24	930 00	20596 24
For completing the raising of the bund of Irrikamam	3925 46	1924 77	5850 23
For over-expenditure on estimate No. 894 of 1877, for Irrikamam channel	—	2298 96	2298 96
For a wall in connection with the Pattampattai anicut	—	2583 81	2583 81
For retaining-wall to distributing sluice at Kanthalai	—	207 95	207 95
For additions to Irrikamam storage channel	—	1678 82	1678 82
For surveys	2558 23	361 67	2919 90
North-Central Province.			
For constructing a 3-feet wall above the top of the sluice at Mankada-wella tank	—	665 47	665 47
For repair of Dambulla village tank	384 75	1197 77	1582 52
For salaries of assistant superintendents		1600 00	1600 00
For tiling the bungalow occupied by superintendent of village tanks at Mihintale	—	183 00	183 00
For repairing the bungalow occupied by superintendent of village tanks at Kekerawa	—	90 00	90 00
For repairing the bungalow and store of the superintendent of village tanks at Keregollowewa	—	45 00	45 00
For cart road from Kekerawa to Kala-balawewa	—	5413 36	5413 36
For repairs of Kirigollowe and Muwattegama tanks	—	1098 25	1098 25
For sluices to village tanks	206220 57¾	38811 16	245031 73¾
For surveys	14965 44	3933 83	18899 27
Western Province.			
For fitting and repairing sluices	—	49 97	49 97
For surveys of lands benefited by the restoration of Irrigation works	53178 30½	7401 38	60579 68½
North-Western Province.			
For puddling of the bund of Mediyawa village tank	4926 77	989 87	5915 77
For superintendence of village labor in the Wanni and Demala-hatpattu	-	616 42	616 42
For extending the irrigation channel under the Magalawewa	—	699 92	699 92
For construction of sluices to village tanks	40193 73	9368 04	49561 77
For surveys	8972 71	1810 00	10782 71
Central Province.			
For an anicut across the Badulu-oya	—	8613 00	8613 00
For additions to the fountain and hospital water-supply, Mátalé	100 00	150 00	250 00
For building head-sluice and repairing the Wattegama water-course	—	1735 72	1735 72
For an anicut across the Badulu-oya to feed the Kandellaela	—	3240 00	3240 00
For an anicut across the Kirinde-ganga	—	1247 41	1247 41
For surveys	—	266 64	266 64
Northern Province.			
For repairing the Chinnaar dam	—	296 11	296 11
For restoring the tank at Vavuniya-Vilankulam	—	10807 97	10807 97
For clearing the jungle at the Giant's tank	—	497 02	497 02
For construction of sluices to tanks	—	2176 32	2176 32
For surveys	—	1673 22	1673 22
		Rs. 235311 78	

Pay and Allowances to Irrigation Officers.

	Rs. cts.	
Southern Province	7858 10	
Eastern Province	5670 84	
North-Central Province	21696 80	
Western do.	3059 10	
North-Western do.	8352 54	
Central do.	671 33	
Northern do.	8933 97	
		56242 68
	Rs.	221554 46

As remarked in previous annual reports, the expenditure on Irrigation is proving most remunerative and beneficial. In the Eastern Province, by the erection of the amonts and supply channels, perfect control is obtained over the rivers; the surplus waters of which are stored during the floods and distributed during the cultivating season over the vast tracts of land now brought into cultivation, and admitting of even a second crop being grown during the dry season by the aid of the flood-water stored in the tanks. The same good result is also to be seen in all the other Provinces where irrigation works have been carried out. A survey and examination is being made of the ancient irrigation ("Giants' tank" and others) works in the Mannár district of the Northern Province, which centuries ago was one of the great rice-producing districts of Ceylon. So far as they have gone, these surveys tend to shew that these ancient works can be restored, and the now waste lands be made as productive and remunerative as of old.

The result of the year's operations in the construction of new works and the maintenance of the roads, bridges, and all other public works, was satisfactory.

J. F. CHURCHILL,
Acting Director of Public Works.

Colombo, 14th May, 1881.

To accompany Report of the Director of Public Works for the year 1880

P.W.D.

DIAGRAM SHEET

SHEWING FLUCTUATIONS OF

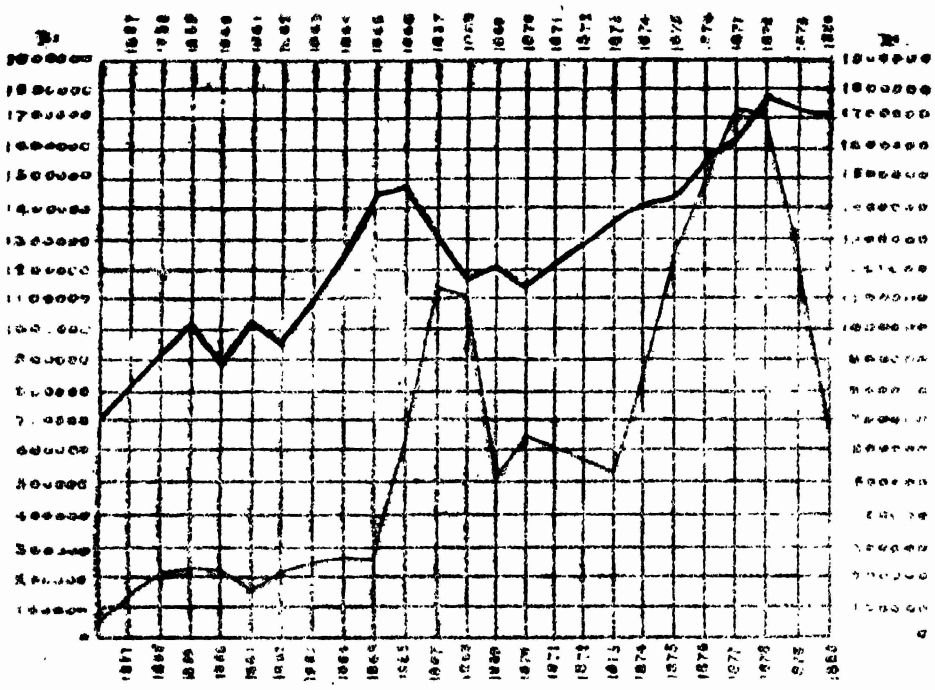
EXPENDITURE

TO

1880 INCLUSIVE.

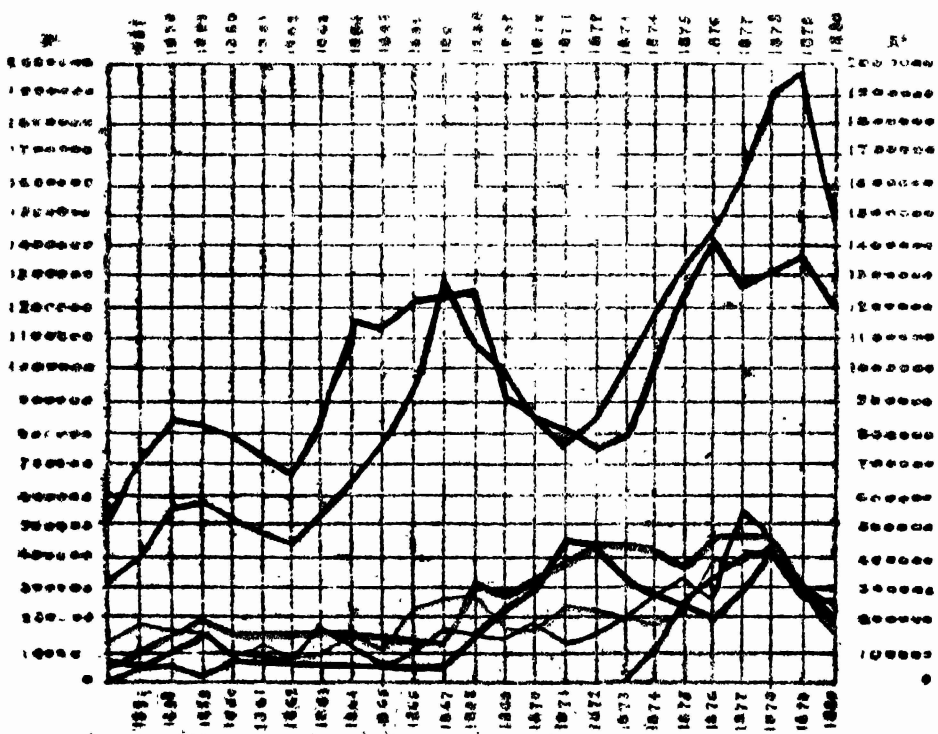
To accompany the Report for 1880

DIAGRAM
SHEWING
TREND OF EXPENDITURE
REPAIR & CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS



Upkeep
New Roads

DIAGRAM
SHEWING
FLUCTUATION OF EXPENDITURE
IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES
FOR THE LAST 24 YEARS

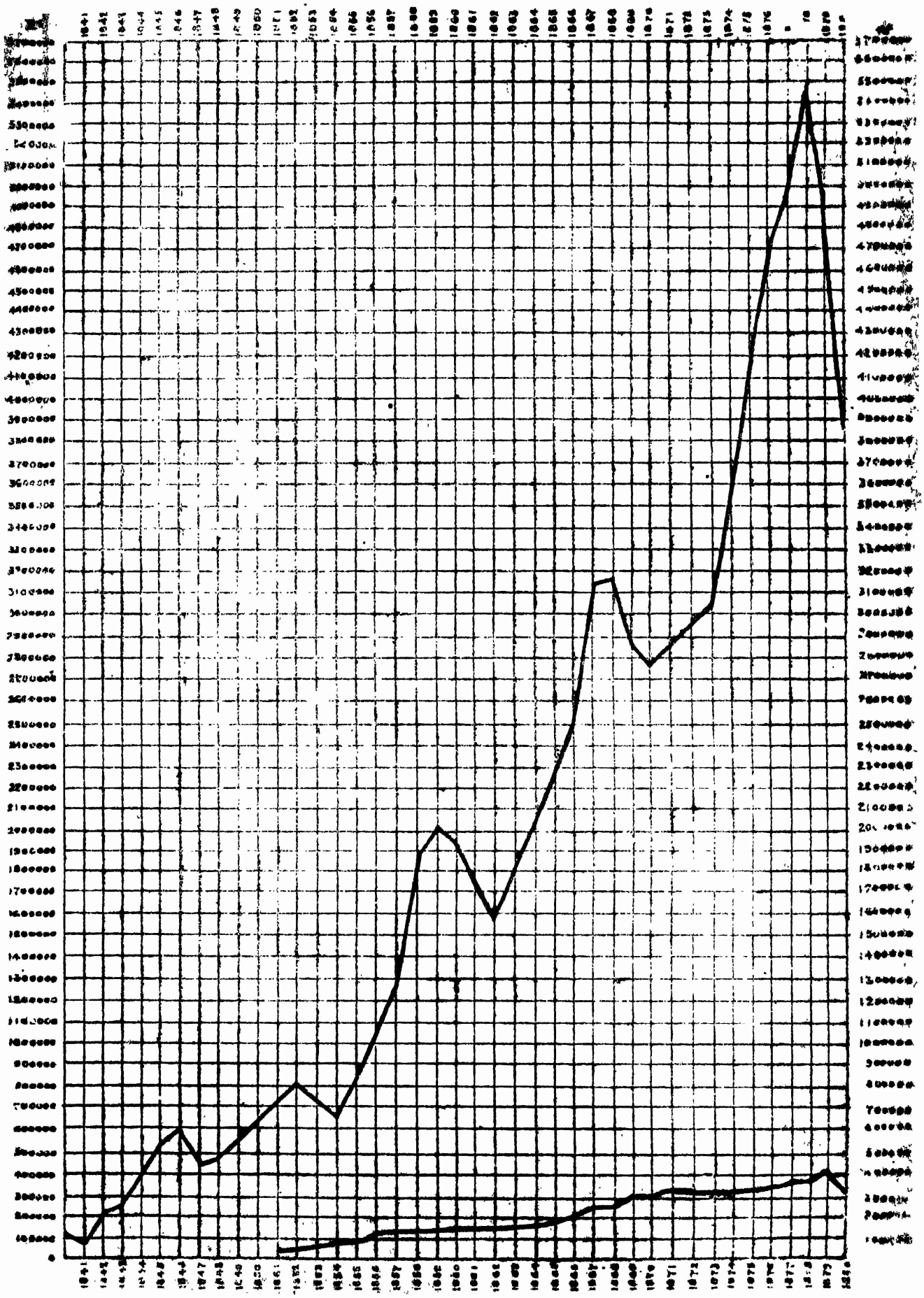


Note. The expenditure includes the proportion of Establishment &c

Western Pro
Central Pro
Southern Pro
Northern Pro
North W Pro
Eastern Pro
Provincial Pro

Director of Public Works
1880

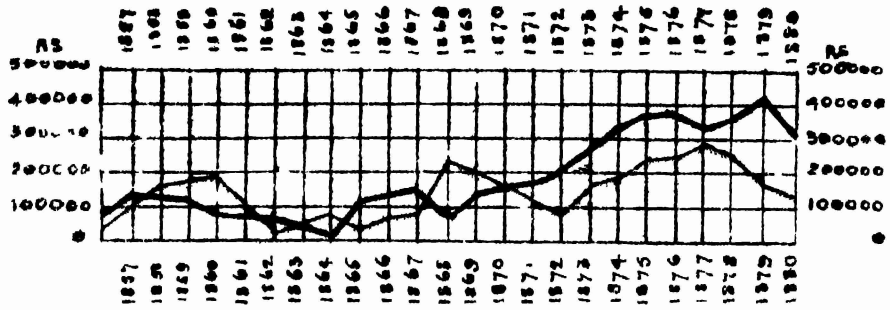
DIAGRAM
SHEWING
FLUCTUATION OF TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE
FOR THE LAST 40 YEARS.



Total Expenditure
Establishment

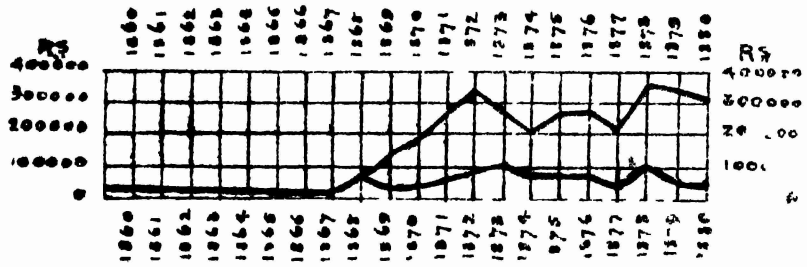
The Establishment [illegible] Head of the Survey Department

BUILDINGS



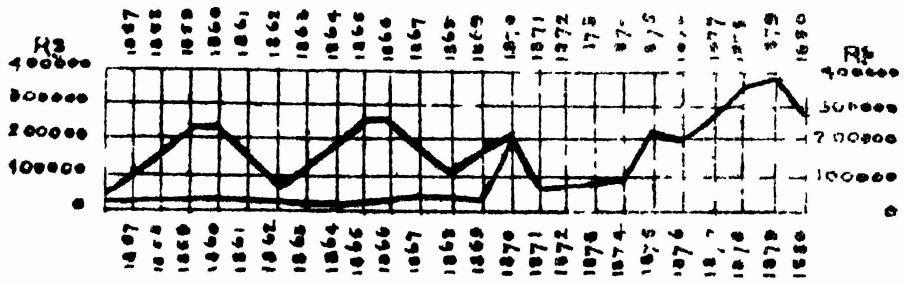
Repair of Buildings
New Buildings

CANALS & IRRIGATION



Canals
Irrigation

SUNDRIES



Miscellaneous
Contingencies

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

REMARKS AND STATISTICS FURNISHED BY THE HON. THE QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

THE criminal statistics for the past year do not give cause for increased anxiety, but compare favourably with those of the five previous years, more especially as showing that the number of the criminal classes is not increasing.

The number of persons brought before the criminal courts of the Colony during the past year was less by 23,025 then in 1878, the maximum year of the quinquennial period, and less by 7,166 than in 1879, which appears to have been the minimum year and one peculiarly exceptional in the absence of crime, as appearing by the statistics.

The returns for the present year stand thus:—

The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates was—

In 1875	...	...	130,121
1876	...	..	131,366
1877	...	...	133,515
1878	...	.	138,661
1879		...	122,802
1880	...	...	115,636

If these returns indicate anything, they show that there has been a steady decrease in the number of the criminal classes since the year 1878, and especially so during the past year. Looking to the number of convictions during the same period, as evidencing an increased activity and effectiveness in the administration of the criminal law, the statistics are very emphatic.

Whilst, as has been shown, the number of persons who were subjected to criminal prosecution was materially smaller than in previous years, there has not been a corresponding decrease in the number of convictions; but, on the contrary, in most cases a very important corresponding increase. Thus, the total number of summary convictions was—

In 1875	...	...	13,608
1876	..	...	11,289
1877	..	...	12,219
1878	...	...	11,719
1879	..	...	9,721
1880	...	...	9,774

And the total number of convictions in the Superior Courts was—

In 1875	...	...	1,151
1876	...	...	984
1877	..	...	950
1878	...	...	878
1879	...	...	1,183
1880	...	...	1,445

As my tenure of the office of Queen's Advocate has only extended over the period now under consideration, I forbear from hazarding any opinion as to the cause of such satisfactory results.

In referring to the character of offences, it appears that those against the person are still the most prevalent. In 1879 there seems to have been a very exceptional state of things, but, comparing the past year with the years 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878, the number of persons convicted of offences against the person is large. True it is, that these offences are in a vast majority of cases of a very trifling character; a mere jostle, snatching a comb from the head, or even an offensive gesture, invariably leads to the charge of assault and goes to swell the return of the number of offences against the person; yet I cannot overlook the fact, that in the graver and gravest offences against the person, the last year was conspicuous. There were no less than 59 persons sent for trial for murder, of whom 29 were convicted and 8 suffered the extreme penalty, 51 persons were convicted of manslaughter, 7 of attempts to murder, and 13 of rape.

I cannot account for this sudden epidemic: it may be only the result of a cycle or paroxism not to be accounted for by known and recognized causes; but it attracts observation, and should receive careful and watchful consideration. Whilst the summary

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

convictions for offences against property have materially decreased, the convictions for the same class of offences in the Superior Courts have as materially increased; this, I may say, is attributable to the fact that during the past year it has been the practice to send to the Superior Courts cases which, theretofore, had been dealt with by the inferior courts, a practice for which I am to a great extent responsible, as I considered that the punitive jurisdiction of the inferior courts did not, in many cases, permit the infliction of such punishment as was calculated to act as a deterrent to the offence, and I hope the future will justify the course.

The number of convictions for cattle stealing is somewhat in excess of previous years, but I do not regard this as evidence of an increase of that crime, but rather as the result of increased vigilance in detecting and in prosecuting offenders. This will be apparent if the annual statistics are consulted.

It cannot but be matter of surprise that out of the large number of persons who are annually brought before the criminal courts of the Colony so few cases are actually adjudicated on. During the past year, of the 115,636 persons summoned or apprehended, only 26,257 were subjected to subsequent procedure, 81,108 were discharged for want of prosecution or evidence, and 8,271 stood over to be dealt with in the next year.

This is most pernicious. It discloses that the machinery of the criminal law is almost invariably used for improper purposes, and is employed as an engine of oppression rather than redress; and it should be the first and determined aim of an enlightened Administration to devise some method of precaution or punishment which would tend to check a practice, which is fatal to justice and is subversive of every principle of social civilization.

B. L. BURNSIDE,
Queen's Advocate.

24th May, 1881.

I.—OFFENCES.

TABLE showing the Number of Offences reported to the Police or the Magistrates during the year 1880.

	Total Number of Offences reported.	Offences against the Person.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against Property.*	Other Offences
Police Courts	44,248	15,231	...	10,665	18,352
Justices of the Peace ...	10,472	2,460	2,225	4,152	1,635

* Include both offences against rights of property and injuries to the subjects of property.

II.—APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES.

TABLE showing the Number of Persons brought up before the Magistrates' Courts by Arrest, Warrant, or Summons for Offences, and how their Cases were disposed of in the Magistrates' Courts.

	Number discharged for want of Prosecution by the Party complaining or for want of Evidence.	Number of Cases dismissed on the Merits.	Number of Persons summarily convicted.	Number of Persons committed for Trial in the Superior Courts.
Offences against person ..	33,953	3,000	3,003	1,118
Cattle stealing ..	5,312	610	—	950
Offences against property ...	11,996	4,120	2,559	1,178
Offences against Masters' and Servants' Acts, including Acts relating to Indentured Coolies ...	7,954	381	843	—
Other offences ...	21,893	912	7,785	298
Total number of persons summoned or apprehended in 1880——115,636.	81,108	9,023	13,690	3,544

NOTE.—Purely civil cases in which Magistrates exercise jurisdiction are not included in this or the following table.

III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

TABLE showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the kind of Punishments inflicted.

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences.	Assaults and other Offences against the Person.	Malicious Injuries to Property.	Offences against Property other than Malicious Injuries to Property.*	Offences against Revenue Acts, Highway Acts, Health Acts, and other Acts relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against Masters and Servants' Acts, including Acts relating to Indentured coolies	Other Offences.
Fine	7,014	1,621	63	148	4,388	134	660
Fine and imprisonment ..	231	91	5	93	27	4	11
Imprisonment, in lieu of fine ...	609	120	7	61	340	25	56
Peremptory imprisonment ...	1,639	235	7	909	246	171	71
Do. and whipping ...	57	16	1	33	2	—	5
Whipping	59	8	2	46	4	—	1
Bound over with or without sureties	165	143	2	5	5	9	3
Total ...	9,774	2,234	87	1,295	5,010	343	807

IV.—INDICTMENTS AND INFORMATIONS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS,

Including Courts analogous to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England—*i.e.*, District Courts, &c.

How the Cases tried in the Superior Courts ended. (Each Prisoner tried is counted as a separate case.)	Total.	Murder, other than Wife and Child Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	Murder of Wife, Reputed Wife, or Concubine.	Child Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Abortion.	Rape.	Unnatural Crimes.	Other Offences against the Person.	Malicious Injuries to Property.	Robbery with Violence.	Cattle Stealing.	Other Offences against Property.	Miscellaneous Offences.
			The Returns below include the Indictments for Attempts and Conspiracies to commit the several Offences.													
Judgment for the Crown ...	1,747	29	51	7	—	—	2	—	13	—	393	14	217	340	512	169
Judgment for the prisoner ...	1,791	30	9	6	—	1	2	—	12	—	365	54	174	610	403	125
Prisoner found insane ..	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Case fell through for want of prosecution, including cases where a bill was thrown out by grand jury ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—	3,544	64	60	13	—	1	4	—	26	—	758	68	391	950	915	294

V.—COMPARATIVE TABLE.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Six Years.

	1875	1876.	1877	1878.	1879.	1880
The number of offences reported to the police or to the magistrates	64,324	64,841	83,177	64,668	59,388	54,720
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before magistrates ...	130,121	131,366	133,515	138,661	122,802	115,636
The number of summary convictions :—						
1. For offences against person	3,119	3,298	2,559	2,018	1,871	2,231
2. For offences against property ...	2,608	1,817	1,916	2,279	1,890	1,380
3. For other offences	7,881	6,164	8,712	7,422	5,960	6,160
The number of convictions in the superior courts :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	412	368	392	325	436	604
2. For cattle stealing ..	269	170	180	206	182	340
3. For offences against property ...	353	259	231	278	479	634
4. For other offences	127	187	147	69	76	169
The number of persons acquitted :—						
1. In the inferior courts ..	96,920	99,143	108,411	83,807	77,550	68,524
2. In the superior courts ...	699	759	628	859	1,008	1,791

VI.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES INSTITUTED, DECIDED, and APPEALED under the Village Communities Ordinance for the year 1880.

Instituted.	Decisions							Appeals.			
	Assault.	Theft	Malicious Injury.	Cattle Trespass	Maintenance.	Miscellaneous.	Total decided.	To Govt Agent.		From G A to Governor & Ex. Council.	
								Confirmed	Set aside	Confirmed	Set aside.
26,748	5,585	4,533	873	5,643	936	14	17,324	998	270	29	10

SUPREME COURT.

VII.— STATEMENT shewing the Number and Nature of the Cases tried before the Hon. the Supreme Court during the year 1880, and the Result of the Trials.

Offences	Western Province.				Central Province.				Southern Province.				Northern Province.				North-Western Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Central Province.				Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Assault	9	21	13	8	2	6	5	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	12	29	20	9
Assault and highway robbery ...	3	5	5	...	4	8	4	4	5	9	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	12	22	16	6
Assault and robbery ..	9	17	8	9	1	1	1	...	2	16	8	8	...	...	...	..	3	7	5	2	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	15	41	22	19
Assault, robbery, theft, receiving stolen property with guilty knowledge ...	..		...	..	.	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	..	...	.	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1
Assault and rape	1	1	..	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	1	1	...	1
Assault with intent to commit rape ..	1	1	.	1	..	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	3	3	..	3
Assault and riot	1	4	...	4	1	8	5	3		...		...	1	5	2	3	.	...	...	...	1	9	8	1	...	...		...	4	26	15	11
Assault, riot, and theft ..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...		.	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	16	10	6	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	16	10	6
Assault, riot, theft, and maliciously injuring property	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	1	1	1	...	..	...	.	..		...	...	...	.		...	..	..	..	...	..	1	1	1	...
Assault and theft .. .	2	5	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	..		..	..	1	3	...	3	1	8	8	...	...	..	..		5	17	12	5
Assault, burglary, and theft ...	...	..		...	..	..	...	..	1	1	1	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...		..	..	1	1	1	..
Assault with intent to rob ..	1	1	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	..	.	..		.	..	..	...	..	...		...	..	...	...	.	...		.	1	1	...	1
Assault with intent to murder	...	.	..	..	1	1	1	...	...		...			.	...	...	2	4	1	3	.	...	..		...	..	..	...	3	5	2	3
Assault with intent to murder a child .	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	...	1	1	1	...		...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.		1	1	1	...
Abduction, assault, and false imprisonment	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	1	2	...	2	...	.	.	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...		..	1	2	...	2
Abduction of a child, kidnapping or stealing a child	1	3	2	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	...		..	...	...	1	3	2	1
Abduction and rape . ..	1	1	1	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	..	...	..	.	...	...	..	...		...	..	..	...	..	1	1	1	..
Aggravated assault	39	74	51	23	7	13	12	1	3	3	3	.	1	1	1	.	...	...	...	...	3	9	6	3	...	...		..	53	100	73	27
Aggravated assault and rape ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1		...	.	...	.	...	...	.	...	..	..	..	...	...	...		..	1	1	1	...
Aggravated assault with intent to commit rape	1	6	6	..	..		...	...			...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	1	6	6	...
Aggravated assault and robbery ..	.	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	..	...	..	..	3	12	11	1	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	4	15	13	2
Aggravated assault and burglary ...	2	7	5	2	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	.	.	..	...	..	...	...	2	7	5	2
Aggravated assault, burglary, and theft	2	7	4	3	..	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...		..	...		...	...		.	..	..	...	...	.	.	2	7	4	3
Aggravated assault and theft ...	5	12	8	4		...	...	...	1	2	2	..	..		.	.	...	..	...		...	.	..	..	..	...	...		6	14	10	4
Aggravated assault and false imprisonment	1	3	3	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	...		.	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	.	...	...	1	3	3	...
Aggravated assault, unlawful arrest, and false imprisonment ..	1	7	...	7	.	...	...	..	.		...	.	..	.	...	..	..		.	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	7	...	7
Aggravated assault with intent to murder	1	1	...	1	...		..		...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	.	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	1
Aggravated assault with intent to steal	1	1	.	..	..	...	..		...	..	...	...			..	..	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	1	1	1	
Arson	7	10	2	8	4	9	3	6	...	...	...	..	2	3	.	3	1	1	.	1	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	14	23	5	18
Arson with intent to murder ..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	..	..	.	...	..	..	.	.	...		...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Arson with intent to injure property	1	1	1	.	.	...	..	..	.		.	...	..	.	...	.	...	.	..	.	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	1	1	1	...
Breaking into a temple ...	...	.	...	.	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	..	...	..	...		.	.	...	...	...	...	..	1	4	3	1
Breaking into a store ..	...	..	...	..	1	7	.	7	..	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	7	..	7

VII.—*continued.*

Offences.	Western Province				Central Province				Southern Province				Northern Province				North-Western Province				Eastern Province				North-Central Province				Total			
	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted	Acquitted.
Breaking into a store, and stealing therefrom	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	..	1	3	3	...	1	3	...	3	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	10	3	7
Breaking into a house with intent to steal	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	3	5	3	2
Breach of sub-section 27 of clause 59 of Stamp Ordinance, No 23 of 1871	...	.	..	...	2	2	...	2	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...		..	..	..	2	2	...	2
Breach of 13th and 14th clauses of Ordinance No. 5 of 1837 ..	1	1	...	1	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	—	..	...		..	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Burglary	8	11	6	5	24	69	37	32	1	1	1		3	11	7	4	2	6	6	...	2	4	4	...	..	...	...	...	40	102	61	41
Burglary and robbery	...	..	...	..	2	3	1	2	.	...	.		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	.	...	2	3	1	2
Burglary and theft	49	88	44	44	8	26	7	19	12	34	17	17	2	19	7	2	6	22	12	10	...	.	.	...	..	...	...		77	189	97	92
Burglary and murder	..	...	..	...	2	10	9	1	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	2	10	9	1
Burglary with intent to steal .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	..	2	2	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	5	3	2	1
Burglary, theft, and receiving stolen property with guilty knowledge ..	1	3	3	...	2	2	1	1	2	10	6	4		..	...	...	2	10	5	5	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	.	7	25	15	10
Cattle stealing	4	11	4	7	4	20	6	14	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	.		...	...	.	...	...	.	..		...	...	...	8	31	10	21
Concealment of birth	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	.		...		..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	2	4	2	2
Conspiracy to prevent causes of action	1	4	2	2	...	...		..	..		..	...	...	.		.	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	1	4	2	2
Conspiracy to defraud, forgery, and uttering a forged document knowing it to be forged	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	..	2	5	5	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	3	7	6	1
Conspiracy and forgery ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	1	3	3	...
Coining and counterfeiting coins ...	..	.		...	1	1	1	.	1	1	...	1	..	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	.		...	...	2	2	1	1
Cutting, stabbing, and wounding ..	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	..	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	..		...	..	.	...	...	.	...	..	1	1	1	...
Entering into a house with intent to steal	..	...	..	...	1	2	1	1	.	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	.	...		..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	2	1	1
Forgery	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	..	..	...	...	...		...	...	.	2	7	3	4	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	5	4
Forgery and uttering a forged document knowing it to be forged ...	3	10	4	6	...	...	..	.	7	7	4	3	1	1	..	1	...	..	..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	.	12	19	8	11
Forgery, fraud, and theft ..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	1	1	1	...
Forgery, embezzlement, and theft .	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...		..	...	..	...	1	1	...	1
Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences	...	...		...	...	...	.	..	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	...	2
Highway robbery	28	55	48	7	10	21	13	8	1	5	...	5	.	...	..		...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	..	.	...	...	39	81	61	20
Infanticide	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	1
Maliciously injuring cattle in breach of Ordinance No. 6 of 1846 .	3	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.		.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	3	4	2	2
Maliciously killing cattle ...	1	2	..	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	..	...	.	...	...	...	.		...	...	..	...	...	.	...	1	2	...	2
Malicious libel	1	1	1	..	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	...	..			..	...	..	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..
Malicious injury to property ...	...		.		2	3	1	2	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	..	.	...	2	3	1	2
Murder	8	22	14	8	6	8	3	5	6	6	3	3	1	3	...	3	5	7	..	7	1	2	..	2	1	1	..	1	23	49	20	29
Manslaughter	17	32	30	2	14	15	11	4	4	5	4	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	...	2	2	1	1	..	...	..	..	42	59	50	9
Manslaughter and accessory after the fact	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	...

Perjury	2	2	...	2	...	...	..	..	4	5	1	4	...	...	.	.	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	1	6
Poisoning	..	..	..	.	1	1	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	1	1	1	...
Rape	3	4	2	2	4	4	2	2	1	3	.	3	...	...	.	..	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	9	12	5	7
Rape and theft	1	1	...	1	...	...	...		..	..	..	...	..	..		..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...		..	.	...	...	1	1	...	1
Receiving stolen property with guilty knowledge	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	...	..	...		...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	2	4	1	3
Resisting the Police in the execution of their duty, in breach of 73rd clause of Ord. No. 16 of 1865 ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	.	...	..	...	..	.	.	...	.	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	1	2	2	...
Riot	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	11	11		..	.	...	..	...	..	.	...	.	..	...	...	1	11	11	...
Riot, theft, and false imprisonment ...	1	5	.	5	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...		...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	5	.	5
Robbery	3	8	8	...	2	5	2	3	1	2	...	2	...	..	.	..	...	..	...		...	.	...	..	.	...	..	.	6	15	10	5
Shooting with intent to murder .	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	3	3	1	2
Shooting with intent to do bodily harm	1	1	...	1	1	1	.	1	...	..		...	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	1	2
Theft	46	71	55	16	18	20	15	5	3	6	6	...	...	.	...	.	5	7	3	4	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	69	106	81	25
Theft and embezzlement ...	5	5	3	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	..	1	.	.	...	..	...	..	.	.	.	...	...		...		..	...	7	7	3	4
Theft and receiving stolen property with guilty knowledge ..	3	4	..	4	...	...	..	..	1	4	..	4		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	8	..	8
Uttering forged bank note knowing it to be forged	3	4	3	1	6	7	7		5	6	1	5	.	...	..	...	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	.	...	..	..	...	17	21	14	7
Uttering counterfeit coin knowing it to be false	...	.	..	..	2	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...		.	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
Uttering counterfeit coin knowing it to be false, and being in possession of counterfeit coin in breach of Ord 5 of 1857	2	2	2	2	..	...	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	2	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	..
Unlawfully and maliciously obstructing the railway, throwing the engine and carriages off the rails, with intent to upset the same and injure the owner thereof and endanger the safety of persons travelling thereon ...		..	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	..	.	...	.	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	.	.	..	..	.	2	2	...	2
Wilfully destroying promissory notes..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Wilfully destroying a paper writing on which was contained a promise to pay, with intent to steal	1	1	1	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Wilfully wetting coffee in breach of Ord No 14 of 1824 ...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	2	6	...	6
Total, 1880 ..	303	570	378	212	137	289	158	131	78	156	85	71	16	60	40	20	43	113	65	48	16	40	30	10	2	2	1	1	595	1230	737	493
„ 1879 ..	129	268	176	92	88	181	110	71	77	288	177	111	7	11	3	8	25	48	32	16	8	12	9	3	5	17	4	13	339	825	511	314
																													256	405	226	179
Increase, 1880	174	302	182	120	49	108	48	60	1	.	...	.	9	49	27	12	18	65	35	32	8	28	21	7	...	...	...	...	259	552	321	231
Decrease, 1880..	...	...	..	...	.	.	..	..	.	132	92	40	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	3	15	3	12	3	147	95	52
																									Increase in 1880				256	405	226	179

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

DISTRICT COURTS.

VIII.—TABLE showing the Operations on the Trial Roll during the year 1880.

COURTS.	Pending on the 1st of January, 1880	Cases entered on the trial Roll during the year.	Total cases for adjudication	Cases decided on their merits.	Cases otherwise disposed of	Pending on the 31st December, 1880.
Anurádhapura ..	12	27	39	28	1	10
Badulla ...	68	188	256	251	1	4
Batticaloa .	75	109	184	105	23	56
Chilaw ..	46	59	105	41	—	64
Colombo .	132	701	833	339	399	95
Galle ...	295	491	786	398	172	216
Jaffna ..	20	130	150	125	9	16
Kalutara .	71	282	353	233	56	64
Kandy ...	438	876	1314	396	155	763
Kégalla .	72	100	172	87	4	81
Kurunégala ..	148	182	330	220	30	80
Mannár ..	15	15	30	13	—	17
Mátara .	20	179	199	146	5	48
Mullaittívu ...	—	6	6	5	—	1
Negombo ..	67	202	269	181	9	79
Ratnapura ..	68	101	169	101	3	65
Tangalla ...	32	33	65	45	2	18
Trincomalee ...	44	47	91	53	3	35
Vavúniya-Viláṇkulam ..	—	3	3	2	-	1
Total ..	1623	3731	5354	2769	872	1713

IX.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts throughout the Island during the year 1880.

COURTS.	Cases depending on the 1st January	Suits instituted during the year	Total.	Number of cases disposed of. Suits decided on the merits.	Suits otherwise disposed of	Total number of suits disposed of	Depending on the 31st December
Anurádhapura	59	82	141	31	55	86	55
Badulla	824	918	1742	518	484	1002	740
Batticaloa	532	542	1074	100	536	636	438
Chilaw	429	552	981	41	250	291	690
Colombo	4461	2888	7349	339	2311	2650	4699
Galle	1518	1425	2943	398	887	1285	1658
Jaffna	983	1116	2099	101	1153	1254	845
Kalutara .. .	698	971	1669	203	672	875	794
Kandy	4327	2921	7248	551	2298	2849	4399
Kégalla	294	252	546	74	217	291	255
Kurunégala	621	410	1031	208	352	560	471
Mannár	66	65	131	13	57	70	61
Mátara	569	620	1189	146	412	558	631
Mullaittívu	13	43	56	5	29	34	22
Negombo	642	701	1346	181	533	714	632
Ratnapura	441	336	777	58	199	257	520
Tangalla	134	100	234	35	66	101	133
Trincomalee	168	144	312	53	117	170	142
Vavuniya-Viláṇkulam	—	14	14	2	2	4	10
	16779	14103	30882	3057	10630	13687	17195

X.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Criminal Cases committed for trial before the District Courts of the Island during the year 1880.

District Court of	Cattle Stealing.				Offences against the Person				Offences against property with violence				Offences against property without violence.				Malicious Injuries.				Miscellaneous				Total.			
	Number of cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace.	Number of Persons.			Number of cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace.	Number of Persons			Number of cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace.	Number of Persons			Number of cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace.	Number of Persons			Number of cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace.	Number of Persons			Number of cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace.	Number of Persons			Number of cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace.	Number of Persons.		
		Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Anurádhapura ...	4	14	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	20	16	4	11	38	27	11
Badulla	26	78	49	29	12	20	14	6	19	45	31	14	26	51	20	31	4	9	4	5	6	6	5	1	93	209	123	86
Batticaloa	4	10	10	—	5	12	3	9	—	—	—	—	4	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	15	34	21	13
Chilaw	1	6	—	6	1	7	1	6	1	1	—	1	3	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	7	7	7	—	13	27	9	18
Colombo	38	67	14	53	39	58	38	20	19	34	14	20	56	62	27	35	3	7	—	7	14	19	7	12	169	247	100	147
Galle	35	84	20	64	46	100	56	44	25	62	19	43	29	55	42	13	2	7	—	7	37	38	11	27	174	346	148	198
Jaffna	9	19	3	16	30	84	30	54	2	6	5	1	4	9	3	6	1	11	—	11	17	18	12	6	63	147	53	94
Kalutara	37	97	18	79	21	34	11	23	8	16	1	15	12	28	8	20	—	—	—	—	16	19	10	9	94	194	48	146
Kandy .. .	39	108	52	56	23	63	25	38	11	24	14	10	19	22	17	5	—	—	—	—	22	23	14	9	114	240	122	118
Kégalla	56	96	52	44	16	27	18	9	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	10	9	1	80	138	81	57
Kurunégala	69	185	64	121	13	28	15	13	9	19	13	6	14	25	12	13	3	6	2	4	7	11	3	8	115	274	109	165
Mannár	3	10	2	8	5	15	6	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	10	27	9	18
Mátara ...	8	43	12	31	15	31	11	20	3	6	5	1	6	7	2	5	3	10	1	9	5	5	4	1	40	102	35	67
Mullaittivu	2	2	1	1	1	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	3	2
Negombo	13	24	7	17	27	67	31	36	5	7	4	3	10	19	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	117	52	65
Ratnapura	13	24	8	16	11	20	7	13	6	11	5	6	4	5	3	2	2	4	1	3	7	9	4	5	43	73	28	45
Tangalla	22	52	11	41	3	3	2	1	5	16	14	2	1	5	5	—	1	2	2	—	2	3	3	—	34	81	37	44
Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	6	8	5	3
Vavúniya-Vilángkulam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1880 ...	379	919	330	589	270	575	272	303	114	249	126	123	197	317	164	153	19	56	10	46	153	192	108	84	1132	2308	1010	1298
,, 1879 ...	206	482	182	300	237	463	284	179	53	127	38	79	101	158	86	72	10	27	8	19	66	99	54	45	673	1356	662	694
Increase in 1880 ...	173	437	148	289	33	112	—	124	61	122	78	44	96	159	78	81	9	29	2	27	87	93	54	39	459	952	348	604
Decrease in 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

JUDICIAL STATISTICS

COURTS OF REQUESTS.

XI.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests throughout the Island during the year 1880.

COURTS.	Depending on the 1st January, 1880	Instituted in the year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Depending on the 31st December, 1880.
				On Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of, *i.e.*, by admission or by default, &c.	Total.	
Avisáwélla ...	38	687	725	115	582	697	28
Badulla ..	40	706	746	79	657	736	10
Balangoda ..	—	163	163	19	94	113	50
Balapitumódara ..	157	737	894	79	606	685	209
Batticaloa ...	454	1079	1533	54	995	1049	484
Do. on Circuit ...	66	353	419	38	283	321	98
Chávakachchéri ...	102	612	714	106	518	624	90
Chilaw ..	248	1241	1489	77	989	1066	423
Colombo ...	565	4232	4797	557	3828	4385	412
Dikoya ...	45	228	273	33	205	238	35
Dimbula ..	17	146	163	22	127	149	14
Dumbara ..	94	620	714	106	523	629	85
Galle ...	308	1434	1742	260	1280	1540	202
Galagedara ...	90	346	436	99	297	396	40
Gampola ...	98	647	745	146	555	701	44
Haldummulla ...	37	259	296	62	215	277	19
Hambantota .	43	104	147	13	95	108	39
Jaffna ..	182	713	895	153	643	796	99
Kalpitiya ..	55	419	474	31	382	413	61
Kalutara ...	320	1444	1764	166	1224	1390	374
Kandy ...	329	2280	2609	577	1857	2434	175
Kayts ...	22	489	511	141	332	473	38
Kégalla ...	130	829	959	153	648	801	158
Kurunégala ...	184	942	1126	170	838	1008	118
Mallákam ...	107	235	342	39	253	292	50
Mannár ..	53	199	252	37	186	223	29
Mátalé ...	231	2383	2614	212	2114	2326	288
Mátara ...	215	1133	1348	200	883	1083	265
Maturata ..	25	210	235	23	182	205	30
Mullaittívu ...	43	115	158	30	108	138	20
Náwalapitiya ...	43	324	367	48	292	340	27
Negombo ...	302	1445	1747	227	1347	1574	173
Nuwara Eliya ...	58	404	462	36	381	417	45
Nuwarakaláwiya ...	31	310	341	61	240	301	40
Pánadurá ..	100	1134	1234	172	929	1101	133
Pasyála ...	121	378	499	87	382	469	30
Point Pedro ...	86	568	654	66	507	573	81
Pussellíwa ...	21	92	113	11	96	107	6
Puttalam ...	65	621	686	56	530	586	100
Ratnapura ...	257	1141	1398	131	1091	1222	176
Tangalla ..	485	696	1181	206	795	1001	180
Trincomalee ...	93	506	599	47	488	535	64
Vavúniya-Viláykulam	—	121	121	1	106	107	14
	5960	32725	38685	4946	28683	33629	5056

POLICE COURTS.

XII.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Police Courts throughout the Island during the year 1880.

POLICE COURT OF	Cases pending on the 1st Jan., 1880.	Instituted.		Total number of cases	Convictions.		Acquittals.		Dismissed.		Total disposed of.	
		Cases.	Persons		Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons.
Anurádhapura	23	261	822	284	82	215	45	112	125	454	252	781
Avisáwélla	91	777	1573	868	138	189	93	228	516	1050	747	1467
Badulla	—	775	1368	775	220	344	80	130	468	862	768	1336
Balapitiya ...	109	1154	2605	1263	169	253	174	508	873	2011	1216	2772
Balangoda ...	—	95	170	95	32	47	7	10	29	52	68	109
Batticaloa	296	1310	2479	1606	180	271	98	273	1019	1974	1297	2518
Do. on Circuit	130	805	1791	935	86	94	56	74	609	1449	751	1617
Chavakachchéri	149	1053	2006	1202	70	104	89	254	949	1794	1108	2152
Chilaw	147	602	1389	749	32	46	36	122	607	1271	675	1439
Colombo	703	5190	8923	5893	2116	2970	530	989	2869	5723	5515	9682
Dikoya	203	697	1530	900	128	273	35	93	634	1448	797	1814
Dimbula	225	827	1814	1052	217	339	65	129	617	1483	999	1951
Galle	864	2857	4978	3721	807	920	306	457	2159	2808	3272	4185
Galagedara	84	683	1265	767	166	239	93	249	442	813	701	1301
Gampola	40	826	1421	866	355	488	140	303	349	671	844	1462
Haldummulla	32	458	840	490	216	250	56	89	196	393	462	732
Hambantota	18	99	184	117	27	30	13	34	57	118	97	182
Jaffna	318	1827	3719	2145	214	437	99	221	1716	3125	2029	4083
Kalpitiya	26	293	761	319	31	67	17	39	216	417	264	523
Kalutara	272	1708	3224	1980	280	439	153	283	1110	2202	1543	2924
Kandy	59	2375	4306	2434	746	1197	407	825	1224	2387	2277	4407
Kayts	35	1386	2655	1421	169	196	51	254	1157	2156	1377	2606
Kegalla	140	800	1507	940	160	254	102	194	587	1111	849	1559
Kurunegala ...	88	618	1249	706	199	438	77	198	402	740	678	1376
Mallákam	389	1945	3269	2334	82	146	71	192	1887	3084	2040	3422
Mannár	9	187	300	196	51	65	24	51	107	175	182	291
Marawila	—	76	147	76	1	1	6	12	38	85	45	98
Mátale	235	1291	2766	1526	189	440	140	368	998	2227	1327	3035
Mátara	69	1659	2916	1728	372	453	134	295	1098	1820	1604	2568
Maturata	19	228	748	247	40	65	7	9	113	261	160	335
Mullaittívu ..	6	128	268	134	17	24	19	27	92	217	128	268
Náwalapitiya	60	967	2152	1027	391	560	99	247	501	1725	991	2532
Negombo	203	2292	4502	2495	348	459	134	265	1648	3415	2130	4119
Nuwara Eliya	67	343	1437	410	83	131	37	129	228	673	348	933
Pánaduré	150	1425	2627	1575	239	361	221	430	1015	1904	1475	2695
Panwila .. .	41	546	1073	587	108	135	66	153	411	694	585	982
Pasyála	174	565	1114	739	75	94	87	179	525	1001	687	1274
Point Pedro ...	120	1394	2646	1514	66	118	43	114	1339	2562	1448	2794
Pussellává	59	267	488	306	126	177	35	69	137	323	298	569
Puttalam	56	513	1035	569	124	204	39	87	342	696	505	987
Ratnapura	151	902	1684	1053	204	287	86	217	661	1221	951	1725
Tangalla	421	1473	3072	1894	233	352	137	407	1310	2773	1680	3532
Trincomalee	59	462	1306	521	105	157	29	185	291	746	425	1088
Urugala	50	326	579	376	50	69	42	100	231	399	323	568
Vavúniya-Viláṇkulam ...	1	69	142	70	9	12	9	23	51	107	69	142
	6371	44534	86848	50905	9747	14390	4287	9625	31953	62920	45987	86935

COURTS OF REQUESTS.

XIII.—RETURN of Cases instituted before the Courts of Requests throughout the Island during the year 1880.

COURT OF REQUESTS OF	Land.	Money Lent.	On Bond.	For Damages.	For Goods sold.	On Bills	On Accounts	Unlawful Detention of property	For Rent	For Hire and Wages	For Money advanced for delivery of articles	For Assault.	For Cattle trespass	For opposing Fiscal's sale.	Govt Tythe.	Promissory Notes	Agreements	Lease.	Paddy	Maintenance	Service	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL
Anurádhapura ...	19	28	3	35	81	12	3	40	12	13	2	—	—	—	—	59	3	—	—	—	—	—	310
Avisáwélla	33	38	130	155	131	—	—	—	2	9	1	—	1	—	—	113	—	7	—	—	—	—	620
Badulla	—	49	98	81	87	16	32	20	24	14	13	—	17	—	—	238	3	1	—	—	—	—	693
Balangoda	3	22	10	29	9	—	1	2	6	3	—	—	1	—	3	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	163
Balapitiya	22	113	479	23	5	8	—	10	2	8	—	—	1	2	—	80	—	6	—	—	—	—	759
Batticaloa	537	209	9	6	—	7	—	—	1	6	1	—	1	—	174	72	2	—	53	—	—	—	1078
Do. on Circuit ..	4	236	88	4	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	353
Chávakachchéri ...	65	107	112	21	99	2	4	75	27	36	23	—	4	—	6	19	6	6	—	—	—	—	612
Chilaw	—	98	191	98	232	2	—	59	14	30	63	—	25	5	4	404	9	20	—	—	—	—	1240
Colombo	73	1070	674	46	403	406	33	9	319	259	57	—	64	—	—	817	—	2	—	—	—	—	4232
Dikoya	—	33	—	9	65	—	2	18	33	41	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	235
Dimbula	—	30	—	7	40	—	1	7	16	25	2	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
Galle	43	73	678	72	115	79	28	39	50	99	4	—	26	—	1	203	5	26	—	—	—	—	1521
Galagedara	28	10	188	15	8	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	79	3	1	—	—	—	—	346
Gampola	8	20	77	14	60	1	35	33	44	18	33	—	11	3	—	286	—	4	—	—	—	—	647
Haldummulla	9	18	19	33	46	5	—	5	14	20	4	—	18	—	—	95	9	4	—	—	—	—	299
Hambantota	—	7	3	2	27	—	—	27	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	104
Jaffna	9	85	276	10	116	12	27	28	25	26	29	—	1	—	—	80	2	8	—	—	—	—	734
Kalpitiya	3	28	99	15	41	—	64	95	3	4	41	—	12	2	—	2	3	7	—	—	—	—	419
Kalutara	209	66	380	33	98	5	—	79	45	134	34	—	17	9	81	286	8	14	—	—	—	—	1498
Kandy	21	148	306	90	281	5	19	116	278	128	2	—	41	8	—	779	7	51	—	—	36	14	2330
Kayts	44	90	134	13	45	—	14	65	1	10	13	—	—	—	13	39	14	1	—	—	—	—	496
Kégalla	39	28	206	140	56	—	2	79	5	21	8	—	18	—	34	188	—	5	—	—	—	—	829
Kurunégala	96	38	308	40	155	—	18	45	48	31	2	—	—	—	1	158	1	1	—	—	—	—	942
Mallákam	23	33	76	5	39	—	6	12	5	3	12	—	1	—	3	10	2	3	—	—	—	—	233
Mannár	7	17	58	7	44	5	37	9	—	2	4	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	199
Marawila	—	11	8	2	10	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	1	—	—	14	—	2	—	—	—	—	58
Mátara	59	62	529	69	75	14	7	86	34	1	39	—	12	—	34	84	2	75	—	—	—	—	1182
Mátalé	51	66	350	165	163	62	6	54	94	1456	—	—	111	4	1	424	2	20	—	—	—	—	3029
Maturata	8	7	44	35	13	1	2	12	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	79	—	1	—	—	—	—	210
Mullaitivu	—	24	50	11	22	—	4	6	—	18	9	—	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	152
Náwalapitiya	2	22	9	24	80	25	—	8	62	25	11	—	2	—	1	68	—	1	—	—	—	3	343

CEYLON POLICE.

REPORT FOR 1880 ON CRIME, DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE AND ACCIDENT, AND ON THE POLICE FORCE.

BY

GEORGE W. R. CAMPBELL, Esq., Inspector-General.

c †

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(N.B.—The numbers are those of the paragraphs.)

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REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1880.

As usual, this report is divided into three parts :—I., Crime ; II., Deaths from Violence and Accident ; and III., The Police Force. The marginal notes form the foregoing table of contents.

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PART I.—CRIME.

2. The following remarks are founded chiefly on the statistics compiled in the Queen's Advocate's office, and any reasoning on their teaching is dependent on their approximate correctness. The Queen's Advocate's statistics and report are usually bound immediately before this report in the annual volume, and this is meant to be read in connexion with them.

Statistics are furnished by the Queen's Advocate.

3. The criminal statistics for 1880 show an increase of serious crime under a few heads, but with these exceptions they are more satisfactory than those of previous years. They show fewer offences and offenders than, with one exception, have been known for many years. They show that whilst the judicial machinery has been worked with less oppression, more cases have been tried, and more criminals have been punished in proportion, than in almost any previous year. That this arises from the more vigorous working of the courts and of the police there is little doubt, for the colony is still suffering from agricultural and commercial depression. The figures still show, though less glaringly than in any former year, the enormous number of persons who are apprehended, or summoned to appear before the courts as accused ; scarcely one in ten or twelve of whom are found guilty. These are the chief features of the criminal statistics of 1880, and to these I shall return after affording certain details.

Most striking features of 1880.

4. As usual, the following particulars are principally from the reports of my own officers. Their figures differ from those of the Queen's Advocate, because the police, numbering only from 1,600 to 1,700, are not extended to quite all the Island or all its courts of justice, whilst the Queen's Advocate gets the figures for all. Few offences against the revenue and local acts are interfered with by the police. The designations "murder" and "manslaughter" in the police records are in some instances changed in the courts to "manslaughter" or "aggravated assault."

Police statistics differ from Queen's Advocate's, but do not contradict them.

5. The Queen's Advocate's fourth table appended to his report gives the murders and manslaughters of 1879 as 135, and those of 1880 as 125. My officers' returns give them as 136 in 1880, and shew that 270 persons were accused or strongly suspected of being concerned in these cases. Of these persons, 45 have been acquitted up to 31st July, 110 discharged, 80 convicted, 24 sentenced to death, and 35 are still untired. The sentences of 11 have been commuted, and 12 have been hanged.

Murders and Manslaughters

6. The population in 1880, and the strength of the police, and the number of persons killed by murder or manslaughter, were as follows :—

Population and police.

PROVINCE.	Population.	Police.	Number of Murders and Manslaughters.	Persons convicted.
Western	897,993	785	42	35
Central	639,274	455	44	22
Southern	431,396	189	15	4
Northern	303,010	92	8	2
North-Western	292,751	46	13	8
Eastern	128,070	36	14	1
North-Central	66,035	—	—	—
	2,758,529*	1,603	136	72

* Inclusive of military and shipping in harbour.

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Nationality of killers and killed.

7. The criminals in the foregoing cases were, for the greater part, Siṇhalese. The following figures show the nationality of the killers and the killed and their proportion to the population according to the late Census :—

	Population.	Killers.	Killed.
Siṇhalese ...	1,915,839 ...	222 ...	85
Tamils ...	617,464 ...	34 ...	36
Muhammedans (Moormen)	189,266 ..	10 ...	11
Burghers ...	16,254 ...	— ...	1
Malays ...	7,848 ...	1 ...	—
Europeans ...	4,426 ...	1 ...	1
Others ...	3,432 ...	2 ...	2
	2,754,529* ...	270 ...	136

Manner of death.

8. Of the killed, 48 were stabbed, 28 were beaten with clubs or other weapons, 9 were killed by shooting, 6 by strangling, and 45 by other means, or by means which were unknown generally by reason of the decay of the body.

Prevalence of stabbing; possible palliative.

9. Stabbing was very prevalent last year, and is so still. It is worthy of consideration whether it should not be made penal to carry habitually a sharp-pointed sheath knife. A clasp knife would do nearly all a Siṇhalese wants a knife to do. For heavier work he has his bill-hook. A large proportion of the stabbing is done with a short sharp knife, often a worn-down table knife carried in the belt. Were a clasp knife alone allowed, the act of opening it would give the stabber time to think and his opponent time to prepare. Then, if the stabber did strike, the blade would probably close on his own fingers, and to a considerable extent cool his ardour; for the ordinary Siṇhalese is somewhat effeminate and not over-brave. An old Regulation, No. 5 of 1816, did in fact prohibit "any native Siṇhalese to wear or carry a knife having a point," but it was considered oppressive, and was not enforced, and was finally repealed by Ordinance 5 of 1869.

A European murdered.

10. The European shown in the last table as murdered was a young coffee planter, who was shot at his dinner table with his own gun by his own servant, a Siṇhalese youth about the age of his master. A few days previous, during the master's absence, the servant had made advances to a young Siṇhalese girl whom his master "kept," for which he received a very severe thrashing. This rankled in his mind, and a few days later, after some slight additional annoyance during the dinner which he served to his master, the girl being present, he shot him dead from the passage. He was hanged.

11. The only other European connected during the year with a serious case was another planter accused of killing a Tamil woman—his mistress in this case also. He was acquitted, principally because the medical evidence showed sufficient disease to account for death.

12. As usual in this Island, many of the murders were cruel, and many had but slight cause. Forty-eight of them were caused by rage, 30 by revenge, 11 by cupidity, and 9 by jealousy.

Siṇhalese killed by Siṇhalese, Tamils by Tamils, &c.

13. Also, as usual, most of the murdered persons were killed by members of their own race: Siṇhalese by Siṇhalese, and Tamils by Tamils.

Property stolen and recovered.

14. The following is an account of the property robbed or stolen, and recovered, in the various Provinces, as reported to the police :—

PROVINCE.	1879.				1880.		
	Population.	Robbed or stolen.	Recovered.	Per-centage recovered.	Robbed or stolen.	Recovered.	Per-centage recovered.
		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	
Western ..	897,993	43,425 0	19,201 0	44·21	36,443 17	10,727 89	29·43
Central .	639,274	46,351 98	13,065 56	28 18	51,841 43	11,056 25	21·32
Southern ...	431,396	5,376 0	250 75	4·65	4,538 76	3,147 0	69·33
Northern ...	303,010	1,210 86	298 0	24 61	1,625 93	217 79	13·39
Eastern ...	128,070	3,150 52	368 19	11·68	2,609 99	1,036 19	39·70
North-Western ...	292,751	2,260 19	357 28	15·80	3,781 0	1,262 32	33·38
North-Central ...	66,035	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	2,758,529†	101,774 55	33,540 78	32·95	100,840 28	27,447 44	27·20

15. It will be observed that there was less property taken in 1880 than in 1879, and that a smaller amount was recovered. The amount taken in 1879 was 101,774 rupees; that in 1880, 100,840 rupees. The amount recovered in 1879 was 33,540 rupees, that recovered in 1880 was 27,447 rupees. The per-centage recovered in 1879 was 32·95, that recovered in 1880 was 27·20.

* Exclusive of military and shipping in harbour.
† Inclusive of military and shipping in harbour.

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16. The great fluctuation in the per-centage recovered in different years in all the Provinces other than the Western and Central is due to the fact that there are few police in those Provinces, and that only a portion of the losses is brought to their notice The success, therefore, or non-success of the investigation of any considerable robbery materially affects the proportion of recoveries. For instance, that of the Southern Province in 1879 was only 4·65 per cent., whereas in 1880 it was 69·33. The high per-centage in 1880 was mainly due to the recovery by the police of some 3,000 rupees' worth of jewels out of 3,500 rupees worth stolen in Galle from one Allah Didi, a wealthy Máldive merchant.

Coffee stealing.

17. Coffee stealing to any extent was confined to the Central Province, where, however, there were only 79 cases against 88 in 1879. One important and most difficult case was under investigation during the greater part of both years. 400 bushels of coffee, worth some 4,500 rupees, was stolen by a native coffee agent, the cartman, and two others—all Sinhalese—when on the way to Colombo from Canavarella estate, in the Badulla District. The enquiry was most creditably and successfully conducted by Mr. Murray, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Inspector Trevena, and the thieves were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for seven, five, four, and three years respectively.

Cart and boat registration.

18. My scheme of cart registration on the long roads from Madulsima, Badulla, and Rakwána has answered admirably, the fine coffee from those districts having been safe from theft and deterioration throughout 1880. It is found, however, that the road cannot stand the traffic which has been thrown upon it, and now another scheme has been matured, which I doubt not will answer even better. When it was found that the road was giving way, I sent Mr. Hansard, Superintendent of the Western Province, along the old water route to report how that could best be freed from the experienced and well-practised theft of the boatmen. He came to the conclusion we had often reported, that the half of the water route which lies through the canals and lakes could not be made safe without an immoderate expenditure on police, and he happily suggested that for that portion of the route we should substitute the coast railway, using the river as before. I at once saw the value of this suggestion, and, having ascertained from the leading merchants that it was acceptable, I recommended it strongly to Government. It has been approved, and the new route will be opened on the 15th of August. Compared with the old state of things on the water route, it will save the planters many thousands of pounds each year in the value of their coffee, and it will save them freight and much time. It will likewise make the railway pay better than it has hitherto done. All the additional police I have asked for to guard the new route are 2 sergeants and 13 constables.

Forging and "uttering"

19. The making and uttering of forged bank notes received a severe check in the year under review. In my last annual report I wrote on this subject as follows :—

1. "The manufacture and circulation of bank notes is a more serious matter, and much more difficult to deal with. There have been three kinds of spurious notes issued - five-rupee notes, ten-rupee notes, and one-hundred-rupee notes —all of the Oriental Bank Corporation Many of the five and ten-rupee notes have been found in circulation, but, so far, only one note for one-hundred rupees This note is a most excellent imitation, and might deceive anyone except an expert Not so the other two notes, which, in a great many instances, only pass by being half-effaced, as if by wear, which is the condition of too many of the local bank notes. Were the banks to have in circulation only tolerably fresh notes, forgery would be more rare. It is impolitic to say at present more than that I believe we shall detect the forgers before long.

A good detection.

2 "Mr. David, Detective Inspector, made a clever seizure of five-rupee notes in a working goldsmith's house in the outskirts of Galle. After a very long and difficult enquiry he felt sure of his ground, and the house was surrounded in the night, and the forgers, the press, and the plates, and fifty false notes seized. The engraver escaped conviction, but the printer, the broker, and the seller of the notes were sentenced to six years', two years', and two years' imprisonment with hard labour, respectively. The Bank manager made a present of one thousand rupees to Mr. David and his men."

Another.

20. I am glad to be able again to report Inspector David's success. He duly detected the forger of the 100-rupee notes of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and got him five years' imprisonment with hard labour, and was again rewarded by the bank—this time with 300 rupees Also, I am glad to say that the bank authorities have had new notes, most difficult of imitation, engraved at a cost of about £4,000.

Aggravated assaults.

21. Aggravated assaults, which were 209 in 1879, rose to 228 in 1880; the increase being principally in the Western and Central Provinces.

Gang and highway robbery.

22. Gang robbery, as reported to the police, went up from 21 cases in 1879 to 56 in 1880, principally in the Western, Central, and North-Western Provinces. Highway robbery went up from 44 to 93 principally in the Western and North-Western Provinces.

Cattle stealing.

23. Cattle stealing went up from 479 to 575, the increase being large in the North-Western Province, where the cases were 281 in 1879, and 413 in 1880. This increase is largely due to the removal of Mr. Ellis, the police magistrate, who did so much to suppress the evil. There was a rise of cattle thefts in the Central Province from 24 in 1879 to 27 in 1880, and in the Western Province a great fall from 52 to 24. Cattle stealing is very prevalent in Ceylon owing to many causes ; among others, that cattle are plentiful and not

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very valuable, and, therefore, not very carefully looked after, and that they roam untended through large unfenced tracts of jungle thickly interspersed with dense brushwood. As cattle stealing occurs in rural districts in which there are no police, the cases are generally managed, or mismanaged, by the native headmen.

Offences fewer in Western Province; more in Central and North-Western Provinces

24. Of the offences investigated by the police, there were in the Western Province in 1880, 4,207 against 4,830 in the previous year. On the contrary, in 1880, there were in the Central Province 3,331 cases, against only 2,713 in 1879, and in the North-Western Province 1,216 against 893 in 1879.

Causes.

25. The foregoing remarks and the table in the 14th paragraph and the Queen's Advocate's figures show that while crime, with the exception of several kinds of serious offences, decreased during the year under review throughout the Colony, and particularly in the Western Province, it increased both in the Central and North-Western Provinces. This I am disposed to ascribe to these facts:—first, that coffee is for the most part grown in the Central Province, and that its comparative failure for the last few years has brought to that Province a considerable amount of poverty; and second, that a successful raid on an extensive gang of robbers in the Western Province, and their condign punishment early in the year did much to repress the criminally-disposed within a large area for a long time afterwards. This, also, by driving a number of the worst characters from the Western Province to those parts of the Central or North-Western Province which have few or no police, caused there a considerable increase of crime.

Successful captures in Western Province and heavy sentences.
Creditable to Mr. Hansard.

26. The result of the raid referred to was, as regards twelve of the leading criminals, that Mr. Justice Dias sentenced them each to 25 years' imprisonment with hard labour. Others were sent to jail for various periods. Appendix III. is a copy of a brief report on the subject by Mr. Hansard, Superintendent of the Western Province. It is to his vigorous and judicious management that success is due.

Crime in the Central Province: its nature

27. As regards the increase of crime in the Central Province during 1880, the following are the opinions I recorded in March last after going carefully into the subject:—

"There is no doubt that there has been a good deal of crime in the country for the last few years; and, although I believe there was less in the Island generally during 1880, yet there was during that year perhaps more than usual depredation on the coffee estates in certain districts. Its most common forms were theft of coffee from the trees and from stores, theft of cinchona plants from nurseries, and theft from bungalows and from fowl-houses. And there were also highway and gang robberies committed on natives carrying money, which was, in some instances, being taken to coffee estates. The cases were generally called in the papers and elsewhere "robberies," though most of them were simple thefts, not involving violence to either person or property. The annoyance at these offences was felt and expressed the more strongly that they followed immediately after a most disappointing series of short crops.

Causes.

2. "The causes of the activity of the criminals were the difficulty of convicting them during the two previous years, the failure of the coffee crops in the native gardens, the short work and pay the estate coolies could obtain, and the universal hardness of the times. Secondary causes were, that property is not nearly so well protected as it might be, that untrustworthy watchers are sometimes employed, that the village headmen rarely point out the criminals, though in many cases they know them well, but rather screen them and participate in their gains, and that there are very few of the regular police in the coffee districts. Again, the identification of stolen coffee or cinchona plants is very difficult.

3. "The men who strip the coffee trees and attack the stores and steal from the cinchona nurseries are nearly always Sinhalese from the villages near the estate, and they must be known to the headmen—at all events when they make any use of the cinchona plants. The Superintendent of Police of the Central Province reports two cases, in each of which 50,000 plants, which he says it would take 25 men to carry, were stolen from two estates. It would take 100 acres to plant these. Could they have been planted without the headmen's knowledge?* The coolies, too, have taken to some extent—since these days of short crops and short work and short pay—to steal from the stores and bungalows and poultry yards; and estates are sometimes visited by gangs of professional thieves who have fled from the police in the larger towns. Further low-country Sinhalese workmen who have been employed in repairing or enlarging a bungalow, and have become familiar with it, sometimes return and rob it.

Remedies.

4. "I would suggest, as regards the planter himself, that he should see his property taken care of somewhat as he would in England. I have repeatedly given warning that throughout a great portion of Ceylon the days have gone by in which we could leave valuable property in the field, and leave the house door unbarred during the night. Much of the old contentedness and of the old respect for the European has gone, and new wants and excitements—among them drinking and gambling—must be satisfied. It cannot be difficult on an estate which has from 100 to 300 coolies to lodge a few, more or less armed, so that they shall effectually guard the buildings and cinchona nurseries.

5. "To guard the growing coffee, especially when the estate is surrounded by native villages, is a more difficult matter; the crop covering a large unenclosed area as it does. The headmen are to be looked to here. I shall advert to them later.

6. "I would say to some planters that they would find it to their interest to treat the few regular police in the coffee districts with civility. I have ordered these police to visit each estate at short intervals and invite the remarks of the superintendent in a book I have provided for the

* It is said that the headmen are themselves busy planting cinchonas!

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purpose, as regards the efficiency of the station in whose circle the estate is. I regret that in some instances the treament of the constables and the remarks made in the book—generally meant to be facetious—are as offensive and uncalled for as they are injudicious.

7. "To Government I would suggest the consideration of these remedies :—

"1st.—The imposition of a police force on some of the worst villages at their own cost.

"2nd.—The establishment of a few additional rural stations.

"3rd.—The imposition on headmen of added responsibility for the behaviour of their people, and in return a liberal recognition of undoubtedly good police work by the bestowal of native rank.

Imposed and rural police and headmen.

8. "As regards the first point, I shall request the Superintendent of Police to name six of the worst villages or groups of villages, in order of demerit * ; and I would suggest that the Government Agent be asked for a similar list. If possible, the assessment should be such as would include the idle and dissolute though without property, rather than the well behaved and well-to-do villagers."

9. "As for the second point, the rural police are much more useful than is generally known. At most of their stations there are but four men, and these are supposed to look after a cultivated area of fifty or one hundred square miles, and in addition to serve summonses and warrants, and to escort and lock up and guard prisoners, and keep in order one or two large bazaars. They are a road police, too, and pick up and take care of all sick and helpless coolies. They certainly deter the coffee stealers and purchasers in the bazaars in their vicinity. They are paid for, half by Government and half by the estates, and are therefore cheap to both.

10. "As regards the third and most important point, the village headmen are known to live largely on illicit gains. Nor is it to be wondered at, if they have no other remuneration whatever! Pay them, and then, and then only, will they do good police service. And because I believe that it is hopeless to suggest paying them with money, I suggest paying them with native rank, which they highly value. I would have the recommendations to this effect always made by the Government Agent on the representations of either his own Department or on those of mine."

Remuneration of headmen

28. To this I would now add that the headmen have not only to complain of want of remuneration, but of being frequently compelled to meet, from their own poor resources, the expenses of some of the criminal cases which they do bring. One or two striking instances of this have come to my notice.

29. The following extract from the Queen's Advocate's fifth table bears out my statement, that in 1880 the courts and the police worked better, and that consequently more cases were tried and more criminals punished, although far fewer persons than usual were dragged before the criminal tribunals.

Teaching of crime Returns of 1880.

	1875	1876	1877.	1878	1879	1880
Offences	64,324	64,841	83,177	64,668	59,388	54,720
Persons apprehended or summoned before the Courts .	130,121	131,366	133,515	138,661	122,802	115,636
Summary convictions ...	13,608	11,279	13,217	11,719	9,721	9,774
Convictions in Superior Courts	1,161	984	950	878	1,173	1,747
Total Convictions .	14,769	12,263	14,167	12,597	10,894	11,521
Total Cases in Superior Courts	1,860	1,743	1,578	1,728	2,181	3,538

30. This table shows also that the cases tried in the Superior Courts of the Colony have gone up from 1,860 in the year 1875 to 3,538 in the year 1880, and the convictions in the same years from 1,161 to 1,747—which would seem opposed to the assertion of the improved working of the courts and of the police. It is not so in reality for these reasons :—first, that serious cases have not increased so much as the figures would show; and second, that the beneficial working of courts and police makes its mark upon the great mass of offences and ordinary criminals rather than upon the comparatively few serious offenders. Serious cases have not increased so much as the figures appear to show, because they include cases which would formerly have been decided in lower courts, but which the Queen's Advocate now sends to the Supreme or District Courts in order to secure heavier punishments. There is no doubt of the benefit of this, but it is probable that the end would be better obtained by increasing the punitive powers of our magistrates, which are absurdly small compared with those of the same classes of officers in India. The overworked Judges of the Supreme Court will probably agree with me in this.

Improved working of courts and police.

Heavier sentences.

31. These figures show that while the number of the persons summoned and apprehended in 1878 was 138,661, they had sunk to 115,636 in 1889, and that the number of cases in the same time had sunk from 64,668 to 54,720, notwithstanding which the total convictions had sunk only from 12,597 to 11,521. They show also, that of these

Increased convictions.

* The six villages subsequently pointed out are Tispané, Udispattu, Palugama, Akurana, Wallapana and Bandarawela.

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Apprehensions still excessive.

convictions the number in the Superior Courts was actually all but double in the latter year, namely, 1,747 in 1880, to only 878 in 1878!

32. The most striking feature of all, however, in these figures—one to which I have often drawn attention, and one to which I am rejoiced to see that the Queen's Advocate has himself markedly drawn attention in his report for this year—is the immense difference between the number of persons apprehended, or summoned before the courts, and the number convicted. I repeat the figures here. They speak for themselves :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Accused persons apprehended or summoned before the Courts	130,121	131,366	133,515	138,661	122,802	115,636*
Persons convicted	14,769	12,263	14,167	12,597	10,894	11,521
Difference ...	115,352	119,103	119,348	126,064	111,908	104,115

33. But of the enormous number of persons shown in the last line of figures as having been forced before the courts without result, the immense majority never came to trial at all. At the foot of the Queen's Advocate's fifth table a line of figures is called "the number of persons acquitted," but that is a mistake and must mean "acquitted, and discharged without trial." His second and fourth tables show that the acquittals in all the courts do not nearly equal the convictions. It follows, therefore, that from 95,000 to 110,000 persons are each year apprehended, or summoned before the courts, and never brought to trial. Either the cases are frivolous and should not occupy and impede the officers of justice at all, or the accused are intimidated into paying the complainants, or the complainants or witnesses, or both, are bought over.

Abuse of courts.

34. But these figures, large as they are, give no idea how the machinery of justice is misused by the people to oppress and harass each other, and actually to frustrate justice itself, until we take into account the cloud of witnesses who are also brought up by summons and warrant, and take into account also the multiplied postponements which everywhere are characteristic of our courts—unless we take into account, further, the 26,748 other cases which the Queen's Advocate's sixth table shows to have been tried during 1880 by the Gansabháwa or Village Tribunals. The results of this inordinate misuse of the courts are the impoverishment of the people both by waste of time and by actual expenditure on worthless crowds of self-styled lawyers, the fostering of their innate love of litigation, the encouraging of false witnesses and perjury, the general demoralization which follows the prostitution of courts of justice, and the obstruction of the thorough investigation and punishment of serious crime.

Evil results.

Real crime serious in Ceylon.

35. And that there is much serious crime in Ceylon there is no doubt. The Queen's Advocate's figures show it. His first table shows, that of the 54,720 offences in 1880, 17,691 were against the person, 17,042 were against property, and 19,987—or only a little more than a third—were "other offences;" amongst which are classed all those miscellaneous offences against local or other statutes which in themselves are not crimes; offences, for instance, against Revenue, Road, Cattle, and Grain Ordinances. It has been advanced that the crime roll of Ceylon is much lengthened by such offences, but it must be remembered that in the statistics of other countries also there is included a due proportion of these statutable or constructive offences *(mala prohibita)* and among them many that do not swell the criminal statistics of Ceylon. In the statistics, for instance, of the offences in 1878 in England and Wales, are 40,836 cases under the Education Act alone, besides many other offences under local Acts, none of which swell the roll of Ceylon offences.†

Statutable or constructive offences: "*mala prohibita.*"

* Since writing the above I have come upon Professor Leone Levi's admirable paper in the Journal of the Statistical Society for September last, in which there are these figures relating to England and Wales for 1878, and to France for 1876. I add the figures for Ceylon for 1878, giving Ceylon, however, the benefit of the larger figures of the late Census :—

	Population.	Police	Offenders.
England and Wales ...	25,165,000 ...	30,633 ...	700,835
France (1876) ..	37,900,000 ...	— ...	716,937
Ceylon	2,758,529 ..	1,603 ...	138,661

With the same proportions as those of Ceylon, England and Wales would have had 1,264,992 offenders, and France 1,905,088! And, with the same proportions as those of England and Wales, Ceylon would have 3,397 Police.

In 1878, in the courts in England and Wales, which correspond with our Police Courts, out of 676,773 persons summoned or apprehended, 538,232 were convicted. The respective figures for Ceylon in the same year as the Queen's Advocate's fifth table shows, were 138,661 and 11,719!

† The classification of the summary jurisdiction offenders in England and Wales in 1878, is :—

Assaults ...	91,167	Malicious offences	23,532	Police Acts ...	21,092
Drunkenness ...	194,549	Vagrancy ...	45,622	Breaches of peace	20,709
Victuallers ...	14,806	Way Acts ...	31,132	Education ...	40,836
Theft	43,651	Local Acts ..	47,781	Game Laws ...	12,583

Total.—676,773.

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36. I shall not lengthen this report—already too long—by showing how great is the number of persons apprehended and of offences in Ceylon, compared with those of other countries, for I have repeatedly done so, especially in my administration reports. I will only say that we have already more than sufficient crime in Ceylon, and that serious offences against both person and property increased during both 1879 and 1880, and that I fear they may not be fewer in the present year. Poverty here, as throughout the world, is the fertile cause of crime, and the continued comparative failure of the coffee crops and the general depression show the usual result. These causes we cannot affect, but other principal causes of crime in Ceylon we may: namely, gambling, drinking, excessive litigation, false evidence and perjury, and the oppressive misuse of the courts.

Serious offences increasing.

Causes:—poverty.

Gambling, drinking, litigation, perjury

37. As regards gambling and illicit drinking, the laws for their repression have for the last three or four years been almost inoperative, and convictions have nearly ceased. The laws should be amended in the interest of public morals, and, I believe, of the revenue also.

Remedies.

38. As regards checking excessive litigation and false evidence and perjury, and enabling the courts to work with freedom and vigour, it is needless, and would be tiresome to go again into the details carefully set forth in my last administration report. The means suggested, briefly, are a better administration of the Judicial Department, the alteration of some laws, a vigorous prosecution of perjury, and the increase of the cost of plaint and subpœna stamps.

39. I would add, however, that I am confident that a thorough collection and analysis of the statistics for one year of the Police and Justice of the Peace courts, would have a most valuable result. It would show where the numbers of cases and apprehensions, and of summonses and warrants to both accused and witnesses were greatest, and what the effect is where the numbers are so, on the duration of cases, and on the percentage of postponements and of convictions. Furthermore, it would show the difference in the proportion of convictions in those districts which have regular police and in those which have none. At present the criminal statistics are neither prepared nor collected nor analysed with nearly so much care as they demand. The officers concerned have not time for the work. It requires a good statistician, but it would not take one more than a few months, and the work once done it would have a lasting effect.

Thoroughly good statistics required

40. I would add also my absolute conviction that the deputation of one or two of our best judicial officers to India for a few months to compare the working of the Courts there with that of ours, and to report on the subject, would have a most valuable result. This I say after ten years' experience of judicial matters in India.

41. Before concluding this portion of my report, I would direct attention to pages 4 and 5 of the administration report for 1879 by the late Acting Queen's Advocate (Mr. Ferdinands). What that experienced and judicious officer urges about gambling, and the increase of serious offences, and the disproportionate excess of institutions over convictions, is worthy of grave consideration.

The late Acting Queen's Advocate's opinion.

And this is the concluding portion of the present Queen's Advocate's report for 1880:

"During the past year, of the 115,626 persons summoned or apprehended, only 26,257 were subjected to subsequent procedure 81,108 were discharged for want of prosecution or evidence, 8,271 stood over to be dealt with in the ensuing year. This is most pernicious. It discloses that the machinery of the criminal law is almost invariably employed as an engine of oppression rather than redress; and it should be the first and determined aim of an enlightened administration to devise some method of precaution or punishment which would tend to check a practice which is fatal to justice and subversive of every principle of social civilization."

The present Queen's Advocate's opinion.

I finished the first part of my own report for last year with these words, which I now repeat:—

"I think that anything which would deter the Sinhalese from making false and malicious charges would be a great gain to the country. Better that a man should at his own proper peril strike a blow with a stick, or even with a knife, than that he should prostitute a court of justice by making it an instrument for inflicting a cowardly blow. The blow by the court is quite as severe as the other, and the demoralization of every one concerned is infinitely greater."

The repeatedly reported opinion of the Inspector-General of Police.

PART II.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE AND ACCIDENT.

42. Appendix I. of this report is a summary of the Coroners' inquests in 1879 and in 1880. It shews 1,452 deaths in the latter year against 1,533 in the former. There probably were about 100 other cases which, from the body not having been found or from neglect on the villagers' part, never came to the Coroners' notice.

1,452 deaths from violence and accident.

43. The appendix speaks for itself and needs but brief mention here. It is useless to repeat year after year the same general remarks. If they are required, they can be found at some length in last year's and previous reports. The appendix gives the deaths from murder and manslaughter in 1880 as 114; the suicides as 98, of which 67 were from hanging; the persons found dead as 316; killed by falling from trees 263, by drowning in wells 96, in rivers and streams 70, in tanks and lakes 59, in the sea 10, by snakes 77, and by wild beasts 17.

See appendix I

Causes of death.

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44. There were 308 accidental deaths from various other causes, such as shooting, scalding, burning, falls, burying in excavations, lightning, and the fall of houses, trees, and rocks.

45. There were only four deaths on the railway, and not one from hydrophobia.

46. 316 persons were "found dead, cause known," against 334 in the previous year. A very large proportion of these were persons who died of sickness on the way-side. This is not so dreadful as it sounds in England, where the atmosphere of an ordinary bed-room is less genial than the open air throughout the greater portion of Ceylon. These are generally the cases of male Tamil coolies who, having contracted fever at the places where they were working, are slowly making their way to their homes. Worn out with the fever and the attendant want of digestion, and sometimes with want of proper food, they often slip painlessly out of life in the place where they have lain down to rest or sleep. The police relieve a large number of such cases, or what would become such cases, by sending them to hospital or by affording money or food and shelter.

PART III.—THE POLICE FORCE.

Strength and cost of police: see appendix II.

47. This part also, like Part II., I shall dismiss briefly, as I made a somewhat exhaustive report for the administration volume of last year. Appendix II. shews the constitution of the force and its cost and strength in 1879 and 1880. It shews that it cost in round numbers 630,000 rupees per annum, of which about 390,000 rupees are paid from the general revenue, and 240,000 rupees from the assessment of districts, towns, and villages. It shews that it is composed and paid as follows :—

1 Inspector-General	... Rs.	12,000	28 Inspectors	... Rs.	840 to 1,500
4 Superintendents	... „	4,000 to 5,000	208 Sergeants	... „	320 to 840
5 Assistants	... „	1,500 to 3,500	1,343 Constables	... „	180 to 576

Besides the salaries, there are the allowances for rent, forage, travelling, &c., shewn in appendix II.

Nationality and constitution

48. The following table shows the nationality of the force :—

No.	NATIONALITIES.	Insp. Genl.	Supdts	Asst. Supdts	Insprs.	Sergts.	Constables.	Clerks, &c.	Total.
1	British ...	1	4	3	4	3	30	—	45
2	Europeans other than British, including Burghers of pure European descent ...	—	—	1	6	12	17	1	37
3	Burghers of mixed descent ...	—	—	1	10	14	69	4	98
4	Buddhists belonging to Ceylon ...	—	—	—	—	14	238	4	256
5	Do. India and elsewhere	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
6	Hindus belonging to Ceylon ...	—	—	—	—	13	46	1	60
7	Do India and elsewhere	—	—	—	—	19	240	—	259
8	Malays	—	—	—	3	106	409	2	520
9	Muhammedans not Malays belonging to Ceylon	—	—	—	—	4	42	1	47
10	Muhammedans not Malays belonging to India and elsewhere ...	—	—	—	—	2	84	—	86
11	Native Christians	—	—	—	5	18	145	1	169
12	Other than above	—	—	—	—	2	23	—	25
	Total Force—	1	4	5	28	208	1,343	14	1,603

49. This force, which is exclusive of the public band called the "Police Band," is one homogeneous body, all the members of which get the same training and partake of each duty in turn. It is a civil police with a semi-military training. It is armed with Snider rifles and swords, and drilled, but the men carry only batons when on any ordinary duty other than treasure or convict escort or jail guard. It is the sole regular police of a country nearly as large as Ireland and with a population of nearly three millions. It is distributed throughout the Island, wherever the population is densest, in ninety stations. At most of these stations there are from three to nine constables under a sergeant, but at nineteen stations there are from twelve to twenty-five sergeants and constables under an Inspector. In the larger towns there are comparatively strong bodies of police. Colombo has 625, Kandy has 235, Galle 125, and Jaffna 82. The proportion of police to each province and its population is shown in the 7th paragraph of this report.

Force small and inexpensive.

50. Compared with our revenue and population, the Ceylon police is both a very small and a very cheap force. Burmah, with a population a little larger than Ceylon, has 6,842 police; the Straits Settlements with a revenue one-ninth and a population about one-seventh of ours, pay £31,182 for 1,235 police; and Calcutta, with a population one-quarter that of Ceylon, has 3,057 police. In Europe, England and Wales in 1878, with a population of 35,165,000 had 30,633 police; and London, with a population not nearly

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twice that of Ceylon, has 13,000. Ireland, with a population not much more than twice that of Ceylon, has 12,000 or 13,000 police with 300 officers. But even of the small force of 1,603 police in Ceylon, from one-quarter to one-third are employed on duties which are not strictly police—the guarding of treasure and jails, for instance, and of convict gangs on such public works as the salt pans at Hambantota and Puttalam, the Mahara Quarries, and the Breakwater.

51. That the Ceylon force is a cheap one is shown in Appendix II., where the total cost to the general revenue is set down as 390,000 rupees per annum. But this, it must be remembered, covers a host of miscellaneous charges, such as the cost of cart and servants' registration, the sheltering and feeding of sick paupers, the feeding and transport of prisoners and of certain convicts, and the destruction of stray dogs and burial of carcasses.

Too small.

52. In fact, although the police have quadrupled since I began to re-organize them 15 years ago, I consider that they are still too few, and that a more powerful force, especially of detectives directed by intelligent and well-paid officers, would certainly increase the number of convictions and more effectually repress the criminal classes.

Rewards and punishments.

53. During 1880 two policemen were sentenced to imprisonment against four in the previous year, and departmental fines to the amount of 1,242 rupees were inflicted. On the other hand, money rewards to the amount of 1,457 rupees were bestowed. Fifty-six men were dismissed during the year, 74 resigned, and 185 were enlisted. A large number were promoted.

Buildings.

54. There were no buildings erected for the force during 1880, which is to be regretted, as at forty-five stations the police are living in unsuitable village houses hired by Government, or in scattered huts rented by the men themselves at a cost which they cannot afford, and this although they are entitled to free quarters. The sooner suitable buildings are provided, the better it will be for the discipline and morality and consequent efficiency of the force.

Drill.

55. The ordinary company and battalion drill were kept up as usual, but there was, and is, no time for sufficient target practice. There was little fire engine drill, for our engines are worn out and almost useless.

Reward and recreation funds.

56. My reward fund and recreation fund, of which I gave details in my last administration report, have been carefully maintained and administered, and are sources of lasting benefit and satisfaction to the men and to many a widow and orphan.

Office work.

57. The office work is extremely heavy, and with every effort on our part to keep it down is yearly increasing. It must have been greater in 1880 than in the previous year when about 70,000 documents were received and despatched at my three principal offices. Attention is still paid to carefully-constructed forms and circulars, which do so much to minimise work. A good form, like a good block in a ship's rigging, enables one man to do the work of four, and to do it accurately.

Sanitary duties.

58. As usual, sanitary duties gave much work, though fortunately there were almost no cases of small-pox or cholera to look after or isolate. The sanitary condition of each one of the ninety stations in the Island was reported day by day by the police. The usual attention was paid to vaccination, to the sanitation of the pilgrims' shrines at St. Anna's and Kattragama, and to sick immigrants and other paupers found on the roads or roadsides.

Contagious diseases.

59. As regards one class of contagious diseases, the registration of women for the protection of soldiers in Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, which was instituted in 1867 by a Commission of which I was a member, was worked as successfully in 1880 as circumstances admit of. These are the figures :—

	Average Number of Women on the List per Mensem.	Average times per Mensem they were examined.	Average Number examined per Mensem.	Average Number sent to Hospital per Mensem.	Total on List on 31st December, 1880.
Colombo ...	86	2	54	25	114
Kandy ...	38	4	30	14	44
Galle ...	71	4	71	18	76
Total ...	195	—	155	57	234

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60. The nationalities of the women, who are nearly all of a very low and poor class, were as follows :--

	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Europeans.	Others
Colombo ..	84	19	1	10
Kandy ...	29	15	—	—
Galle ...	76	—	—	—
Total ...	189	34	1	10

61. A large proportion of these women go off the list every year, and others from the villages, chiefly the villages of the Southern Province, take their place. This, of course, is immensely against the suppression of the evil. The military hospitals show the effects of the very lax morality of the lowest class of Sinhalese and Tamils, especially of the numerous female grass-cutters and basket-women - the latter hawkers of betel leaves, cakes, fruit, and vegetables. A considerable per-centage of the women who go off the police lists get married or become concubines or go into service.

Other sanitary matters, &c.

62. The miscellaneous sanitary duties, such as the prevention of uncleanliness and of nuisances in the towns and villages, and the suppression of stray dogs, were kept well in sight, and as I have already remarked, there was not one case of hydrophobia—rather a rare occurrence. The butchers, and the weights and measures of dealers, were supervised as usual, as were the storage of gunpowder and dynamite, and also to some extent of kerosine.

The pearl fishery.

63. The care of the pearl fishery is an occasional duty which is very onerous to the police, and one which always earns for them the warm praise of the Government Agent of the Northern Province, the officer who manages the fishery. How important are the sanitary duties may be imagined when the circumstances are considered—amongst them, the arid sea beach with its impromtu town crowded with fishers and others, a town to which are daily brought millions of oysters which deliver up their treasures only from putridity. None of the pearls nor of the money brought to purchase them are ever, so far as we hear, stolen, which says much for their only guardians - the police. On the duties at the fishery, and on the fishery itself, I have just received an interesting report from Mr. Hansard, Superintendent of Police of the Western Province, who furnishes the guards. I submit it as appendix IV. The fishery of 1880 took 66 police for 75 days; that of 1881, 63 police for 80 days.

Servants' registration.

64. My servants' registration scheme introduced in Colombo in 1871, and in Kandy at the end of 1879, has been most successful, and has been most thoroughly adopted. It has done much to improve servants and to restrain those among them whose dishonesty led to so many burglaries. The following are the statistics:—

	1880.	1879.	Previously to 1879.	TOTAL.
Number of pocket registers issued ...	1,429	2,334	11,001	14,764
Do. Registrations of previous character ...	223	426	326	975
Do. New engagements	3,708	4,336	18,520	26,564
Do. Duplicate pocket registers issued ..	165	247	1,061	1,473
Do. Registrations confirmed	—	—	303	303
Do. Registrations refused	—	1	7	8
Do. Discharges recorded	2,988	2,744	13,744	19,476
Do Unregistered servants	—	128	—	128
Do Persons prosecuted	11	60	—	71
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Amount received from sale of stamps ..	787 75	1,667 75	7,512 50	9,968 0
Do. Duplicate pocket registers ...	165 0	247 0	1,061 0	1,473 0
Do. of fines inflicted	72 50	107 0	—	179 50
TOTAL ..	1,025 25	2,021 75	8,573 50	11,620 50

65. Repeated petitions have come from the Central Province that the scheme should be extended to the whole province, but they have been refused because it does not pay, financially. It repays about one-third of its cost, which, however, is not great. It would have more than repaid itself had the Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council left the registration stamp at one rupee, at which I put it when I drew up the Ordinance, instead of reducing it to 25 cents as they did.

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Cart registration.

66. My cart registration scheme, introduced at the end of 1879 has also been perfectly successful. The valuable U'va and Rakwana coffee crops have ever since come to Colombo in perfect safety and with much greater celerity than ever before. Half the road however by which this coffee comes will not, it has been found, stand so heavy a traffic without immense expenditure, and therefore for this portion of the journey a river and rail route is to be substituted, as I have already stated. Of the success of this new route there is no doubt.

Officers' services.

67. My officers gave me satisfaction during 1880. Captain Graham was punctual and regular, as usual. Major Tranchell, for the latter part of 1880, was acting and still is so, as Superintendent of the Colombo Prisons, which is a gain to the Prisons Department and a loss to mine. Mr. Le Feuvre acted for him with his usual zeal and energy, and Mr. Murray acted efficiently for Mr. Le Feuvre, Mr. Creasy for Mr. Murray, and Mr. Tranchell for Mr. Creasy. Of Mr. Hansard and Mr. Murray I have already spoken. Assistant Superintendents De LaHarpe, Woutersz, and Rudd have maintained their character as judicious and careful officers. With the 28 Inspectors and with my clerical establishment I have been well satisfied on the whole, and very much so in some instances which have been duly noticed and recorded.

G. W. R. CAMPBELL,
Inspector-General.

APPENDIX.

I.

ACCIDENTAL and Violent Deaths in 1879 and 1880. (From the Coroner's Returns.)

Casualties		Western Province. Population. 897,993	Central Province. Population 639,274	Southern Province. Population 431,396	Northern Province. Population 303,010	North-Western Province. Population 292,751	Eastern Province. Population 128,070	North-Central Province. Population. 66,035	Total Men, Women, and Children	Total Persons in 1880.		Total Persons in 1879.
1. Murder of ...	Men ...	24	33	7	—	8	2	6	80	114		114
	Women ...	8	8	3	—	3	—	—	22			
	Children...	4	2	4	—	2	—	—	12			
2. Suicide by drowning in wells	Men ...	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	6		14
	Women ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2			
Do do. tanks, lakes, or sea ...	Men ...	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	9		5
	Women ...	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	5			
Do hanging ..	Men ...	16	10	9	4	5	2	—	46	67	98	66
	Women ...	7	6	5	2	1	—	—	21			
Do. other means ..	Men ...	4	5	—	1	1	—	1	12	16		13
	Women .	0	2	2	—	—	—	—	4			
3. Killed by wild beasts ...	Men ...	1	6	4	1	1	3	—	16	17		18
	Women ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Children	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1			
4. Died by snake-bite ...	Men	1	5	4	4	9	5	—	28	77		68
	Women ...	3	4	2	8	6	2	—	25			
	Children	—	1	2	6	9	6	—	24			
5. Do. hydrophobia ...	Men ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		2
	Women ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Children ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, viz :—												
6 Died by drowning in wells	Men ..	1	—	1	6	3	1	—	12	96		108
	Women .	7	1	4	9	—	1	—	22			
	Children...	14	10	9	22	2	5	—	62			
Do. do tanks and lakes	Men ...	8	4	6	—	—	6	2	26	59		31
	Women ...	—	2	—	2	—	10	—	14			
	Children...	2	4	1	7	1	4	—	19			
Do. do. sea	Men ...	4	—	1	1	—	2	—	8	10		19
	Women ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2			
Do. do rivers or streams	Men ...	9	9	5	—	2	2	—	27	70		88
	Women ...	7	7	2	—	—	—	—	16			
	Children. .	8	11	5	1	—	2	—	27		810	
Do. on the railway ...	Men ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4		5
	Women ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Do. by falling from trees	Men ...	77	66	53	14	14	2	1	227	263		255
	Women	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3			
	Children ..	20	4	2	3	3	1	—	33			
Do. from other causes...	Men ...	44	40	30	11	31	11	7	174	308		374
	Women .	13	9	20	4	8	2	—	56			
	Children. .	27	17	11	5	12	6	—	78			
7. Found dead, cause known	Men ...	58	95	7	12	20	1	2	195	316		334
	Women ...	26	39	4	3	8	—	1	81			
	Children. .	17	20	2	—	1	—	—	40			
Do. do. unknown	Men ..	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	7	20		19
	Women	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	8			
	Children..	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	5			
	Total ...	427	426	210	136	151	82	20	1452	1452		1533

G. W. R. CAMPBELL,
Inspector-General.

Appendix II.

CEYLON POLICE.—Sanctioned Strength and Cost in 1879 and in 1880.

Ranks.	Rates of Pay.	On 31st Dec., 1879. No.	Yearly pay.	On 31st Dec., 1880. No.	Yearly pay.
Inspector-General	Rs. 12,000	1	Rs. 12,000	1	Rs. 12,000
Superintendents	5,000	2	10,000	2	10,000
Do.	4,000	2	8,000	2	8,000
Do.	3,500	2	7,000	2	7,000
Assistant Superintendent	2,500	1	2,500*	1	3,500*
Do.	2,000	1	2,000*	1	2,000*
Do.	1,500	1†	1,500	1†	1,500
Bandmaster	3,600	1	3,600	1	3,600
First-class Inspectors	1,500	3	4,500	3	4,500
Second do.	1,200	5	6,000	5	6,000
Third do.	1,000	10	10,000	10	10,000
Fourth do	840	10	8,400	10	8,400
First-class European Sergeants	840	3	2,520	3	2,520
Second do.	720	5	3,600	5	3,600
First-class European Constables	576	9	5,184	9	5,184
Second do.	432	15	6,480	15	6,480
Third do.	360	18	6,480	18	6,480
First-class Native Sergeants	480	79	37,920	77	36,960
Second do	320	138	44,160	139	44,480
First class Native Constables	270	303	81,810	302	81,540
Second do.	240	459	96,390	456	95,760
Third do.	180	614	110,520	604	108,720
Head clerk	1,500	1	1,700	1	1,700
Clerk and Storekeeper	1,200	1	1,200	1	1,200
Clerk	900	1	900	1	900
Do	800	2	1,600	2	1,600
Do.	700	4	2,800	4	2,800
Do.	600	7	4,200	7	4,200
Do.	500	4	2,000	4	2,000
Do.	480	2	960	2	960
Do.	400	1	400	1	400
Office coolies	90	2	180	2	180
Powder magazine keeper	360	1	360	1	360
Do.	360	1	360	1	360
Do.	150	1	150	1	150
Total	—	1,710‡	487,374	1,695	485,034§

ALLOWANCES.	Rent, per annum. Rs. cts.	Forage, per annum. Rs. cts.	Mileage. Rs. cts.	Subsistence allowance when absent from Station. Per diem.
Inspector-General	1,200 0	960 0	0 75	10 0
Superintendent, Western Province	1,000 0	480 0	0 75	7 50
Do. Central Province	720 0	480 0	0 75	7 50
Do Southern Province	500 0	480 0	0 75	7 50
Do. North-Eastern and North-Western Provinces	1,000 0	480 0	0 75	7 50
Assistant Superintendent	600 0	480 0	0 75	7 50
Do.	600 0	480 0	0 75	7 50
Do.	360 0	480 0	0 50	4 0
Do.	360 0	480 0	0 50	4 0
Do	360 0	480 0	0 50	4 0
Inspector	300 0‖	480 0	0 50	4 0
Sergeants, European	¶	—	—	from 0 75
Constables, do.	¶	—	—	to 1 0
Sergeants, native	¶	—	—	from 0 37½
Constables, native	¶	—	—	to 0 50

At some distant or expensive stations as Hambantota, Rakwána, Badulla, and a few others, all ranks receive one-fourth additional salary.

THE actual amount paid by Government on account of Police was as follows :—

	1879.	1880.
Salaries	Rs. 464,682 0§	Rs. 481,096 0
All contingent charges, including charges for clothing and travelling for transport and food of prisoners, for killing dogs, for removing sick and burying dead paupers, and for burying carcasses, &c.	„ 128,428 23	„ 142,631 39
	Rs. 593,110 23	Rs. 623,727 39
Of which repaid by Municipalities	Rs. 98,732 12	Rs. 95,888 95
Towns and villages	„ 91,159 40	„ 88,867 2
Prisons, private individuals, &c.	„ 20,146 68 „ 210,038 20	„ 35,594 19 220,350 16
Total Police charge paid from General Revenue	Rs. 383,072 3	Rs. 403,377 23

G. W. R. CAMPBELL, Inspector-General.

* Registrars of Servants, to whom belong three of the clerks.

† This officer is Deputy Fiscal of the Northern Province, for which he receives other pay and allowances much larger than those shown above

‡ Including the Police Band, thirty-one strong.

§ This includes the salaries of the Public Band, about 11,000 rupees per annum.
It must be remembered that the cost in 1869 was in rupees valued at 2*s.*; that in 1879 is in rupees valued at 1*s.* 8*d.*

‖ Some Inspectors have smaller rent allowance; some have none. Most have quarters.

¶ A large proportion have free quarters.

POLICE.

Appendix III.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN THE WESTERN PROVINCE.

AT the end of 1879 and beginning of 1880 the road between Colombo and Negombo, a distance of 23 miles, and the cross road between Welisara and Mahara were infested with highwaymen.

2 Villagers returning from Colombo with goods or with money after the sale of their garden produce—boutique-keepers, copperah-dealers, traders in cattle, and ordinary travellers—were set upon, or waylaid and robbed, in a most reckless manner.

3. Three gangs were at work on different parts of the road with spies and supporters in Colombo and Mahara to send information as to the movements of intended victims and also as to the movements of the police.

4 At this time complainants had great difficulty in proving their cases to the satisfaction of the courts. The slightest flaw in the proceedings was sufficient to ensure the release of criminals for the further molestation of injured persons, so that when threats were used by the highwaymen, complaints were seldom pressed through the headmen to the courts.

5. On a complaint from the Mudaliyar of the district, ordinary measures at detection were tried, such as sending out parties of police at nights concealed in carts, and sending detectives to follow persons who were likely to be robbed. But the attempts were unsuccessful; one detection was made, but none of the ringleaders were concerned, and such discredit was thrown upon the evidence that the case broke down.

6. There are no police stationed between Colombo and Negombo, and for this reason the road is not patrolled. The headmen had become demoralized; those that did not openly connive with the robbers admitted that with all their followers they were unable to cope with the Ragama gang which was under the protection of the Perera family. This gang was composed of much larger men than the ordinary stamp of Sinhalese, and they had hitherto escaped legal punishment for the numerous offences brought to the notice of the headmen.

7 The road became so dangerous that grocers of copperah (dried cocoanut kernels) refused to bring in their usual supplies. The merchants began to enquire into the cause, and on the 15th January, 1880, one of the largest purchasing firms complained to the police and offered the assistance of one of their employés to collect information privately.

8. A few of the persons who had actually been robbed were produced, and although the greatest secrecy was necessary before they could be induced to mention the names of the accused, sufficient information was obtained for the police to work upon.

9. In ten days' time, on the 26th, a very good effect was produced upon the people by the arrest of all the 13 ringleaders of the three gangs and by marching them hand-cuffed and guarded by a strong police escort along ten miles of the road where the robberies had been committed They were marched straight to the court, where on an affidavit, accompanied by a strong representation from the police, they were all committed to prison for 21 days

10. By the establishment of temporary police offices at Já-ela and Welisara sufficient evidence was collected within the time to convict all the accused in 21 cases of gang robbery, and 12 of them were sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment with hard labour each. There were other minor cases of robbery against these men, but they were withdrawn in consideration of the heavy sentences already passed.

11. In April, 1880, there were numerous complaints of gang and highway robbery from the villages on the Kandy road between Colombo and Henaratgoda, 17 miles. The complaints were investigated by the police on the spot, but although perfectly true, sufficient evidence to satisfy the court was not forthcoming. On an affidavit from the Kóralé Mudaliyár to the effect that five of the principal ringleaders were desperate and dangerous characters, they were arrested and bound over by the Justice of the Peace on personal security of 250 rupees, and certified security of 100 rupees. The worst characters could not find the security, and were remanded to jail for six months.

A. HANSARD,
Superintendent of Police.

Appendix IV.

PEARL FISHERY.

AN Account of the Work and Responsibility of the Police at the Pearl Fisheries.

Memo. 8,898. Colombo, 8th August, 1881.

THE Police arrangements for the 1880 fishery were in almost all respects similar to those of the present year. The detachment which left Colombo on the 17th February last, consisted of 1 Inspector, 1 European sergeant, 6 European constables, 6 Native sergeants, 33 native constables;—Total, 47. It was necessary to make a very careful selection to begin with, and as most of the men were married arrangements had to be made afterwards for the support of their families. Besides the above there was a small detachment from Jaffna.

2. The Colonial steamer was not available at the time fixed for the fishery, and therefore a native sailing vessel had to be chartered to take the detachment to Silávatturai. The journey took four days, and a very tedious journey it was, owing to the limited space on board. On arrival at Silávatturai, where temporary accommodation had been provided, arrangements were made for

messing the different castes of men. The supply of provisions was good in comparison to previous years. The detachment left Silávatturai by native vessel on the 3rd May, and arrived at Colombo on the 8th.

3. The first duty the police are told off for on arrival is sanitation duty. Strict sanitary rules are laid down and enforced amongst 10,000 strangers from all parts of India and Ceylon. Flags are put up at half a mile distance from the town to mark the boundary within which no nuisance is to be committed. The first water tank close to the town, being the only drinking water, had to be guarded most carefully by night as well as by day. No dirt of any sort or description was allowed to remain in any portion of the town, except in a few places set apart where it was necessary, and there disinfectants were used by the police most freely.

4. The sanitation party consisted of 1 European constable, 1 native sergeant, 2 native constables, under whom were 6 native overseers and 50 coolies. The whole party, to which was attached a native medical officer, was under the immediate supervision of the Inspector commanding the detachment.

5. The guard duties are performed entirely by the police. There is one guard on the Treasury and one in the kottú. Each guard is composed of one native sergeant and six native constables, relieved every 24 hours; the guard party, therefore, consists of four native sergeants and 24 native constables. The remainder of the native sergeants and constables are employed on beat duty by day and by night.

6. The kottú is a large rectangular field of two or three acres enclosed by a double fence twelve feet high with a space between the fences of ten or twelve feet for the sentries to patrol. There are two entrance gates in the fences facing the sea, and two issue gates at the side. The side fences extend to the water's edge, and the guard-room is at the back.

7. The Inspector commanding the detachment of police was appointed superintendent of the kottú, which is a post of great responsibility. The superintendent of the kottú has under him besides the kottú police, 4 clerks, 4 native writers, 2 gate-keepers, 1 pass collector, 65 counters, and 50 coolies;—Total, 126.

8. The boats employed in fishing the oysters are large native sailing boats carrying a tindal and crew, the divers, a munduck, and a "civil boat guard," about 25 people in all There are two fleets, the red and the blue, each consisting of about 100 boats. The red fleet boats are numbered on each bow with large red numbers, and the blue fleet boats with large blue numbers which can be distinguished by the guardship, which is anchored on the banks about ten miles distant from the shore whilst the fishing is going on.

9. At 9 o'clock P.M. the police bugle sounds for the boat guards, and when they are all assembled, one to each boat, they are marched down to the beach by the Inspector of Police, a European sergeant, and two European constables by lamp light. They are then told off to the different boats, so as not to go twice with the same tindal. Each tindal and guard wears a distinguishing number. This duty is performed in all weather.

10. When all is ready, between 10 and 12 o'clock at night, the tom-tom sounds and the fleet of 100 boats more or less sets sail for the bright light of the guardship. As long as the tindals are on the banks to commence with the dawn of day they do not care, and therefore when the wind is fair and they can run out to the banks in a few hours, it is very difficult for the police to get them off before 12 o'clock. The police are responsible for the proper despatch of the fleet in every respect. When on the banks the boats are regulated by the guardship, and for any irregularities their numbers are taken and reported to the Agent, who visits the bank almost daily in his steam launch.

11. Each boat goes out with from one to five anchor stones, and to each stone there are in the boats from three to four divers and one "munduck" (a man to attend upon the stone and divers); the stones are bound with coir rope so that there shall be a small loop for the big toe of the diver, and a line for the munduck. The diver inserts his toe in the loop, and the munduck lets him down on the oyster bed, which is four or five fathoms below the surface. He scrapes together with his hands as many oysters as he can into a bag, which is slung round his neck, and then, slipping this net off and his toe out of the loop, he rises to the surface. The munduck then draws up the stone and net. By this time another diver belonging to the same stone is ready to repeat the process.

12. The return of the fleet depends upon the wind, but as a rule the boats are all in by three or four o'clock in the afternoon. As they return the boats are beached at the kottú within the two side walls or fences which extend to the water's edge. The boats are too heavy to come within three or four fathoms of the shore, but the divers wade out and carry the oysters in baskets to the kottú. The European police have to be on the spot in all weather to watch closely the unloading, and to wade out and search the boats carefully after they are unloaded.

13. The oysters are deposited inside the kottú in boatloads, and in sets of twenty-five boatloads. The superintendent of the kottú has to be on the alert at the kottú with two European constables during the receiving and counting of about a million oysters, daily, in all weathers. The divers at the last fishing were allowed one-third (at previous fisheries, one-fourth) of the oysters brought to the kottú as their share in payment for labour, boat and crew. The division is made inside the kottú according to the number of stones. Each boatload is divided by the divers into three equal piles (or four at previous fisheries) to each stone, and it is the duty of the superintendent to say which of the three or four piles at each stone is to be allotted to the divers, and grant a pass for its removal outside, where a speedy division and sale takes place.

14. The Government two-thirds is then counted and piled in boatloads. The total number being recorded by the Superintendent on a slip of paper, the slip is sent to the sale room. The kottú is then locked by the superintendent, and the sale commences at about 5 or 6 in the evening. At the last fishery the Government share was from 300,000 to 900,000 oysters a day, which sold at from 25 to 45 rupees per thousand. After the oysters are sold and paid for, the Shroff furnishes the purchaser with an order on the kottú superintendent for the quantity purchased. In special

POLICE.

cases the purchased oysters are issued from the kottú that same night, but as a rule the issuing commences at 6 o'clock the next morning, and continues till the fleet arrives in the afternoon. The superintendent has to guard against temptations offered to issue from certain boatloads of which the divers have reported favourably.

15. The police have to be on the constant watch to detect thefts inside the kottú. Pearls can often be seen inside an open oyster, and the coolies and other employees are ready in a moment to remove the pearl and swallow it; sometimes they conceal a small pearl under their long finger nails, and at other times on their persons. The divers and boatmen and even the civil guards on board the boats have to be searched carefully every day by the police on arrival.

16. Towards the close of the fishery, as the oysters on the banks get scarce, the divers are reluctant to move at night, and the police have to force them out to fulfil their agreement. They would leave the fishery altogether, with their boats at this time, but that the Agent refuses to grant the necessary clearance to enable them to enter another port. When the fishery is officially closed, everything belonging to the Government, even to the sweepings of the kottú, is sold by public auction, and in a short time the town becomes a wilderness.

17. The good behaviour and excellent work performed by the detachments of police selected for the fisheries are recorded by the Government Agent, who recommended them for an increased rate of batta. At the last fishery the Inspector, as superintendent of the kottú, received the usual allowance of 10 rupees per diem. He and his men received also the following batta :—

		Rs.	cts.	
Inspector	...	122	0	per mensem.
European Sergeant	...	50	0	do.
European Constables	...	45	75	do.
Native Sergeant	...	40	0	do.
Native Constables	...	22	87	do.

18. All the police accounts connected with the fishery have to be kept separately by order of Government. New men have to be temporarily enlisted as third class constables, and the seniors or most deserving of each rank temporarily promoted to supply the places of those employed at the fishery. A new fourth class Inspector is temporarily appointed, and temporary promotion is made to fill the Pearl Fishery Inspector's place. Although this plan is the fairest that can be adopted, it involves an immense deal of extra labour to the senior police officers and clerks at Colombo, not only during the fishery, but for months afterwards until the accounts are closed. The vacancies that occur during the fishery are filled up by the new men, who are entered on the permanent list, and Government allow time to absorb the remainder. The Inspector furnishes his Superintendent at Colombo with a daily report of all that transpires at the fishery.

19. The Government Agent, Northern Province, will I think allow that without the police the fishery could not be carried on; that without the strict enforcement of sanitary laws, cholera or fever would frighten the divers and purchasers away; that the European police are most useful as searchers and in preventing native combinations and riots; and that the well-trained native police guards and beat constables are invaluable in protecting not only Government property but the persons and property of native purchasers, who by degrees gain confidence and invest freely.

20. Such confidence has the Government Agent in the police detachments that the officer commanding is often left in sole charge of the fishery, and the Government Agent is enabled to visit Jaffna. The Police Magistrate resides three miles distant from the town, and attends court only when there are cases, and Captain Donnan is anchored on the banks and visits the shore only once a week, so that I think we may claim for the Department some credit for the success of past Pearl Fisheries.

A. HANSARD,
Superintendent of Police.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE COLOMBO MUSEUM FOR 1880.

NUMBER OF VISITORS.

THE number of visitors for the year amounted to 84,768, being an increase of 12,356 on the number for the previous year.

APPOINTMENT OF SUB-COMMITTEE.

It having been found inconvenient for the General Committee to meet more than twice a year, His Excellency the Governor proposed the appointment of a Sub-Committee, the regular meetings of which have greatly facilitated the work of the Department.

THEFTS FROM THE CASES IN THE GALLERY.

Some pearls and gold coins were stolen from the cases in the gallery. It is quite impossible that these specimens could have been abstracted except by means of false keys. The watchers were consequently dismissed, and new locks were ordered from England. In the meantime all objects of gold or silver, and precious stones have been removed and locked in the safe.

GUIDE BOOK AND LIST OF SPECIMENS.

On the appointment of the Sub-Committee, I immediately laid before them my views with respect to the desirability of having some publications in connection with the Museum printed as soon as possible, and I proposed to commence with a list of specimens of birds and a small hand-book for visitors. I found, however, on reviewing the collection, that it was necessary to have our mounted birds replaced by better specimens as quickly as possible, and also to replace our duplicates by fresh skins; this will entail so many changes in the collection, that any such list would become useless in a few months. I therefore proposed to substitute for a "List of Specimens" a "List of Ceylon Birds" with the English and Sinhalese names, shewing the number of specimens by which each species is at present represented in the Museum. This proposal was adopted by the Sub-Committee, and the list, which will shortly be published, will, I trust, prove useful to ornithologists in this country. A guide book is also being prepared as rapidly as possible, and I trust at an early date to complete the list of "Specimens of Reptiles." Lists of our Lepidoptera will be made as Moore's work appears

NECESSITY FOR MORE CASES.

I have reported to the Sub-Committee the necessity for providing new cases for the exhibition of specimens. Designs for the completion of the Museum fittings and furniture have been prepared by the Government Architect; and all the cases laid down on his plans are now wanted; the four wall-cases, designed to be placed in the hall, are however those most urgently needed, as there is no room for the proper exhibition of our Ceylon products; neither coffee, tea, cinchona, cocoa, nor tobacco, being in any way adequately represented. The woods are not exhibited at all, and more or better specimens of all the other products and manufactures might be shown with advantage, but it is quite useless to ask for donations, or to purchase specimens, until more cases are provided. The climate rapidly destroys all specimens, not protected by glass, and they also require to be constantly and carefully watched, to prevent the attacks of ants, beetles, moths, mites and fungus. Scarcely second in importance are the six new wall-cases for the Eastern gallery; more space is much wanted in the Mammalia room, and the table-cases are also being rapidly filled up.

ON THE PROGRESS OF THE COLLECTION OF CEYLON PRODUCTS AND ANTIQUITIES.

The Government Agent of the Northern Province has kindly procured for the Museum a most interesting collection of the products of the palmyrah palm. We have also been able to obtain through the courtesy of the Government Agent of the Eastern Province a series of the cloths manufactured at Batticaloa, together with a specimen of the raw cotton, and a model of the loom employed by the weavers in that district. The Rev. Mr. Somanader vouches for the authenticity of two Veddah skulls, which were purchased of him, together with a set of Veddah bows and arrows. These skulls were forwarded to Professor Virchow, who will shortly publish a report upon them. A set of Kandyan spears, fans, &c., presented by Mr. Laurie, form a great addition to the collection. A set of fine

MUSEUM.

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old Kandyan knives have also been purchased. But few specimens of antiquities have been added; an ancient carved stone from Tammana Nuwara, presented by Mr. H. Nevill, being the principal one.

ON THE PROGRESS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

Mammalia.—Two species of *Muridæ* have been added to the collection, and an albino of the common squirrel. The most important addition is the base of the skull of some species of whale, presented by Mr. W. S. Murray: this bone is unfortunately very imperfect, having been lying exposed on the Island of Delft for many years. It would be advisable to request the Government Agent of the maritime provinces to have the carcases of any whales thrown ashore carefully guarded till collectors could be sent to procure the skeletons. I believe these animals not unfrequently come to land, wounded by the sawfish, an accident which the fishermen attribute to their having swallowed a tortoise, the weight of which has broken open their bellies. Specimens of fine elk, male and female, have been placed at either end of the gallery. The mounting of these animals is by no means satisfactory, and another pair must be procured at some future time. It must, however, be remembered, that to mount specimens of deer successfully requires a good artist and anatomist, and, as we have been unable to find any way of relaxing the skins in this climate, they have to be mounted in the jungle, which greatly increases the difficulty of the process. An interesting series, showing the growth of the horns in this species, has been presented by Mr. E. Jeffries. Large as is the amount of work to be done, to render this part of the collection at all complete, I do not feel justified in paying any particular attention to it at present. The greater part of the last three years has been devoted to procuring and preparing our large skins and skeletons. With only one taxidermist, who is unprovided with an assistant, it cannot be expected that the rate of progress can keep pace with the expectations of the public.

Birds.—The completion of "A History of the Birds of Ceylon" forms an entirely new starting point from which to work the collection. The species can now be identified; the nomenclature is authoritative, and will probably never again undergo any great changes, although some ornithologists may dispute the validity of certain species, and some alterations may be made in the genera. The total number of species included in Captain Legge's work is 371; but of these I have only included 359 in the Museum list. Twenty of the species are treated of in foot-note articles, for various reasons mentioned in the preface, the principal one being that specimens of the species have never been actually obtained in Ceylon. The "Spotted-billed Duck" (*Anas poecilorhyncha*) is however included in the body of the work, although Captain Legge records no instance of its ever having been shot in the country. I have taken the liberty of retaining the "Wax-bill" (*Estrelda amandava*) on the list, as we possess a skin of it, although it was introduced into the Island; this being the case, I have also retained the "Java Sparrow" (*Padda oryzivora*), once common round Colombo; no skin of this bird has however yet been obtained by our collectors. I have also included some other birds described in the foot-notes, as there seems no reasonable doubt that they have been actually seen by competent observers. One foot-note species, the "Asiatic Cormorant" (*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*), has been lately obtained in the North-Western Province, and is the most important addition made to the collection during the past year. Of the 359 species on the Museum list, only 265 are as yet represented in the collection, being an increase of ten species on the previous year. The remaining 84 species may be arranged under the following heads:—First, rare stragglers that have never been procured but once, or at most twice, such as *Nisaetus fasciatus* and *Cerchneis amurensis*. There are about a dozen of these, and it is scarcely likely they will ever be met with again. These skins would be great acquisitions to our collection, and doubtless the Government might be able to obtain them by purchase, when it is known in what collection they are preserved. The specimen of *C. amurensis* was obtained by Captain Legge, and some exist in the Poole collection. Of this class, we possess the "Scavenger Vulture," (*Neophron ginginianus*) from Nuwara Eliya, the "noddy" (*Anous stolidus*), shot on the Galle Face, and the "Yellow-eyed Gannet" (*Sula Cyanops*) from Chilaw. Secondly, rare migratory species, which have been occasionally observed, but very rarely procured. Thirdly, rare local birds, which are very restricted in their range, such as *Francolinus pictus*, the "Painted Partridge," only found in the Uvah patanas. To obtain birds of this kind collectors have to be sent specially to the districts which they inhabit, a course which the smallness of our transport vote seldom allows me to adopt. In this way, however, we have added "Palliser's Ant-thrush" (*Elaphrornis palliseri*) from Horton Plains, and the "White-headed Starling" (*Sturnornis senex*) from the Balangoda district. Fourthly, those birds either entirely confined to the north of the Island, and only to be found there during the cool season, or those which are so wary that it is very difficult to get within shot of them. The most important of these are the Flamingo and Spoonbill, neither of which were ever obtained even by Captain Legge, an enthusiastic sportsman and excellent shot. Only four species, not as yet represented in the collection, can be said to be really common birds. They are the "Indian Tailor bird," (*Orthotomus sutorius*), the "Common Red Shank" (*Totanus calidus*), the "Long-toed Stint" (*Tringa subminuta*), and the "Eastern Curlew" (*Numenius lineatus*), which latter is however confined entirely to the north.

Reptiles and Batrachia.—A fine skeleton of the Python has been prepared and mounted; and another specimen of this snake has been successfully preserved in carbolic acid, and is exhibited in one of the troughs on the verandah; although the colours bear no comparison with those of the living animal, the pattern is well shown, and the specimen is in every respect much superior to a dried and varnished skin. The success of this case is a subject of congratulation, as it would be quite impossible to exhibit specimens of this size in spirits. In the first place, the expense would be very great; and secondly, the evaporation makes it necessary, that whatever fluid is employed, should be flush with the underside of the glass, or otherwise the object becomes invisible. This was for a long period a great difficulty, as I could find no cement that would resist the combined action of the carbolic acid and the pressure of the fluid. The great advantage this process has in preserving the peculiarities of form over skinning is well illustrated by the specimen of *Hydrophis stokesia* presented by Captain Donnan, and the skin of the same species in the wall-case. Mrs. Horsford has presented a fine example of *Enprepes olivaceus*, previously represented by a single young specimen. This beautiful skink seems to be very rare. I do not yet know if any new species have been added to the collection of frogs. A large number are waiting to be identified and catalogued, and I trust, as soon as the re-arrangement and re-labelling of the birds is completed, to be able to prepare a "List of Specimens."

Fish.—The bottles containing fish in two of the cases in the East gallery have been removed. These cases are too deep, and otherwise ill-adapted for an exhibition of this sort; I prefer therefore to fill them with the skins of our large species, which cannot be sufficiently illustrated by specimens in fluid. The great importance of this part of the collection has been pointed out by Dr. Günther, in his recent work in the "Study of Fish:—" "Very large fishes can be preserved as skins only, and collectors are strongly recommended to prepare in this manner the largest examples obtainable, although it will entail some trouble and expense. So very few large examples are exhibited in Museums, the majority of species being known from the young stage only, that the collector will find himself amply recompensed by attending to these desiderata." The whole of the four wall-cases in the East gallery will be required for this purpose, the few skins of the larger lizards which it is necessary to exhibit being hung above on the walls. Among the skins at present exhibited is a gigantic wrasse, which I identify as the *Cheilinus undulatus* of Rüppell; this is a great acquisition, both on account of its unusual size and its rarity. For some years past I have been endeavouring to procure specimens of our large sharks and skates, but without success; lately, however, no less than five specimens were brought in within a few days of each other. They are placed on the top of the table cases in the East gallery. It is usual to soak these skins in a solution of salt and alum in large casks; the difficulty of mounting them is by these means greatly reduced; unfortunately, skins prepared in this manner in Colombo melt slowly away, till not a vestige remains, the tessellated teeth in the jaws of the skates finally dropping to pieces. This renders it necessary to mount these specimens as soon as they are skinned, and dry them as rapidly as possible, thereby unavoidably wrinkling up and contracting the form of the cartilaginous parts. Our smaller skates keep excellently in carbolic solution. The Government Architect has designed a form of trough for the exhibition of these fish, to be manufactured in glazed earthenware. A special vote of 5,000 rupees for the purchase and mounting of fish, only, would go far to place our Museum, with respect to that class, in the position it ought to hold amongst other Museums in the East.

Insects.—The requisite supervision cannot be given to the duplicate entomological collection, if kept in the drawers of the almirahs in the gallery; they are therefore being removed to boxes provided with paper drums on the Smithsonian system (an excellent method much superior to cork and less expensive), and their place is being taken by the shells, for which drawers were becoming much needed. This double re-arrangement will occupy a considerable time; but when it is finished, the collection will be better under control and the specimens more easily referred to. I stated in my last report that we had 670 species of Lepidoptera represented by 2,071 specimens; the collection has however so considerably increased—partly owing to the successful working of the moth trap, and partly to the fine collections presented by Mr. P. N. Braine, whose kind assistance during the past year has been of the greatest service in this department—that until the work of removal above referred to is finished, I shall be unable to state the exact increase. The number of species of beetles is 530, against 414 last year. With regard to the other orders of insects, the increase has lately been so rapid, that until I can find time for a careful comparison of the new specimens with those formerly collected, it is quite impossible for me to say by what number of species each order is at present represented. The *Diptera* alone have not shown any great advance. I find them rather scarce and very difficult to collect, in all those parts of the Island I have visited up to the present. All attempts to exhibit scorpions, spiders, and centipedes in the dry state have failed. The large species are frequently stuffed, but the results are not satisfactory in this climate. I do not see in what way the method employed by the Rev. O. P. Cambridge could be adapted to our Museum, although the smaller species might be exhibited in test tubes in the table-cases. I have had some success in preserving

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specimens in the moist state by the use of glycerine and spirits; the examples thus preserved have kept very well on plates of glass and china moistened with glycerine. An exhibition of this kind would, I believe, be quite unique and of great interest, as the species seems to be both numerous and beautiful. There is, however, no space available at present for the experiment.

Crustacea.—Some very interesting additions have been made to the collection of Crustacea, amongst them being the large craw-fish presented by Mr. Schultze. This class occupies a case and a half, which properly ought to be devoted to the shells; but I retain them in this place, as they seem to me to be of much greater general interest. This want of space is becoming a serious inconvenience; a collection stored away out of sight is very difficult to work, as I am without any assistance, and the staff provided is quite inadequate to the growing needs of the Department.

Shells.—The collection of shells is gradually increasing, but I have not been able to devote much attention to this class during the past year, with the exception of the land shells, the collection of which has been improved. They are, however, very difficult to obtain, and donations of the commonest species would be most thankfully received. We do not yet possess a tenth part of the species figured in the "Conchologia Indica."

MINERALS.

Specimens of chrysoberyl, jargon, tourmaline, and other precious stones, together with a fine specimen of alexandrite, have been acquired by purchase. Two interesting specimens of sandstone and sandstone breccia have been contributed by Mr. A. C. Dixon, and several interesting mineralogical specimens by Mr. S. Green; but it is useless either to ask for contributions or to undertake any systematic collecting until more cases are provided.

THE LIBRARY.

The works presented by the Royal Asiatic Society have been separated from those purchased by the Government, and are now available for circulation amongst the members. A systematic catalogue of the reference library has been prepared, and an alphabetical catalogue is in course of preparation. Orders for new books are now frequently issued, and the library is increasing rapidly. Here also the question of space is becoming serious, and has given me much anxiety with regard to the arrangement of the books on the shelves. I have found any arrangement according to the systematic catalogue impossible without a great sacrifice of space, and have therefore divided the books into a series of sizes, each size arranged in alphabetical order. In order, however, to make the most of this plan, it will be necessary to provide the book-cases with a brass rack-work, as at present the division into sizes can only be imperfectly carried out. One case is devoted to works on Ceylon alone, and forms a special section. Some cases have been designed by the Government Architect for the olas, which will allow of the exhibition of the choicer specimens. These are intended to be placed in the reading-room, and would be a great addition to the Museum. The number of books added by purchase amounts to 36, the number added by presentation 125.

Twenty-four tickets have been issued to readers during the year.

A. HALY,
Director.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1880.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on Public Instruction in Ceylon for the year 1880. I adhere to the order of subjects adopted in my report for 1879.

I.—General Summary.
II.—Administration and Inspecting Agency.
III.—Superior Instruction.
IV.—Middle and Primary Instruction, including Government Schools and Grant-in-aid Schools.
V.—Schools for special or technical training or receiving special grants.
VI.—Books.
VII.—Libraries.
VIII.—Finance.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

General Summary.

2. The total number of Government and Grant-in-aid schools on the 31st December was 1,202, with a nominal attendance of 81,114 scholars, being an increase over the previous year of 16 schools and 6,050 scholars. Of these, 369 were Government schools, with 21,294 scholars, and 833 Grant-in-aid schools with 59,820 scholars.

The following table shews the total numerical strength of Government and Grant-in-aid schools from the year 1870 :—

Year.	Government Schools.		Grant-in-aid Schools.		Total	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars.
1870 ...	156	8,726	229	8,201	385	16,927
1871 ...	180	10,449	314	19,416	494	29,865
1872 ...	200	10,852	402	25,443	602	36,295
1873 ...	241	11,598	528	32,594	769	44,192
1874 ...	243	11,719	595	35,559	838	47,278
1875 ...	276	12,776	654	41,343	930	54,199
1876 ...	301	15,115	697	45,422	998	60,537
1877 ...	329	15,677	730	47,142	1,059	62,819
1878 ...	356	17,896	772	49,854	1,128	67,750
1879 ...	372	19,120	814	55,944	1,186	75,064
1880 ...	369	21,294	833	59,820	1,202	81,114

In order not to disturb the comparison with previous years, I have not included in this table the schools receiving special grants or supervised by the Department under special arrangements, as enumerated in section V. The number of these schools was 10, and they give instruction to 570 scholars. Nor does the table include any registered Grant-in-aid schools not actually examined during the year. The sum voted for Grants-in-aid was exhausted long before the close of the year, and 15 schools were registered on the understanding that no grant could be paid before the examination for 1881.

Attendance.

3. The following table indicates the number of boys and girls under instruction, the reported average attendance, and the per-centage of attendance in the different classes of schools :—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls	Total No. of Boys & Girls.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage.
Government						
English ...	20	1,261	353	1,614	1,397	86
Anglo-vernacular ...	31	1,749	122	1,871	1,471	78
Vernacular ...	318	15,181	2,628	17,809	12,422	69
Grant-in-aid.						
English ...	73	6,572	692	7,264	5,346	73
Anglo-vernacular ...	82	4,330	648	4,978	3,386	68
Vernacular ...	678	33,223	14,355	47,578	30,053	63
TOTAL ...	1,202	62,316	18,798	81,114	54,075	—

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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Reported per-centage of attendance.

4. The reported per-centage of attendance, or proportion of scholars in daily attendance to the total numbers on the list, was 71·8 in Government schools, and 64·8 in Grant-in-aid schools. In previous years it was—

		In Government Schools.	In Grant-in-aid Schools.
1876	...	70·0	No return.
1877	...	67·5	do.
1878	...	66·3	do
1879	...	71·8	65·3

Boys and girls.

5. No return of the number of boys and girls at school was taken before 1879. Compared with that year the return for 1880 shows the following numbers :—

		Boys.		Girls.
1879	...	57,538	...	17,526
1880	...	62,316	...	18,798
	Increase ...	4,778		1,272

Distribution and classification, and proportion of population under instruction.

6. The following table exhibits the classification of our schools with reference to—

(a) Their geographical distribution ;
(b) Their standard of instruction ; and
(c) The proportion of population under instruction.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Schools, the Number of Pupils, the Population, and the Proportion of Pupils under Instruction, in each Province for the year 1880.

	Western Province.		Southern Province.		Central Province.		North-Western Province.		North-Central Province.		Northern Province.		Eastern Province.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils	Schools.	Pupils	Schools.	Pupils.
Superior ...	25	3576	9	1063	4	306	1	255	—	—	16	1957	5	448	60	7605
Middle .	200	15188	40	2877	34	1944	14	1179	1	36	116	8911	27	1797	432	31932
Primary ...	313	19681	67	3361	61	2915	45	2568	11	287	151	9218	62	3547	710	41577
TOTAL ...	538	38445	116	7301	99	5165	60	4002	12	323	283	20086	94	5792	1202	81114
Population ..	897,993		431,396		639,274		292,751		66,035		303,010		128,070		2 758,529	
Proportion under instruction according to Census of 1881.	* 1 in 23		1 in 59		1 in 123		1 in 73		1 in 204		1 in 15		1 in 22		1 in 34	

Comparison with previous years.

7. Comparison with previous years :—

Province.	1878.		1879.		1880.	
	Schools.	Pupils	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Western ...	522	31,876	543	36,116	538	38,445
Southern ...	106	5,393	108	5,820	116	7,301
Central ...	88	4,214	88	4,274	99	5,165
North-Western ..	57	3,684	58	3,793	60	4,002
North-Central ...	8	187	8	224	12	323
Northern ...	269	17,740	288	19,279	283	20,086
Eastern ...	78	4,656	93	5,558	94	5,792
TOTAL ...	1,128	67,750	1,186	75,064	1,202	81,114

Standard of Instruction.

Standard of Instruction.

8. Of the 81,114 scholars in Government and Grant schools, it appears from the subjoined tables that 51,862 were present on the day of examination, showing an increase over the previous year of 3,305. Of these, 36,966 were examined in the standards appointed for Government and Grant-in-aid schools respectively, showing an increase over the previous year of 3,239. As I explained in my last report, the standards fixed for

* The Census returns are approximate; they have been furnished to me for the purpose of this report by the Registrar-General.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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Government schools have been hitherto higher than the nominally corresponding standards for Grant-in-aid schools, and in vernacular schools have been limited to five in number, the 5th standard in Government schools being more comprehensive than the 6th standard in Grant-in-aid schools. It must also be borne in mind that in what is called the alphabet class of Government schools every child is examined, whereas in Grant-in-aid schools the children presented for capitation grant are merely marched up to the Inspector and answer to their names.

	No. of children examined in Government English schools.	No. of children examined in Govt Anglo-Vernacular schools.	No. of children examined in Government Vernacular schools.	No. of children examined in Aided English schools.	No. of children examined in Aided Anglo-Vernacular schools.	No. of children examined in Aided Vernacular schools.	TOTAL.
Standard I. ..	215	232	2,285	805	624	7,189	11,350
Standard II. ...	242	249	2,212	779	561	5,266	9,309
Standard III. ...	251	197	1,369	1,065	586	5,527	8,995
Standard IV. ...	189	142	704	872	397	2,464	4,768
Standard V ...	119	61	333	588	167	620	1,888
Standard VI. ...	78	22	18	336	63	139	656
Total ...	1,094	903	6,921	4,445	2,398	21,205	36,966

	Number of children examined in Alphabet class in Government schools.	Number of children for whom Capitation was paid in Aided schools.	TOTAL
English schools	226	411	637
Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	374	523	897
Vernacular schools ..	5271	8091	13,362
Total ...	5871	9025	14,896

Comparison of Results of 1879 and 1880.

Year.	Total number of Scholars	Number present at Examination.	Number examined, including Alphabet class of Government schools.
1879 ...	75,064 ...	48,557 ..	39,365
1880 ...	81,114 ...	51,862 .	42,837
Increase ...	6,050	3,305	3,472

Nationality and Religion.

9. The nationality and religion of the scholars are exhibited in the following summary :—

Nationality.

English ...	69
European descendants ...	1,871
Sinhalese	50,059
Malabar	27,231
Malay	419
Moor	1,244
Other	72

Religion

Buddhist	31,107
Hindu	21,293
Roman Catholic ...	20,263
Church of England ...	3,245
Wesleyan	2,243
Presbyterian, Baptist, and other Christians	1,212
Mohammedans... ...	1,581
Other	21

Expenditure.

Expenditure.

10. The total expenditure of the year amounted to 491,869 rupees and 38 cents; the net expenditure to 463,304 rupees and 92 cents; the corresponding amounts for the previous year being 445,228 rupees and 14 cents and 416,899 rupees and 55 cents. The growth of expenditure was chiefly caused by an increase of 36,093 rupees in the amount paid as Grants-in-aid out of the sums voted for the service of the year, the total amount thus paid being 198,019 rupees and 96 cents.* The school year for Grant-in-aid schools is still calculated from October 1st to September 30th, a very inconvenient arrangement which has been the cause, as I pointed out last year, of many apparent discrepancies in the reports of the Department. In order to adjust our accounts it would have been necessary to ask last year for supplementary votes to the amount of about 90,000 rupees, including the supplementary vote actually taken for 45,000 rupees on account of Grant-in-aid schools. The total amount earned by Grant-in-aid schools examined during the year 1880—January 1st to December 31st—was 185,747 rupees and 71 cents, shewing an increase over the previous year of 12,013 rupees and 18 cents. The average grant per school rose from 213 rupees and 43 cents to 222 rupees and 98 cents.

* Actual grants without miscellaneous charges, such as cost of registers, &c.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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Growth of Grant-in-aid system.

11. The following table shows the growth of the Grant-in-aid system from its commencement :—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children.	Amount of Grant.		Average Grant per School.	
			Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
1870	229	8,201	34,355	0	150	0
1871	314	19,416	52,431	41	167	0
1872	402	25,443	82,497	60	205	21
1873	528	32,594	97,428	95	184	52
1874	595	35,559	104,959	41	176	40
1875	654	41,343	120,255	67	183	87
1876	697	45,422	129,099	15	185	22
1877	730	47,142	137,357	90	188	16
1878	772	49,854	143,680	57	186	11
1879	814	55,944	173,734	53	213	43
1880	833	59,820	185,747	71	222	98

Summary of results.

12. The work of the year and its results may be thus summed up :—

(1) The inspecting agency has been localised.

(2) The control and supervision exercised over all classes of schools has been more close and constant than in previous years.

(3) The total attendance in Government and Aided schools has increased from 75,064 to 81,114.

(4) The number of scholars examined from 39,365 to 42,837.

(5) The result payments earned by Grant-in-aid schools during the year, January 1st to December 31st, has risen from 173,734 rupees and 53 cents to 185,747 rupees and 71 cents.

(6) The average grant per school has risen from 213 rupees and 43 cents to 222 rupees and 98 cents.

(7) Dividing the total net expenditure of the Department by the total number of scholars under instruction (including those schools receiving special grants), the cost to Government of the education of each scholar was 5 rupees and 67 cents, as compared with 5 rupees and 51 cents in 1879. The increase is due to the larger grants earned in 1880 by scholars persented for examination in Grant-in-aid schools. The average grant *per head* earned in 1879, and paid out of the votes of the year, amounted to 2 rupees and 89 cents, whereas in 1880 it amounted to 3 rupees and 31 cents.

II.—ADMINISTRATION AND INSPECTING AGENCY.

ADMINISTRATION.

13. I explained in my last report the principles upon which the reorganization of the Department was based, and the work of the year was devoted to putting in practice the new system. From the commencement of the year the work of the Inspectors was confined to the districts assigned to them, and was carried on in accordance with the new classification of schools based on a geographical division of the Island for the purpose of inspection. It is, I think, universally admitted that the new system has had satisfactory and important results. At the outset the inevitable change of date in the examination of many of the schools caused a good deal of inconvenience and annoyance to some of the Managers, but the expense and uncertainty resulting from the want of any systematic plan in the previous arrangements had been generally recognised, and it was obviously impossible to combine the old dates with the new system. On the whole, the transition was effected with less friction than I was prepared to find, and it only remains for me again to express my thanks to those Managers who co-operated with the Department in facilitating the required changes. One of the consequences of the defective system which has now been abolished was the crowding of a large number of examinations, postponed on insufficient grounds, into the last three months of the year. The new arrangements, although they were not carried out so precisely as I could have wished in the Western Province, showed a marked improvement in this respect. During the last quarter of the year 1879 there were left for examination 288 Grant-in-aid schools, on account of which the grant earned amounted to 54,871 rupees and 5 cents. During the last quarter of the past year, although the total number of schools was in excess of the number registered in 1879, there were left for examination 213 schools on account of which the grants earned amounted to 42,710 rupees and 80 cents. The control of the Department through the Inspecting Agency was exercised with a much closer and more constant supervision both over Government and Grant-in-aid schools than had been the case for many years. In my Memorandum of 12th May, 1879, on the Inspecting Agency, published as an appendix

to my Administration Report for 1879, I urged upon Government very strongly the necessity of increasing the number of inspectors, in order to exercise a control over our schools sufficiently close and constant to secure their greater efficiency, and to prevent the public funds from being distributed as the reward of ignorance or even as a premium upon wilful dishonesty, and I gave the most conclusive evidence from the reports of different inspectors of the prevalence of gross carelessness and even deliberate dishonesty in the keeping of school registers. On the 19th of November, 1879, Mr. Rama-Nathan made a motion in the Legislative Council with a view of pressing upon Government the necessity of carrying out the recommendations of my Memorandum, pointing out that the duty of inspection is of paramount importance in the Department of Public Instruction, and that without this duty being properly fulfilled much of the money annually voted by Council would be thrown away. As soon therefore as the reorganization of the Inspecting staff in accordance with my Memorandum had been sanctioned by Government, active measures were taken to arrange the work of the inspecting agency in such a way as to carry out efficiently the wishes of Government and of the Legislature. The Administration of the Department includes two branches; the management, organization, and examination of Government schools, and the supervision and examination of Grant-in-aid schools. In the case of Government schools it is the business of the Department to select convenient sites to meet the educational wants of the district, to appoint teachers, and to organize and maintain the efficiency of the schools. Throughout the year the new organization of the inspecting agency has been made use of for these ends. In Government vernacular schools—and in future this will apply to Anglo-vernacular schools—the local authorities (Mudaliyars, Ratémahatmayas, Gansabawa Presidents, and others) are required to see that suitable bungalows are erected and kept in repair, and further to exercise their influence to secure a large and regular attendance. The Department sees to the regular discharge of these duties through the pressure of the Government Agents and their Assistants, and to the technical and professional part of school work. It has been very particularly the desire of the Department during the past year to provide for the due extension of education in neglected districts, and at the same time to take measures against the needless multiplication of small and feeble schools. The result has been that during the year thirty Government schools were closed, and twenty-seven opened. The total number of Government schools at the end of the year was three less than in the preceding year, but the attendance has increased from 19,120 to 21,254. This shows conclusively that, from the over-multiplication of useless or inefficient schools, a reduction in the number of schools supported by Government does not necessarily imply a reduction in the number of children under instruction, or a desire to limit the extension of education in neglected districts. It is of paramount importance that the Department should see that the teachers of Government schools are efficient in the work of instruction, active in bringing children together, and conscientious in the keeping of their records. It is especially in respect to the integrity of the registers that a supervision equally close and constant has to be exercised in both Government and Grant-in-aid schools, and to this duty the Department has directed during the year much time and attention

Incidental Inspection.

14. The first incidental inspection visits to Grant-in-aid schools proved conclusively that many of the registers were kept in such a way as to be utterly useless. In many schools the names of all the scholars who had been admitted from the opening of the school were kept on the list, though they had perhaps not attended school for over a year, while the difference between the number of pupils found actually present and the number reported present on every other day except the day of the Inspector's visit was most remarkable. On such occasions the discrepancy is usually accounted for by the excuse of Buddhist or Hindu festivals, new moon, sickness, harvest, or the rainy season. The interruptions really arising from these causes are taken into full account by the Inspectors and only cause anxiety to this Department, in the case of those schools—and they are unfortunately many—in which festivals, new moons, sickness, harvests, and rainy seasons never seem to affect the attendance, except on the occasion of the Inspector's surprise visit. It was found necessary at the outset to issue instructions as to the way in which the registers should be kept, and teachers were directed to strike off from the school list all children who had not attended for four months. In this way the names of many hundreds of children were at once removed from the nominal school attendance, so that the increase of 3,876 in attendance in Grant-in-aid schools indicates a very much larger real increase over the actual attendance of previous years. Considering that every payment made to Grant-in-aid schools presumes the accuracy of the registers, it certainly seems to me that Managers have in many instances been too ready to assume the integrity of the register on the word of the teacher. In several cases during the past year the teachers were proved quite unworthy of the confidence placed in them, by the commission of frauds of which there could be no doubt, and some of which were indeed admitted by the Teachers themselves. I am anxious to dwell no more particularly on a subject which caused the Department the gravest anxiety, than is necessary to justify the close scrutiny of the registers, which has been insisted on wherever fraud or irregularity seemed possible or probable. I shall confine myself therefore to two or three extracts from letters received from Managers on the subject, selected out of a number of similar tenor, but which, even if they stood alone, would seem to justify the utmost vigilance of the Department.

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A Manager writes :—

"In reference to your letter of ..... I have further to say that the Teacher of ..... admits the fradulent entry referred to."

Another Manager of a different Society says :—

"The charge of false presentation was, I regret to say, true. I fear cases of this kind occur in other places besides ..... ."

The following extract from a letter addressed to the Inspector speaks volumes :—

"You will not, I fear, find the register of this school in a very satisfactory state. The teachers are ignorant men and hardly know enough to keep a register properly. The school visitor ..... has tried to correct their mistakes, and make out the average and the number of days correctly, but I don't feel perfectly sure of the entire accuracy of the results."

All these extracts are from letters written within the last year ; I allude to them only to justify the action of the Department, and I hasten to say that in my opinion the candour of the admissions made is the best guarantee that the Department can rely with confidence on the co-operation of Managers in its efforts to root out a great and widespread evil, and preserve in future the integrity of the registers.

Office work.

15. A great portion of my time during the year was occupied in correspondence and in the preparation of reports to Government on the subject of the Revised Code. The new system of inspection also raised a number of important questions and involved a large and troublesome correspondence. I was thus prevented from leaving Colombo for any extended tour of inspection. The continually increasing work of the Department falls heavily on the Director, and threatens to tie him too much to his office. When the Director moves about, making *in situ* enquiries and coming into contact with district officers, missionaries, and native officials, he can learn rapidly and with certainty a great deal that cannot be gathered from official reports. In questions relating to Grant-in-aid schools especially personal intercourse is sometimes able to smooth away difficulties which official correspondence seems only to swell. I hope therefore that I shall not again be so completely fettered by office work as I was last year.

Revised Code.

16. What I have to say with special reference to the Revised Code will find its place under the head of Grant-in-aid Schools.

INSPECTING AGENCY.

Inspection.

17. The work of inspection was divided in accordance with the new system as follows :—

South-Western District.

(Western and Southern Provinces.)

Inspector.—Mr. J. H. Marsh.
Assistants.—Messrs. A. Van Cuylenburg (Southern Province), J. G. Andriezen, D. C. Abeyesekera, and J. Blok.

North-Eastern District.

(Northern and Eastern Provinces).

Inspector.—Mr. W. Blair.
Assistants.—Messrs. R. Breckenridge, G. C. Thambapillai, L. Manuel.

Central District.

(Central, North-Central, and North-Western Provinces).

Inspector.—Mr. W. H. De Alwis.
Assistant. Mr. R. De Silva.

Inspectors' reports.

18. The reports which have been received from the Inspectors and their assistants show generally a careful estimate of the position and requirements of education in the districts under their charge, a satisfactory account of work done and improvements effected, and valuable suggestions, founded on the experience of the year, for future changes. They offer conclusive proof that the increase of the staff was imperatively demanded, and fully justifies the additional cost entailed. The work of the year was necessarily in a large measure tentative. Its experience points to the necessity of greater uniformity in the method and detail of examination, a point which we are taking active measures to secure ; and to a more systematic sub-division of labour in the supervision of schools with reference especially to a frequent and thorough inspection of the register of Primary Schools. The basis of organization must rest on a careful recognition of the two-fold duties of Inspectors, which are: (1) the immediate personal inspection and superintendence of English and Anglo-vernacular schools ; and (2) the general supervision of vernacular education in each district through the agency of his assistants. While I am confident that much good work has been done since the new system has been in operation, I am well aware that much has yet to be done, and that before the full effect of the system can be felt time must be allowed for the gradual development of its different parts.

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III.—SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

COLOMBO ACADEMY.

Colombo Academy.

19. The total number of scholars on the list in December, 1880, had risen to 191 from 175 in the corresponding month of 1879. The average monthly attendance during the year was 171·73. Compared with five preceding years, a steady increase is shown :—

Year.	Number on Roll.	Average monthly attendance for year.
1875 ..	156	109·59
1876 .	153	131·97
1877 .	169	148·95
1878 ..	173	158·17
1879 ...	175	166·27
1880 .	191	171·73

Prizemen.

20. The principal distinctions were awarded as follows : —

Rajapakse Prize	...	H. Fernando, C. Vanderwall—equal.
Shakespeare Prize		C. Vanderwall.
Junior Mathematical Prize		P. Wimalesuriya.
Queen's Scholarship	...	H. M. Fernando (Classical), C. M Fernando (Mathematical).
Ceylon Local Examination Scholarship		B. Bawa, bracketed equal with D. G. Gunewardena of the Galle Central School.

Turnour Prize.

It was found during the year that for some time the Turnour Prize had not been awarded in accordance with the terms of the deed of trust, which require that it shall be given to "the most proficient and best-conducted scholar of the Academy." Accumulation has raised the annual value of this benefaction to about 300 rupees. It will in future be awarded in compliance with the terms of the foundation, and will probably, as a rule, go to the University Scholar of the year. It will be an useful addition to the amount of the scholarship. The test of proficiency brings it within the range of the Cambridge Local Examination, in accordance with the result of which the following distinctions were awarded : -

Remove Prizes	...	1, C. Barr; 2, C. Vanderwall
VI. Form Prizes	...	1, T. A. Morgan; 2, A L. Samarawickrema.
Turnour Prize	...	T. A. Morgan.
University Scholarship	...	T. A. Morgan.

Science.

21. Circumstances over which the Department had no control delayed the completion of the laboratory so long, that it was impossible to include the teaching of Practical Chemistry in the regular curriculum of the Academy last year. I may so far anticipate next year's report as to say that as the laboratory is now finished, it is my wish to make a large and liberal use of it, and to admit to the Science Classes, both theoretical and practical, students whether they are pupils of the Academy or not. A detailed programme of the course is included in Mr. Cull's report (Appendix D.)

The subject of Botany, in which my report of last year shewed that a good beginning had been made, was taken up by the four senior students for the Cambridge Local Examination, and two of them satisfied the examiners The introduction of this examination, which will in future control and test the efficiency of the work done at the Academy, marks an epoch in the history of the school.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION.

Cambridge Local Examination.

22. Four senior and fifteen junior candidates took part in the examination. The seniors were all students of the Academy ; of the juniors, nine were Academy boys, five from St. Thomas' College, and one from the Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa. In forwarding the result of the examination, the Secretary of the Syndicate sent a very gratifying letter:—

I enclose the information for which you asked, and a little more. I hope the results satisfy you and your friends ; you must be hard to satisfy if they do not.

The Syndicate desire to communicate to you the following sentence from the report of the examiners in Shakespeare: —"*Seniors.*—The high character of the paper of the candidates in Ceylon and Trinidad formed a feature of the examination which the examiners are unwilling to leave unnoticed."

Seniors.

23. The four senior candidates all passed the examination with credit, three attained the standard of second class honors, and one of third class honors.

Juniors.

24. Of the juniors, two attained the standard of first class honors, four of second class, and five of third class honors. Three satisfied the examiners, and only one failed

Age.

25. All the candidates sent up by the Academy were over the limit of age fixed for candidates in England. Of the candidates from St. Thomas' College, two were under the limit of age, and both passed in honors ; one in the second, and one in the third class. If the limits of age were fixed for Colonial candidates as it is for English boys, the examination would, for the present at least, be of comparatively little use. For the award of

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Government grants and prizes we have fixed the limit of age in Ceylon at 17 instead of 16 for juniors, and 19 instead of 18 for seniors. Many of the Managers asked for a further extension of the limits of age on the plea that it would be impossible for Ceylon boys to reach the standard of requirements within the age fixed. This anticipation has been fortunately falsified by the result of the first examination, but it will I think be some time before the limit of age can fairly be reduced to the level fixed for English schools.

Religious knowledge.

26. Although the examination includes religious knowledge, Government takes no account of this subject, and the Secretary of the Syndicate in accordance with my request sent me a list of the candidates in order of merit:—(1) in secular subjects only, (2) in all subjects including religious knowledge. So far as the Revised Code is concerned the former list is the only one with which Government has to deal. The order of merit including religious knowledge is for the information and satisfaction of the Managers of such schools as may take part in the examination for reasons independent of the Government grants and awards. This arrangement will I hope be found to do equal justice to all. At the last examination five candidates only took up the subject of religious knowledge.

CEYLON LOCAL EXAMINATION.

Ceylon Local examination.

27. The nineteenth and last of these examinations was held in December. The number of candidates was twenty-four, of whom only nine satisfied the examiner. The examiner reports that no candidate was properly trained in English reading, and no candidates, except those from the Academy and the Galle Central School, were able to earn marks for English composition. Many of the candidates were utterly unfit to be presented for the examination. The examiner says :—

Three candidates failed to earn any marks whatever, except those which were assigned to them by the local examiner, at the station where they presented themselves, for English reading. One of these candidates was not only wrong in every answer in his trial Arithmetic, but failed to do a single addition or subtraction correctly throughout the whole paper. The answering of these three candidates in all subjects was disgraceful. I can only suppose that there was a desire to get credit for sending in boys for the Local Examination, whether they could pass or not. The entire unfitness of these candidates reflects little credit on those who encourage them to present themselves.

The answering of the candidates whom I have placed in the First Division is, I think, above the average. I was especially pleased with the correct answering in Latin of some of the candidates from the Academy, and with the neat and intelligent work of two candidates from the Galle Central School in Mathematics.

The senior Scolarship was awarded to

Benjamin Bawa	...	Academy	...
David Gunawardena	...	Galle Central School	...

} Equal.

The Junior Scolarship, from which Academy boys are excluded, were awarded to

Chas. S. Dissenayake	...	Galle Central School.
T. Ponnampalam	...	Chundicully Seminary.

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.

Mathematical Prize

28. The examination for this prize fell through in 1879, as less than three candidates offered themselves. In 1880 there were eight candidates. Although no candidate displayed special knowledge of any of the higher subjects, the examiners thought that T. Morgan, to whom the prize was awarded, gave proof of very creditable diligence and proficiency.

GALLE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Galle Central School.

29. The average monthly attendance in comparison with previous years was as follows :—

		Upper School.		Lower School.		Total.
1877	..	68	...	80	...	148
1878		71	...	102	...	173
1879	...	92	...	116	...	208
1880	..	89	..	148	...	231

The Head Master is of opinion that the fees charged in the fifth form are disproportionately high, and cause students to leave the school at the very time and age when they are apt and qualified to derive the greatest advantage from their studies. We must endeavour to re-adjust the fees demanded from the different classes on a more satisfactory scale. As a further means of improving the attendance in the upper classes, the Head Master recommends the award of two scholarships for Classical and Mathematical proficiency, attached to the fifth form and tenable for one year, of the annual value of 60 rupees. This seems to me a very reasonable demand, as there is scarcely a school in Ceylon of the standing of the Central School which does not hold out to students some such encouragement. The Wesleyan Society's school at Richmond Hill, Galle, has two scholarships of the value of 100 rupees a year. The appointment of an additional assistant to the Central school was sanctioned during the year. I should have been glad if the state of the public purse had allowed a larger salary to be assigned to this appointment, but for this, as well for a material recognition of the long, faithful, and intelligent services of the Head Master, we must I fear wait for more prosperous times. The scheme of studies at that school is based on the standards of the Revised Code, but there is an advance in some subjects and

especially in Arithmetic. It has for its final object the standard of studies prescribed for the Cambridge Local Examination, to which I hope that it will before long supply candidates. There is a Siṇhalese Pandit attached to the school who gives instruction in Siṇhalese grammar and classical literature in both the upper and lower schools. The yearly examination of the school was held by the provincial sub-inspector, Mr. Van Cuylenburg, and was of a thorough and searching character. Three pupils of this school competed in the Ceylon Local Examination in December; two of them were awarded scholarships, one, D. Gunewardena, being bracketed equal with B. Bawa in the first class, the other securing a place in the third division.

STUDY OF ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Widyódaya College.

30. The Widyódaya College was examined by Messrs. H. Pereira and D. A. De Silva, Batuwantudawa Pandit. The examination extended from the 12th to the 17th of July. The number of students on the roll was 76, of whom 58 were priests and 18 laymen. The number presented for examination was 72, including 56 priests and 16 laymen. The classes of priests were examined in Páli, Sanskrit, and Siṇhalese. The laymen were also examined in arithmetic, but their knowledge did not extend beyond a fair knowledge of the elementary rules. The examiners report that the higher classes of priests and almost all the laymen had made greater progress in the subject of examination than in previous years. Comparing the results exhibited in 1880 with the results of preceding years since the establishment of the College, there is reason to believe that it justifies the support accorded by Government, and that it will continue to flourish under the industrious and zealous management of the learned Principal.

IV.—MIDDLE AND PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.—GENERAL REMARKS.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Government schools.

31. The following table shews the number of pupils in nominal attendance, and the daily average attendance in the different classes of Government schools.—

Class of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children.	Average Daily Attendance.
Boys' English schools ...	13	1,165	987
Boys' Anglo-vernacular schools...	26	1,735	1,364
Boys' Vernacular do. ...	262	15,093	10,642
Girls' English do. ...	7	506	410
Girls' Anglo-vernacular do. ..	5	136	107
Girls' Vernacular do. ...	56	2,659	1,780
Total ...	369	21,294	15,290

Provincial distribution.

32. The provincial distribution of the above schools is shewn in the following summary:—

Province.	Schools.	Scholars.
Western ...	231 ...	14,333
Southern ...	40 ...	2,372
Northern ...	1 ...	38
Eastern ...	17 ...	916
Central ...	59 ...	2,926
North-Central ...	6 ...	145
North-Western ...	15 ...	564
	369 ...	21,294

Careful and repeated enquiries were made in every case in which the records of a school indicated a small and irregular attendance. Where this seemed clearly attributable to the fault of the teachers, their services were discontinued and more efficient substitutes appointed, and in all such schools the attendance rose rapidly and steadily. Where the failure of attendance seemed attributable to an unnecessary multiplication of schools, the school was closed and the funds thus released were employed in the extension of schools in districts less amply provided. In this way no less than 21 Government schools were closed in the Western Province, but, though only 6 new schools were opened, there was an increase of nearly 1,000 scholars attending the Government schools in the Province. Financially the results were perfectly satisfactory, inasmuch as the average cost to Government of each scholar educated in Government schools was 8 rupees and 55 cents, as compared with 9 rupees and 40 cents in the previous year.

Government School Teachers.

Certificated teachers.

33. The teachers in the service of the Department at the close of the year included—

(*a*) Teachers holding or entitled to examination certificates, 61.
(*b*) Trained at the Normal School, 119.
(*c*) Non-certificated teachers, 291.*

* This does not include certain Masters of the Academy and Normal School.

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Certificate examination.

The total number of certificated teachers was therefore 180 as compared with 134 in the previous year.

34. An examination for certificates was held in August, 1880, with the following results :—

	Examined.	Passed.
Teachers in English or Anglo-vernacular Schools ...	4 ...	4
Teachers in Vernacular schools	36 ...	24
	40	28

35. Provision was made in the estimates of the present year for a system of partial result payments to the teachers of schools in accordance with the results of the annual examination. I hope that the introduction of this principle in combination with the scale of progressive salaries as laid down in the Departmental Code will do something to secure a more efficient teaching staff. Improvement in this direction can come but slowly, because the sudden and rapid extension of schools during the last ten years has outstripped the supply of competent and even partially trained men. The same cause has led to the same difficulties in other countries, but they are peculiarly felt in Ceylon from the extreme disinclination of competent teachers to being removed from their homes. Among the class of men from whom we have to select our teachers, it is not to be wondered at that many have turned out incompetent, careless, or dishonest. That the Department is fully alive to the importance of this question, is evident from the fact that during the year thirteen teachers were discontinued as inefficient, and in every case the Inspector has done his best to find a more competent substitute.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

Grant-in-aid schools.

36. The nominal and average attendance in these schools was as follows :—

Management.	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attendance.	Average.
American	128	8,473	6,009
Baptist	35	2,135	1,256
Buddhist	4	246	217
Church of England (C.M.S.) ..	174	9,763	6,002
Do. (Diocesan) ...	35	2,612	1,907
Do. (S.P.G.) ...	34	2,296	1,436
Presbyterian	2	140	76
Private	24	2,782	1,990
Roman Catholic	202	18,450*	12,196*
Wesleyan	195	12,923*	7,696*
Total ...	833	59,820	38,785

* In the Report for 1879 the nominal attendance and average in these schools were incorrectly stated. The corrected figures are : In Roman Catholic schools, 17,315 ; 11,014. In Wesleyan schools, 12,019 ; 7,636.

Provincial distribution of Grant-in-aid schools.

37. The provincial distribution of these schools is shewn in the following summary :—

Province.	Schools.	Scholars.
Western ...	307 ...	24,112
Southern ...	76 ...	4,929
Northern ...	282 ...	20,048
Eastern ...	77 ...	4,876
Central ...	40 ...	2,239
North-Central ...	6 ...	178
North-Western ...	45 ...	3,438
Total ...	833	59,820

38. Of these 833 schools, 23 were examined and received grants during the year for the first time :—

Management.	English.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.
American ..	...	...	1	1
Baptist ..	...	1	...	1
Buddhist ...	...	...	2	2
Church of England (C.M.S.) ..	...	1	1	2
Do. (Diocesan) ..	...	...	1	1
Private ..	2	...	...	2
Roman Catholic ..	2	...	8	10
Wesleyan ...	...	...	4	4
Total ...	4	2	17	23

39. In addition to these, 15 schools were registered for examination in 1880, but received no grant, the vote having been largely exceeded long before the end of the year. These schools are not included in the enumeration of schools and scholars in this report.

REVISED CODE.

Revised Code.

40. In December, 1879, when the original draft of the Revised Code was laid on the table of the Legislative Council, a circular was addressed to the Managers of Aided schools, inviting their observations and suggestions for the consideration of Government before the Code should be put into operation. I received from the Managers of the principal Societies voluminous criticisms and many useful suggestions, with reference to which I made a detailed confidential report to Government, submitting such amendments as seemed desirable. The Code, with the amendments approved by Government, was laid on the table of Council on the 22nd September, 1880. On the 20th October a Memorial was presented to the Legislative Council on behalf of certain Missionary Societies and referred to a sub-committee of the Council. The report of the sub-committee, together with my answer to the Memorial and to some other observations sent to the Committee, was laid before the Council on the 6th December, and on that day the Revised Code was approved by the Council. The following Notification provided for the gradual introduction of the Code, so that its provision will generally be applied to existing schools only after the examination of each school during the present year :—

"The next annual grants falling conditionally due in schools already admitted to receive such aid will be paid according to the existing provisional regulations.

"In schools where the next examination for payment of annual grants does not fall due until after the 30th June, 1881, Managers may signify in writing, not later than the 31st of March, their wish to have their schools examined in accordance with the Revised Code.

"No further annual grants will be paid to schools hitherto admitted to receive them, after the next which falls due, except upon the terms of the Revised Code."

Explanations on the subject of the Code were given at great length in my Memorandum laid on the table of Council with the original draft in December, 1879; in my Administration Report last year; and in my answer to the Memorial already alluded to. I think it unnecessary now to repeat my arguments in favour of the various provisions of the Code, but I will draw attention to two points on which information has been obtained since the publication of the documents in which my previous arguments were contained.

(1) With regard to the limit of attendance, which was the only point pressed against the Code in the Legislative Council, I think that the results which last year followed the closing of small, inefficient, and superfluous Government schools, and the transfer of the funds thus released to districts in which there was no adequate provision of schools, are important. A corresponding movement in Grant-in-aid schools would represent the closing of about 70 schools, and the transfer of the sums released to the support of about 60 in neglected districts. The net result would be a reduction of eight or ten in the number of schools, but an increase of over 5,000 scholars and a large economy of expenditure in favour of Managers.

(2) With reference to the system of Anglo-vernacular schools provided in the Code, I may add to the testimony given in my last report as to the success of the system in Bengal, the following extract from the Minute of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council on the report of the Director of Public Instruction :—

"The policy of placing Middle English schools on a vernacular basis has now been practically in most cases warmly accepted; and the opposition which at the out-set was not unnaturally aroused by so radical a change in the system of education has almost entirely died away."

Capitation grants.

41. My serious attention will be given to the subject of the capitation grant for children who are unable to pass the 1st standard. Out of 37,073 children present during the year at the examination of Aided schools, no less than 9,025 were in the capitation class, and received a collective grant of over 18,000 rupees out of the total sum of 185,747 rupees and 71 cents earned during the year, January 1 to December 31. In my Memorandum accompanying the original draft of the Revised Code I dealt with this question, and I stated that the payment of the capitation grant must be looked upon as a temporary concession. It has since been brought to my notice by a vigilant Inspector, that the capitation grant is paid for a very large number of children who are never afterwards presented for examination in any standard. It is clear that in these cases Government gets no return whatever for its expenditure, and it is hard to avoid the suspicion that the repeated presentation of the same children in different schools for a capitation grant—which has been proved to occur—is more frequent than we are aware of. I have directed statistics to be collected on this subject. There is also another point which causes the Department much anxiety—the repeated presentation of children for examination in the same standard in different schools. A clause in the form of declaration required by the new Code distinctly implies the duty of the Manager to take all reasonable precaution to prevent this irregularity. If this does not prove to be a sufficient protection, it will be necessary to adopt the regulation in force in other countries, which requires that in the case of any child partly educated in a different school from that in which he is presented for examination, a certificate should be produced from the Manager of the school shewing the last standard in which he was examined.

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Attendance of girls at school.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

42. The number of girls' schools connected with the Department was 269, of which 68 are Government and 201 Grant-in-aid schools. These had a total of 15,432 children in attendance, among them 762 young boys. Including mixed schools, the total number of girls at school on the 30th November was 18,798 attending 553 schools, as compared with 17,526 girls in the preceding year attending 501 schools. The increase of attendance was therefore 1,272.

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT. *(Western and Southern Provinces.)*

Western Province.

	Schools.	Scholars.
English Schools ...	39	4,134*
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	34	2,217
Vernacular do. ...	465	32,094
Total ...	538	38,445
In 1879 ...	543	36,116

Western Province: schools & scholars.

43. The following table shews the managing agency of the above schools and the number of schools and scholars under each:—

	Government.		Baptist.		Buddhist.		Church of England, C. M. S.		Church of England, Diocesan.		Church of England, S. P. G.		Presbyterian.		Private.		Roman Catholic.		Wesleyan.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools	No. on List	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English ...	11	1035	—	—	—	—	2	133	3	320	3	346	—	—	3	488	13	1387	4	425	39	4134*
Anglo-vernacular	12	865	6	293	—	—	10	709	—	—	1	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	271	34	2217
Vernacular ...	208	12433	26	1675	3	161	40	2213	12	769	22	1279	2	140	4	458	103	10065	45	2901	465	32094
Total ...	231	14333	32	1968	3	161	52	3055	15	1089	26	1704	2	140	7	946	116	11452	54	3597	538	38445

Summary.

44. The following summary is given for the purpose of future comparison; no statistics in the form of the above table have been hitherto drawn up.

	1880.	
	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ...	231	14,333
Baptist ...	32	1,968
Buddhist ...	3	161
Church of England ...	93	5,848
Presbytorian ...	2	140
Private ...	7	946
Roman Catholic ...	116	11,452
Wesleyan ...	54	3,597

45. It will be seen that in the Western Province there was a decrease of five schools and an increase of 2,329 scholars.

Government schools closed.

46. The following Government schools were closed during the year in this province:—

Boys' Schools.

Borella	Meddegoda
Máwatagoḍa (Anglo-vernacular)	Málábe
Akuragoḍa	Pęlpola
Ballapana	Udugampola
Katána	Wéwelduwa
Mantirimulla	Wéyangalla
Mahagammęḍda	Yágoḍa
Moragalla	

* Including 57 students of the Vernacular side of the Normal School.

Girls' Schools.

Avisawélla	Telengapáta
Borella	Tiháriya
Gíkiyanakanda	Węwiṭa

Six schools were opened in the following places :—

Boys' School.

Máwatagoḍa (vernacular).

Girls' Schools.

Bómiriya	Kęndéliyadépaluwa
Himbuṭuwalgoḍa	Mahabellana

Walpola.

Inspection.

47. The following summary indicates approximately the work done by the Inspectors during the year in the Western Province : —

	Examinations.	Incidental Inspection and Enquiry.	Miles travelled	Days engaged Travelling and enquiring.	Office.
Mr. Marsh ...	68	418	1,042*	—	—
„ Andriezen ...	191†	123	2,293	—	—
„ Abeyesekera ..	200	226	2,182	250	23
„ Blok ...	104	119	1,662	215	105

Sub-Inspectors.

48. Mr. Andriezen's work was confined to that part of the Western Province which lies between the Kelani and the Maha-oya as northern and southern limits, and between the coast line and the Kégalla districts. It includes Siyané-kóralé, Alutkúru-kóralé, and Hápitigam-kóralé with their several pattus. Mr. Andriezen was also employed for a month in the North-Western Province in the inspection of Tamil schools.

Mr. Abeyesekera's work lay south of Kelani and extended to Bentota. Mr. Blok's district included a part of Héwágam-kóralé, Sabaragamuwa District, Rayigam-kóralé, and the Pasdun-kóralé. During the absence of Mr. Andriezen on his tour in the North-Western Province, Mr. Blok undertook the work of his district. He was also employed in the office work connected with the general duties of inspection in the Province.

Duties of Inspectors.

49. I explained in the Memorandum on the inspecting staff already alluded to that the duties of an Inspector of Schools are much more comprehensive in Ceylon than in England. He is the actual manager of all Government schools in his division. He must assure himself for the information of the Department that the right proportion exists between the number of teachers and the number of scholars; that there is a proper division of labour between teachers and pupil teachers; that every subject is taught in the most approved methods, with the help of the best obtainable books and apparatus; and above all, that the teachers are skilled and efficient, energetic in getting children into school, and conscientious in the matter of all registers and records. The Inspector has also to superintend or take part in certain examinations of the Academy, the Local Examination, and the collective examinations of teachers and monitors. He is further responsible for the annual examination of all Government and Grant-in-aid schools in his district, for the arrangement of frequent and unexpected incidental visits, and a rigid scrutiny of records and registers both in Government and Grant-in-aid schools. A further and very important duty is to report upon all applications for new schools, and to provide for the extension of schools in due relation to the needs of the various parts of each district.

50. For some years the only part of these duties which has not been almost entirely overlooked was the annual examination of schools; and the work which fell on Mr. Marsh in the adaptation of the new arrangements was necessarily difficult. The experience of the first year's work under the new system has supplied us at least with a mass of information, and gives us an approximate idea of the work to be done, which will facilitate better and more methodic arrangements for the future. Mr. Marsh has devoted a lengthy annual report almost exclusively to pointing out existing technical defects in vernacular schools. It is a very important part of the Inspector's work, and a just appreciation of defects is essential to a safe advance in the way of reform, but it has been the misfortune of the Department that it has for years been satisfied with recognising existing defects, and allowing them to exist. We must no longer be satisfied with criticism only, now that the new arrangements make it easy for us to practise reform. I attach therefore the greatest importance to the work of the Inspector in the

* Exclusive of Railway journeys and visit to Colombo schools.

† Mr. Andriezen also took part in the examination of 40 schools in the North-Western Province.

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Western Province especially, being carried on strictly in accordance with the principles I have already indicated :—

(1) He will be directly responsible for the condition of the English and Anglo-vernacular Government schools throughout his district, and for the annual examination of English and Anglo-vernacular grant-in-aid schools. He will in his annual report include all the information necessary to enable Government to gain an easy and comprehensive view of the position and requirements of these schools.

(2) He will supervise the carrying out of similar duties with reference to vernacular schools through the agency of his assistants, and as an important aid to this end he will select a few large and conveniently situated vernacular schools in the district of each of his assistants, which he will organize as model schools. It will be the duty of the assistant inspectors gradually to extend the organization of these schools throughout the districts assigned to them. The experience of the past year, during which a good deal of time was wasted in laborious but unsystematic work, while the business that must fall on the Head Inspector was left for months in arrears, convinces me that these principles are of paramount importance as well for the economical as for the efficient discharge of the Inspector's duties. If the Inspector's work is conducted on the principles I have laid down, he will have no difficulty in framing his annual report in such a way as to indicate the position and requirements of his district in the matter of English, Anglo-vernacular, and vernacular education, and the due relation of each of these branches of the work of public instruction to the others. His report will then be not only a criticism of defects, but a record of what he has already done or caused to be done in the way of extension and reform.

Southern Province.

Southern Province.

	Schools.	Scholars.
English Schools	17	1,668
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	15	1,020
Vernacular do.	84	4,613
Total ...	116	7,301
In 1879 ...	108	5,820

Schools and scholars

51. The following table shews the managing agency of the above schools, and the number of schools and scholars under each :—

	Government.		Church of England, C. M. S.		Church of England, Diocesan.		Church of England, S. P. G.		Private.		Roman Catholic.		Wesleyan.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English ...	5	441	3	219	2	170	2	201	—	—	2	251	3	386	17	1,668
Anglo-Vernacular ...	5	371	1	59	1	75	3	238	—	—	—	—	5	277	15	1,020
Vernacular ..	30	1,560	30	1,368	5	534	—	—	3	289	—	—	16	862	84	4,613
TOTAL ...	40	2,372	34	1,646	8	779	5	439	3	289	2	251	24	1,525	116	7,301

Summary.

52. The following summary is given for future comparison :—

	1880.	
	Schools.	Scholars.
Government	40	2,372
Church of England	47	2,864
Private	3	289
Roman Catholic	2	251
Wesleyan	24	1,525

53. It will be seen that at the end of the year there was an increase of 8 schools and 1,481 scholars.

New schools.

54. The following Government schools were opened during the year :—

Boys' Schools.

Elpitiya	Maliduwa
Mátara (Tamil)	Yattalamatta
Neagama	

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Government schools closed.

Work of local sub-inspector.

Girls' Schools.

Bentota | Koṭapitiya

Induruwa

The following schools were closed:—

Attudawa | Belliatta

Willipatanwille

55. An extract from the report of Mr. Van Cuylenburg, the resident Sub-Inspector, shows that he has devoted himself with industry and success to the needful work of school extension in this province:—

"*New Schools.*

"In this connection it is almost impossible to avoid reference to the extreme smallness of the number of Government vernacular schools in this province. The number when I took charge was only 27. There are still pattus without a single Government school, while in all but one in which schools have been established, the number nowhere exceeds half a dozen. The kóralé so markedly favoured, comparatively speaking, in an educational point of view, is the Bentota Walallá-wiṭi-kóralé; and the reason of this is not far to seek Applications for schools from this district could speedily have been reported upon, as Bentota is within cheap and convenient distance from Colombo, whereas applications from the kóralés and pattus about Galle and Mátara had all to stand over till the usual month came for the Inspector or sub-inspector to visit the Southern Province.

"The consequence of this delay in reporting upon applications and in sending replies to the applicants was, that people lost heart and were greatly discouraged from making fresh applications. Indeed were it not for the active exertions of a late Assistant Agent and the Chairman of the Village Communities in Matara, the few Government vernacular schools in that district would never, I feel sure, have been established. I have therefore done my best, with what spare time the examination and inspection of my schools left me during the year, to make myself acquainted with the educational wants of the province. With what success my efforts have so far been attended can be judged from the fact of my having been able during the year to recommend the establishment of as many as eighteen schools, ten of which have been sanctioned for the current year, the eight others being borne on the estimates of 1881. I have also, with the invaluable co-operation of the district Mudaliyars and Chairmen of Village Communities, fixed upon sites for sixteen more schools, all of which, if sanctioned by Government, I hope to see in full working before the end of 1881. I might mention that out of these thirty-four schools, only eleven are for villages on or within a few miles of the sea coast, twenty-three others being for villages in the heart of the country. Without taking any credit at all to myself for this unprecedented extension of our educational operations in the Southern Province, I question whether any such progress could have been achieved under the old arrangements, which concentrated the inspecting staff for the Sinhalese-speaking districts in Colombo, and allowed of the sub-inspector paying only one visit a year to the south.

"*Grouping of Schools.*

"The present grouping of my district is, as I think, far from satisfactory. I have made some alterations in the new list for 1881. But with the light that the next Census is expected to throw on the number and condition of our population, I should wish to be allowed to group my schools for 1882 according to the kóralés and pattús, and not according to such misleading geographical distinctions as in the absence of a more intimate acquaintance with the province are now adopted. For purposes of comparison such a system of grouping as I propose would be almost invaluable.

"*Attendance.*

"The following table shews the increase in the nominal and average attendance during the year:—

			Nominal attendance.	Average attendance.
1880	...	...	7,301	... 4,739
1879	...	...	5,820	... 3,827
		Increase ...	1,481	912

"The increase in the attendance in the Government Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools is directly due to their more frequent inspection during the year, and I have no hesitation whatever in ascribing the increase in the grant schools to the efforts put forth on all sides to meet the attendance requirements of the new Code."

I hope that in future the Inspectors will incorporate in their annual reports a brief but comprehensive summary of the work done by their assistants. As this has not been done by the Inspector of the Western Province, I have included Mr. Van Cuylenburg's report in the Appendix. Though rather diffuse in form, it deals with all the subjects with which a sub-inspector's report should deal, and a series of similar reports from their assistants would enable the Inspectors, and through them the Department and Government, to form a clear idea not only of existing defects, but of the measures taken to remedy them.

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NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT. *(Northern and Eastern Provinces.)*

Northern Province.

	Schools.	Scholars.
English schools ...	18 ...	1,849
Anglo-vernacular schools ...	20 ...	1,389
Vernacular do. ...	245 ...	16,848
Total ..	283 ...	20,086
In 1879 ...	288* ...	19,279

Schools and scholars.

56. The following table shews the managing agency of the schools and scholars under each :—

	Government.		American.		Church of England, C. M. S.		Church of England, Diocesan		Private.		Roman Catholic.		Wesleyan.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools	No. on List.	No. of Schools	No. on List.
English	...	...	4	387	3	351	1	140	3	215	3	250	4	506	18	1,849
Anglo-Vernacular	1	38	11	787	1	40	...	..	1	107	2	169	4	248	20	1,389
Vernacular	..	...	113	7,299	46	2,700		..	10	1,225	32	2,662	44	2,962	245	16,848
Total ...	1	38	128	8,473	50	3.091	1	140	14*	1,547	37	3,081	52	3,716	283	20,086

Summary.

57. The following summary is given for future comparison : –

	1880.	
	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ...	1	38
American ...	128	8,473
Church of England ...	51	3,231
Private ...	14	1,547
Roman Catholic ...	37	3,081
Wesleyan ...	52	3,716

58. There was a decrease of five schools and a nominal increase of 807 scholars as compared with the previous year. I am inclined to think that the real increase over the attendance of the previous year was much larger, the careful scrutiny of the registers having caused a large number of fictitious attendances to be struck off the list.

Government school closed.

59. There was during the year only one Government school in the Province, the Anglo-vernacular school at Mullaittívu. This school was closed at the end of the year for reasons which the following statistics make apparent :—

School.	Number on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number examined in Standards I. to VI.	Cost to Government.	Average cost of each Pupil in daily Attendance.
Mullaittívu Government ...	34	21	18	Rs. 526·26	Rs. 25·05
Mullaittívu Roman Catholic ...	36	25	19	„ 131 40	„ 5·25

The only possible justification for supporting the two schools in view of these figures would have been a violation of religious liberty. The religious conscience of scholars in the Roman Catholic schools is, however, perfectly protected by the rule of the Roman Catholic schools in the Northern Vicariate. The expenditure saved by the closing of the school has been devoted to the salary of an organizing master for the Eastern Province.

Duties of Inspector.

60. The absence of Government schools relieves the Inspector from a laborious part of the duties which fall upon him in other provinces under the head of school management: but the condition of the Grant-in-aid schools, in consequence of the limited supervision which the Department had exercised in the province for many years, and the extraordinary

* This includes three schools for which no grant was paid.

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multiplication of schools in some part of the Peninsula of Jaffna gave the Inspector and the Department much delicate and perplexing work. The Grant-in-aid schools of Jaffna as compared with other districts of Ceylon present some striking excellences and some grave defects. On the side of superiority, I must give the first place to the boarding schools for native girls. The American Mission girls' schools at Udupitty and Uduville, the Roman Catholic Convent schools, and the Wesleyan schools at Jaffna and Point Pedro are noble institutions, and the career of the girls in after-life, which is watched with affectionate interest by the managers, leaves no doubt of the beneficial and civilizing influence which they extend around them. It is always a matter of regret to me that very few of the persons interested in education in Ceylon have an opportunity of witnessing the admirable arrangements of these schools. If more were known of them, I cannot help thinking that they would be more largely imitated in other parts of the Colony. Another point which I observe with interest is the superiority of the vernacular instruction given to Tamil boys in English-teaching schools. The great advantage of this is that it is likely to lead to a much wider extension of the knowledge of Western ideas and modes of thoughts acquired by native boys, in English schools and through the medium of the English language, among their own people, and thus to lead gradually to an assimilation or incorporation of Western ideas into the thoughts and language of the whole Tamil part of the population. These are inherent and permanent advantages connected with the schools of the Grant-in-aid system in Jaffna. The defects of the system are fortunately accidental and of such a kind that patience, perseverance, and a watchful control can easily remedy them. They arise chiefly from the fact that schools have been multiplied so largely and so rapidly, that it is quite impossible to find competent teachers, and the teachers employed, partly from ignorant carelessness, partly prompted by excessive competition, keep their schools in a way which does not at all meet the requirements which Government has a right to demand.

Jaffna schools

61. In connection with the schools in the Peninsula of Jaffna, a question has arisen of very grave importance, and as a number of private communications have been made to me by Managers and others with reference to the principle involved, I am glad to offer a clear exposition of my views in the matter. During the last two years some applications were considered for the registration of schools under Sivite Managers. They were large schools, had existed for many years, and fulfilled every condition required by the existing regulations. The case of one of the schools was submitted to my particular attention by the Tamil member of the Legislative Council. The protests of one of the Managers against the registration of such schools have been of a very determined kind, and he directly claims for the Society which he represents the "exclusive possession" of the district in which his schools are situated. Indeed with reference to a school which had been in existence for nearly twenty years, he says: "If it can be made plain that the school is really needed, the teacher should be required to accept Mission management as the sole condition to receiving Government aid." I do not, however, anticipate any serious difficulties with reference to this question, because my own views exactly coincide with the views put forward by representatives of the principal Protestant Missionary Societies in England on the occasion of a deputation received by the Marquis of Ripon, then Viceroy-elect, in May last, and if I may say so without presumption—with the declaration made by the Marquis. The memorial presented to the Viceroy contains this passage:—

Mission and private schools.

"Your Memoralists beg it to be distinctly understood that they do not ask for any special favour or support for any Christian institutions, but desire that native institutions be equally encouraged and aided by the Government in a liberal spirit. While they openly proclaim their wish that all India may be brought under the beneficent influence of Christian institutions, they would deprecate any attempt by Government at proselytism or interference with the religious belief of the people."

62. From a report of the deputation published in the Madras Journal of Education, I make the following extracts, as showing the views of representative men of important Societies. The Rev. E. E. Jenkins, of the Methodist Missionary Society, said:—

Opinions of Missionary Societies.

"We do not, as has been alleged against us, desire to commit the people of India to the alternative of sending their children to mission schools, or remaining without schools altogether..... ... ..What we ask, my Lord, with all respect and submission is this, that the educational policy of the State in India should operate in the direction of drawing out the private resources of the people and stimulating, by every encouragement, private effort. That they are able and willing to justify the policy is evident by the number and character of the institutions that are now under native management. One of these, and among the most eminent of them, I know from its commencement, Pacheappah's High School in Madras, which has now branch schools in Chilumbrum and Conjeveram. We do not ask, as Missionary Societies, a monopoly of Government aid; but in the language of the Despatch (1859) from the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a memorial from the natives of Madras, that there may be 'grants available for schools maintained by persons of all denominations indifferently; provided that the education given be equal to the prescribed standard.'"

Dr. Underhill (Baptist Missionary Society) said:—

"If a Muhammadan or Hindu gentleman wishes to set up a school and to obtain the grant-in-aid offered by the Despatch (of 1854), we have no wish to preclude the grant of such assistance. On the contrary, we desire that favours should be shewn to every party alike..... We only ask that in carrying out the Despatch, all parties should be impartially dealt with, and that the Directors of Education in all the Presidencies should show their interest in all educational efforts, from whatever party they may proceed"

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It would be impossible for me to select language which could express my own views more clearly than the language of these extracts, and it is on this understanding that I feel justified in encouraging to the utmost of my power the exertions of the religious societies in Ceylon.

Declaration of Viceroy.

In addressing the deputation, the Marquis of Ripon expressed himself in these words :—

"We must bear in mind the peculiar circumstances of our rule in India. It is, if I may use the expression, one of the fundamental principles of the constitution of India that the British Government will in no way, direct or indirect, interfere with the religion of the native races, or do anything calculated to arouse the slightest suspicion of such interference in their minds. To this our faith is pledged, and by this pledge honour and wisdom alike require us to abide. There is scarcely any question with respect to which it is of more importance to keep this principle steadily in view than that of education, and I rejoice therefore to observe that you recognise this fact in the memorial which you have presented to me."

Eastern Province.

	Schools.	Scholars.
English schools ...	7 ...	513
Anglo-vernacular schools ...	2 ..	83
Vernacular schools ...	85 ...	5,196
Total ...	94 ...	5,792
In 1879 ...	93 ...	5,558

Schools and scholars

63. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools, and the number of schools and scholars under each :—

	Government.		Church of England, Diocesan.		Roman Catholic.		Wesleyan.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Schools.	No on List.	No. of Schools.	No on List.	No. of Schools.	No on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English ...	—	—	1	33	3	199	3	281	7	513
Anglo-vernacular ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	83	2	83
Vernacular ...	17	916	4	265	5	336	59	3,679	85	5,196
Total ...	17	916	5	298	8	535	64	4,043	94	5,792

Summary.

64. The following summary is given for future comparison :—

	1880.	
	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ...	17	916
Church of England ...	5	298
Roman Catholic	8	535
Wesleyan ...	64	4,043

It will be seen that in the Eastern Province there was an increase of one school and 234 scholars as compared with the previous year.

Controlling agency.

65. I instructed the Inspector on his annual visit to the province to report on the best measures to be adopted to counteract the unfortunate consequences resulting from the almost complete absence of control and supervision in that province, as these have been hitherto limited to a single annual visit of the Inspector and his assistants, the time and duration of which was perfectly well known to all the teachers in the province Mr. Blair proposed to appoint as Head Masters of the principal Government schools at Trincomalee and Batticaloa, superior teachers who should act at the same time as organizing and visiting masters for all the Government schools in their respective districts. This plan has been adopted from the beginning of the year. The Trincomalee organizing master has also been appointed as assistant inspector for the purpose of the Revised Code. This measure will I hope produce a marked improvement in the organization and efficiency of the Government schools, and serve to maintain the integrity of all registers and records.

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66. The organization of the Church of England schools in this province broke down completely during the course of 1879 and 1880, but before the close of the year measures were taken which will no doubt place the educational work of these schools on a satisfactory footing.

S. P. G. schools.

67. It will be seen that the educational work of the Wesleyan Society in this province is of first rate importance. A large number of schools are in outlying, sparsely populated, and neglected districts, and they will I hope feel the benefit of the larger provision made for such schools by the Revised Code under the denomination of "C." schools. With regard to the larger schools, the examiner makes the following satisfactory report :—

Wesleyan schools.

"Some of the large schools passed creditable, and one or two, excellent examinations. I may mention Uppuwaley near Trincomalee, which obtained 96 per cent of passes, Singalawady 96, Sengallady 90, and Mandúr 93 ; the majority of the others obtained over 80 per cent., and only one or two below 70. I carefully entered the results of each school in my note-book, and it will be interesting to watch their progress during the coming year. The English schools at Trincomalee and Batticaloa do not call for any special comment. The fact that English missionaries devote every hour they can spare to the work of teaching is a sufficient guarantee for their efficiency. Both institutions obtained about 90 per cent. of passes, and the favourable remarks made with reference to Tamil literature in the Northern Province apply partly to them. The girls' boarding school at Batticaloa has recently had a trained teacher appointed as its Principal, and bids fair soon to equal in efficiency those in Jaffna ; but the one at Trincomalee, being of recent establishment, is comparatively small and feeble."

CENTRAL DISTRICT. *(Central, North-Central, and North-Western Provinces.)*

Central Province.

	Schools.	Scholars.
English schools	7	499
Anglo-vernacular schools	37	1,916
Vernacular	55	2,750
Total	99	5,165
In 1879	88	4,274

Schools and scholars.

68. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools and the number of schools and scholars under each:—

	Government.		Baptist.		Church of England, C. M. S.		Church of England, Diocesan.		Church of England, S. P. G.		Roman Catholic.		Wesleyan.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English schools	3	151	-	—	1	156	—	—	—	—	3	192	—	—	7	499
Anglo-vernacular schools	11	516	2	97	19	1,005	4	256	—	—	—	—	1	42	37	1,916
Vernacular schools	45	2259	—	—	6	316	1	28	2	101	1	46	—	—	55	2,750
Total	59	2,926	2	97	26	1,477	5	284	2	101	4	238	1	42	99	5,165

Summary.

69. The following summary is given for future comparison :—

	1880.	
	Schools.	Scholars.
Government	59	2,926
Baptist	2	97
Church of England	33	1,862
Roman Catholic	4	238
Wesleyan	1	42

70. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 11 schools and 891 scholars.

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Schools closed.

71. On the grounds indicated in my report for 1879, the Kandy Central school and the Girls' English school were closed at the end of the year, and the work of superior and middle class instruction in Kandy, so far as purely English education is concerned, has thus been left to private enterprise. There are already five private schools for middle class and superior instruction. Trinity College under the management of the Church Missionary Society, is an admirable institution affiliated to the University of Calcutta, and able to hold its own with the best educational institutions of North and South Ceylon. There is an excellent Roman Catholic school taught by a good staff of teachers under the immediate superintendence of the priest. There is also, though unconnected with the Department, an English boys' school under the management of the Archdeacon, the head master being a trained English teacher. There are besides, two English girls' schools, one under Church of England, the other under Wesleyan management.

New schools.

72. The most noteworthy event of the year in the Central Province was an experiment suggested by Mr. Ellis when Assistant Government Agent at Mátalé, and thus described by the Inspector in his report :—

"Perhaps the most interesting and successful educational experiment of the year in this province was the simultaneous opening early in 1880 of six new vernacular schools in the district of Mátalé North by Mr. Ellis, Assistant Government Agent at Mátalé. Mátalé North was never held to be a promising field for educational operations, and the one or two vernacular schools we had in the district previous to 1880 are even now perishing for want of scholars. Mr. Ellis invited candidates for the six new teacherships, and out of a large number of applicants who came forward selected twenty-four as possessing influence, either in their own person or through their near relations in their respective villages. An examination, at which the Director of Public Instruction was present, was held of the twenty-four selected candidates at the Mátalé Kachcheri, and eight of them were declared to have passed satisfactorily. The first six in the order of merit were at once appointed teachers on probation, Mr. Ellis taking care to send to each village the person whom he judged most likely, from local considerations, to succeed best as schoolmaster in that village. The bungalows for the new schools were as usual put up by the villagers, the Department providing the furniture and apparatus. All the six schools are under the general supervision of the village Gansabawa, the president of which, himself an educated gentleman, takes, even quite apart from his official position, a real interest in all efforts made for the instruction of the people. I may here somewhat anticipate my report for 1881 to state that the sub-inspector of schools, who visited these schools last January, found them, notwithstanding the unfavourable season selected for the visit, well-attended and, upon the whole, well-taught."

Teachers for Kandyan schools.

73. In my report for 1879 I alluded to the difficulty found in supplying Kandyan vernacular schools with trained and efficient teachers, experience having shown that low-country Siphalese trained at the Normal School, however superior their training and capacity, have been utterly useless in the Kandyan districts ; they are never comfortable, often suffer from the climate, and with difficulty acquire the personal or social influence upon which a good attendance in Kandyan schools largely depends. The subject is of the utmost importance, and has therefore attracted a large share of the Inspector's attention. He says :—

"By far the great majority of schools in the Central Province are taught by uncertificated teachers. Previous to 1880 these persons received their appointment on the recommendation of a Government Agent or of the sub-inspector of schools at Colombo, but since that year they are nominated by the Provincial Inspector of Schools. In the disposal of these appointments Kandyans of good birth, possessed of influence in the districts where the schools are situated, are always given the preference. But it is not very easy to discover persons who fulfil these conditions and, in addition thereto, possess a respectable knowledge of the subjects usually taught at vernacular schools, and some aptitude for teaching them. It has thus happened that many even of our uncertificated teachers are low-country Siphalese.

"The uncertificated teachers in the Central Province are all of course without training of any kind, and on taking charge of the district I found that, over and above the disqualification above referred to, some of them had a most limited acquaintance with even the elementary subjects they professed to teach. The most incompetent of these teachers have now been happily got rid of by dismissal. But the mere inspection of his school does not always place a teacher's incapacity beyond all possibility of doubts, and so many incapable teachers still remain.

"I think that public instruction in the Central Province can never have a fair trial till the majority of the schools in them are officered by native teachers of position and local influence. It has been abundantly proved by experience, especially during this past year, that such men are most successful in attracting scholars to their schools. The only objection to their employment in greater numbers than at present is their want of professional training, which will always keep them inefficient teachers even of the most elementary subjects. Young Kandyans of good birth, educated at Trinity College or at other English-teaching schools, Government and Grant-in-aid, and well equipped for their duties in respect of knowledge of the subjects they will be called upon to teach, can always be found in sufficient numbers willing to serve under Government as vernacular schoolmasters Hardly a month passes without one or two applications from persons with these qualifications being referred to me. A knowledge of the technical work of school organization and teaching is all they require to make them efficient and successful teachers. Our Normal School does not somehow attract them, and the few who have been persuaded to join (with I think only one exception) have been found not to be of the right sort, and have moreover proved total failures both as Normal students and as teachers. The remedy for this, as suggested in the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1879, paragraph 55, is the establishment of a

training school, in connexion with the Kandy Anglo-vernacular school, for a selected number of Kandyan students. The experiment (for such it will be at first) need not be a costly one. The appointment of a Pandit to teach the vernacular classics and grammar, and, perhaps, the vote of a small sum to be paid monthly to the students in training as a contribution towards their subsistence and the purchase of books, are all that will be necessary to start the undertaking."

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Educational prospects.

74. The position and prospects of education in the Central Province are estimated with careful judgment in the Inspector's Report. It is satisfactory to find that, judging from the applications for new schools which are being received from the local headmen through the medium of the Government Agent and their Assistants, a very large extension of educational means may be expected within the next few years. It is certain that the task of organizing and supervising the new schools, and of introducing order and method into existing schools completely demoralized by long neglect, will provide a sufficiency of useful and laborious employment for the inspecting officers working in the province. I do not think that there is any district in the Island in which the new system of distribution of the inspecting agency was more necessary, or promises better results, than in the Central Province.

North-Central Province.

North-Central Province.

		Schools.	Scholars.
Anglo-vernacular schools	... ...	1	36
Vernacular schools	... ...	11	287
	Total ...	12	323
	In 1879 ...	8	224

Schools and scholars.

75. Of these schools, six were Government schools with 145 scholars; while the Church Missionary Society had charge of one Anglo-vernacular and five vernacular schools with 178 scholars in all. In 1879 there were three Government schools with 93 scholars, and five Church Missionary Society schools with 131 scholars.

76. Small as these results are, they show a comparatively large increase over the work of the previous year, and arrangements are in progress for the establishment of several new schools. Difficult as it is to find competent and suitable teachers in other provinces, the difficulty is increased ten-fold here. In the case of Onegama, for instance, a promising young man, a Moorman, educated at the Kandy Central School, was appointed on the recommendation of the Government Agent, but he got a severe attack of fever on his way to the station and had to throw up the appointment. The next teacher very soon got no less than 74 children together, but in a few months, after suffering from repeated attacks of fever, he had to resign his situation. The educational work of the Church Missionary Society is carried on with hopeful devotion by the Rev. S. Coles in the midst of very great difficulties. I shall be glad if these are in some measure relieved by the more liberal provision made by the Revised Code for "C." Schools.

North-Western Province.

		Schools.	Scholars.
English schools ...	... ...	5	274
Anglo-vernacular schools	... ...	4	188
Vernacular schools	... ...	51	3,540
	Total ...	60	4,002
	In 1879 ...	58	3,793

Schools and scholars.

77. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools, and the number of schools and scholars under each :—

	Government.		Baptist.		Buddhist.		Church of England, C. M. S.		Church of England, Diocesan.		Church of England, S. P. G.		Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English	1	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	—	—	3	208	5	274
Anglo-vernacular	2	81	1	70	—	—	1	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	188
Vernacular	12	439	—	—	1	85	5	279	—	—	1	52	32	2,685	51	3,540
Total ...	15	564	1	70	1	85	6	316	1	22	1	52	35	2,893	60	4,002

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Summary.

The following summary is given for future comparison :—

	1880.	
	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ...	15	564
Baptist ...	1	70
Buddhist ...	1	85
Church of England ...	8	390
Roman Catholic ...	35	2,893

79. These figures show an increase during the year of two schools and 209 scholars.

Government schools.

80. The condition of the Government schools in the North-Western Province, including the English schools at Kurunégala and Puttalam, is less satisfactory and less promising than in almost any other part of Ceylon. Efforts are being made to put the educational affairs of the province on a better footing, but for some time, unfortunately, these efforts have been paralyzed by the general distress caused by successive seasons of drought and fever. The Siphalese and Tamil-speaking population in parts of this province are so closely intermixed that an efficient teacher should have a grammatical knowledge of both languages, an acquirement very rarely possessed among the class to which we have to look at present. Many children attend two schools, one for Tamil and one for Siphalese. It will perhaps be necessary to introduce a special clause into the Revised Code to meet the case of these children.

C. M. S. schools.

81. The Inspector calls attention in his report to the group of schools under the Church Missionary Society in the district of Talampitiya as a laudable and, for the province and district, successful attempt to carry instruction to villages hitherto neglected, and among a low-caste and despised population.

Roman Catholic schools.

82. But it is by the Roman Catholic Church that the most remarkable results have been achieved in the extension of education in this province during the last few years. In the Chilaw district the Mission had previous to 1872 only four schools, in the town of Chilaw. In 1873 nine schools presented 200 children for examination. In 1880 twenty-eight schools attended by 2,368 pupils, and with an average attendance of 1,526, presented 1,135 children at the annual examination, exclusive of capitation classes. These schools, the Inspector reports, are all held in good buildings, and the more important of them housed in substantial and spacious bungalows, provided with every school requisite. In point of attendance and teaching they can bear comparison with any other group of Grant-in-aid schools in the Island. Not the least interesting feature about them is the number of well-attended and well-taught girls' schools.

V.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

COLOMBO NORMAL SCHOOL.

Normal School.

83. During the first term of the year there were 50 students in residence. At the close of the term 15 students left, having completed their course of training. In accordance with the new scheme for the re-organization of the Normal School, the new probationers' class was not admitted until October; consequently between May and October there were only 35 students in residence. In October a class of 26 probationers was admitted, consisting of students who had served as pupil teachers in Government schools, and a few who had already been employed in Government schools, but who desired to benefit from a short course of Normal training; making a total of 61 students in residence during the last term of the year.

Reorganization.

84. It was not the fault of Mr. Hill, who during the time he was at the head of the Normal School repeatedly brought the subject to the notice of the Department, that the system adopted for many years supplied a material upon which it was impossible to work with satisfactory results. Mr. Hill was perfectly justified in saying that if the hap-hazard way of obtaining candidates for admission into the Normal School was to be continued, the work of training teachers had better be abandoned. The system which has now been adopted is to require the Head Masters of the best schools to recommend such monitors as they believe to be efficient and likely to turn out good teachers for admission to the Normal School. These recommendations are referred to the Inspectors who are acquainted with the condition of the schools in which the monitors are employed, and the list so far as approved by them, is submitted to the Head Master of the Normal School, with the testimonials given by the schoolmasters. The Head Master then selects the number to be admitted. The selected candidates are admitted on three months' probation, and if during that time or at the end of that time any of them prove to be unfit for the work, they are discharged. It will of course be some time before the effects of this system will be fully felt, but it is a system which seems to be in accordance with reason, and it is certainly based on a principle which has been found successful in other countries. A reference to the reports of the Inspectors will make it evident how serious are the difficulties and defects arising from the inefficiency of the teachers in all classes of schools both Government and Grant-in-aid, throughout the colony, and it cannot but be the duty of

the Department to make the work of securing a better class of teachers in Government schools its principal and peculiar care.

Course of studies.

85. Some important changes have been made in the curriculum of studies. The programme drawn up by Mr. Hill was, as Mr. James understands, "intended rather to be an ideal scheme than one which was in every detail carried out." I have had some experience of the system of drawing out ideal schemes and attempting to work up to them, and I have never known it succeed. I have found it more profitable to limit the curriculum of a school to the work actually carried out in every particular. The present Head Master remarks that the alteration in the school course seems already to have brought forth satisfactory results, as the Examiner in his report observes :—" With regard to four of the English subjects, viz., (1) Shakespeare, (2) English History, (3) Chemistry, (4) Physics ; it is hardly necessary to say more than that the papers are thoroughly satisfactory, and could not have been sent in except by diligent and carefully prepared students."

Training of teachers for Anglo-vernacular schools.

86. The English side of the Normal School has been completely reorganized with a view to the training of teachers fitted to be in charge of Anglo-vernacular schools of the new system, but these arrangements do not properly fall into the work of the year 1880 and the scope of this report.

Practising schools.

87. It is gratifying to be able to report favourably on the work done in the Practising schools. Mr. James says :—

" Under the charge of Mr. Charles De Silva the English department has been *actually* a 'Model school,' where the students have acquired real knowledge of their work as teachers. Mr. E. A. Ekanayaka has been appointed assistant in this school, and I can bear testimony to the efficient work he has done

" The vernacular Practising school has also been doing exceedingly well under Mr. D. Gabriel. I may mention that I visit the Practising school regularly myself daily, and that each member of the Normal School staff has a regularly appointed time each day which he devotes to supervising the work of the students employed in teaching in these schools. In view of the reorganization of the training school, I have to submit a scheme for the reorganization of the Practising school, viz., the merging of the two departments into one 'model school,' under one Head Master, and the addition of an intermediate or Anglo-vernacular department. By this means I hope we may have a model school for the work of the students, which shall consist of between 200 and 300 children under the ablest supervision and instruction. Under Mr. Charles De Silva, the present teacher of the English school, together with assistant masters, I think its success would be insured. The peculiar position of the school, that of its being placed away from districts from which children can be drawn renders it necessary that a man of local influence should be in charge. The existence of large schools for the students' practical work is almost necessary to the existence of the training institution. The past policy of the Department, of placing Government schools or giving assistance to Grant-in-aid schools in the vicinity of the Normal School is now fortunately at an end, and has rendered a fair attendance in the Practising school a more easy matter to obtain than in the past, and the suppression of the so-called 'Borella' school in the Cinnamon Gardens has tended to strengthen our English Practising Department.

Science and Art.

88. The Head Master's work now includes the teaching of Science and Art within the limited range laid down in the Normal School course. As far as the work has been carried, it has had satisfactory results. Elementary chemistry, physics, and botany have been taken up with zest both by English and Sinhalese students. It will I hope be possible to make arrangements to extend the use of the Academy Laboratory to the senior Normal students.

Staff.

89. The thanks of the Department are due to Mr. James and his assistants for the zeal, intelligence, and regularity with which their duties have been carried on throughout the year.

KANDY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Kandy Industrial School.

90. The number of boys in this school at the end of 1880 was 52. During the year 11 left and 17 were admitted. The industries carried on were printing and machine-ruling, bookbinding, and carpentry. All but the last were sources of considerable income to the school, and in the carpentry department the committee have effected great reforms from which salutary results are looked for. Since my report on the school in my Memorandum accompanying the original draft of the Revised Code, the institution has been put on a much sounder footing financially ; the management has been in conscientious and vigilant hands ; the committee have given their personal attention to the industrial work done ; there has been a great improvement in the moral tone of the boys ; and the Inspector at the last examination gave the following satisfactory account of the literary work of the school :—

" The school passed a most successful examination. The schedules show a per-centage of 93, but nearly all the passes have been so well earned that this is quite equal to the full 100. The Inspector who examined the school in 1878 gave it a most unfavourable report, and Mr. Blair spoke of it, last year, as improving. This year's result is most creditable, and all the more so as the time given for instruction in the ordinary school subjects is only three hours daily. Mr. Edwards has proved himself to be an able, painstaking, and successful teacher, and is to be congratulated on the high state of efficiency of all his classes.

Considering, as the Committee justly observe, that the per-centage of passes compares favourably with most of the high-class English schools in the Island examined in the same

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standards under the Grant-in-aid system, and that the Industrial school boys, are drawn chiefly from the humble classes and at work only *half time* in the school, the results are highly creditable to all concerned, and they prove incidentally that the requirements of the Grant-in-aid system are easily within the reach of steady and well-directed work.

Government grant.

The Government grants during the year amounted to 3,475 rupees and 9 cents as compared with 3,763 rupees and 93 cents in the previous year, and 3,945 rupees and 94 cents in 1878. On the other hand, the subscription amounted to 1,878 rupees and 47 cents as compared with 1,659 rupees and 93 cents in 1879, and 1,385 rupees and 63 cents in 1878.

GALLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Galle Industrial school.

92. The report of this school for 1880 published by the Committee gives a concise and intelligible account of its operations. It is under the charge of a Head Master, who daily from 8 to 11 A.M. instructs the elder children in the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic; and of a Mistress who gives the same attention to the young children and instructs the girls in needlework until 3 o'clock. From 11 A.M. to 5·30 P.M. the elder boys are under the charge of a master-tailor and a shoemaker, who teach their respective trades. At 12 o'clock all the boys learning their trades are provided with a breakfast at the expense of the Committee. On the 30th September, the date of the last report, the school had on its list 59 children: 28 girls and 31 boys. Of the latter 12 were learning tailoring, 8 shoemaking, and 3 carpentry, the remaining 8 being too young to learn trades. The children attending this school belong to the most destitute class, no child being admitted whose friends can afford to pay school fees. The funds at the disposal of the Committee, which for the year 1880 amounted to only 1,666 rupees and 19 cents, including the Government annual grant of 600 rupees, are managed with such prudent economy that the expenditure for the year was kept within the limits of receipts. The tailoring department earned a fair profit, but the shoemaking business was less successful. The Committee have had under consideration the question of apprenticing the boys for a term of years, so as to prevent their leaving the school as soon as they have learned just enough to earn a scanty livelihood, and at the very time when they are most apt and qualified to derive advantage from industrial training. In dealing with Industrial Schools in a Memorandum on the subject of the Revised Code, I dwelt at some length on this difficulty, in which all modern industrial institutions are placed by what has been aptly described as the constitutional aversion of the present generation to being bound to anybody to do anything. As soon as the state of the public purse allows, I hope that a larger grant to this beneficent little school will be sanctioned.

MUTWAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Mutwal Industrial School.

93. A vote was taken during the year for a donation of 1,000 rupees in aid of an Industrial school at Mutwal, established by the Rev. Father Palla, who got out from Europe four skilled workmen to teach and superintend the industrial part of the education. Carpentry and metalwork are the principal branches of the industrial work, and there is reason to hope that the Government donation, which is intended to cover the preliminary cost of tools and materials, will be justified by the growth of a successful establishment. The great influence exercised by the Roman Catholic clergy over their people, and the fact that the school is in the centre of a large Catholic population, make it probable that an Industrial school in the district will better succeed under its present management than in the hands either of Government or of any other public or private association.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

Infant schools.

94. At the beginning of the year the Kindergarten system was introduced into both the Government infant schools, and it is intended as soon as additional apparatus and books are procured to make instruction in the system a part of the Normal School course. The number of children on the list of the Pettah school at the close of the year was 80, the average attendance for the year 57. At the Female Seminary infant school the number on the list was 71, and the average attendance for the year 54.

Schools supported on supervised under special arrangements.

95. The following table shows the schools receiving specific grants from the Department, or supervised under special arrangements, and the nature of the grants :—

Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Nature of Grant.
Buona Vista Orphanage ...	36 ...	Fixed annual grant of 900 rupees.
Colombo Girls' Ragged ...	47 ...	Do. allowance 500 rupees,
Galle Industrial ...	58 ...	Do, do. 600 rupees.
Kandy Industrial ...	52 ...	Do. grant and other allowances.
Railway Boys' Night ...	28 ...	Paid by Railway Department.
Railway Girls' ...	79 ...	Do. do.
Negombo Jail ...	74 ...	Paid by Prisons Department.
Welikada Jail ...	64 ...	Do. do.
Navatkudah endowed ...	47 ...	Grant made to meet the sum required to balance the expenditure.
Páli Vidyódaya College ...	85 ...	Fixed annual allowance of 600 rupees.

JAIL SCHOOLS.

96. The following table gives a summary of work done in the Jail schools:—

Name of Jail.	Hours of Instruction.				Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Number who received Instruction.	Average Monthly Attendance.
	Week Days.		Sundays.				
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.			
Welikada ...	9 to 11	2 to 3	—	—	2,891	261	46
Slave Island	—	—	12 to 3·30		944	658	167
Breakwater ...	—	—	11·30 to 3·30		253	139	105
Negombo ...	6 to 8	—	6 to 10	—	8,595	1,143	74

VI.—BOOKS.

SINHALESE VERNACULAR SCHOOL BOOKS.

97. The following were in preparation, in course of publication, or published during the year:— Sinhalese school books.

Published.

Arithmetic, Part I.—By J. G. Andriezen.
Notes on School Management, Parts I. & II.
Notes on the Organization of Primary and Middle Schools.—By J. H. Marsh, translated by Simon De Silva.

In the Press.

English-Sinhalese Exercise Book on Ollendorff's system.—By Simon De Silva.
Sinhalese Grammar.—By Rev. S. Coles.
Fifth Reading Book, Selections from the Játakas.—By C. Alwis.
Geography of Asia.—By J. G. Andriezen.
Map of Asia.— do. do.

Ready for Publication.

Pradípikáwa, a standard classical prose work with notes and a glossary.—By Dharmálóka, priest of Ratmalána.
Fourth Reading Book, being selections from the Játakas.— By C. Alwis.
Map of the World.—By J. G. Andriezen.
Map of Europe.— By Peter Rodrigo.

Books in Preparation.

1. *Science.*—Notes on Botany, Chemistry, Physics.
2. *History.* India.
3. *Mathematics.*—Mensuration, Euclid, Definitions, and Propositions 1—9.
4. *Geography.*—Manual of Physical Geography.

Undertaken.

A First Reading Book.— By Batuwantudáwa Pandit.
Sinhalese English Dictionary.—By Simon De Silva.

New Books published by private enterprise under the patronage of the Department.

Grammar.—By D. E. Johannes.
Muvadeudáva.—A Classical Poem accompanied by a Paraphrase.

VII.—LIBRARIES.

98. The distribution of the sum expended on Libraries is shown in the following table:— Donations to Libraries and Reading Rooms.

	Rs.
Western Province.	
Colombo Pettah Library ...	500
Negombo Library ..	100
Kalutara Book Club ...	100
Ratnapura do. ...	100
Kégalla Reading Room ...	100
North-Western Province.	
Kurunégala Library ...	150
Puttalam Reading Room ...	150
Southern Province.	
Galle Reading Room ...	200
Mátara do. ...	150
Eastern Province.	
Batticaloa Library ...	150
Trincomalee Library ...	150
Northern Province.	
Jaffna Library ...	100
Central Province.	
Kandy Central Town Library ...	300
Badulla Library ...	180
Mátalé Library ...	100
North-Central Province.	
Anurádhapura Reading Room ...	100

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99. No donations were paid to the Hambantota, Tangalla, and Mannár Reading Rooms for the year, as the conditions on which the grant depends were not fulfilled. No explanation has been assigned as to the cause which led to their downfall, except in the case of the one at Hambantota, in regard to which the Assistant Agent wrote in 1879 that "owing to the uncertainty as to whether the Government servants at Hambantota would remain in that station or not, the Reading Room remained dormant."

VIII.—FINANCE.

EXPENDITURE.

		Rs.	cts.
Amount voted for 1880	...	502,583	0
Amount expended	...	491,869	38
Unexpended balance	... Rs.	10,713	62

Chief heads of expenditure.

100. The following summary shows under different great heads the expenditure for 1880, and a comparison with the expenditure of the previous year :—

	1880.		1879.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts
Administration.			
Cost of Direction ...	22,263 32		
Cost of Inspection ...	37,145 12	59,408 44	53,604 36
General Instruction.			
Superior.			
Colombo Academy ..	25,349 79		
Galle Central School ...	5,629 89		
Pali-Vidyódaya College ...	600 0		
Scholarships and Prizes ...	8,355 79	39,935 47	39,645 82
Middle and Primary.			
Government schools ...	156,767 45		
Grant-in-aid schools ...	198,753 79	355,521 24	316,195 57
Special Instruction.			
Normal School ...	19,018 90		
Industrial School ...	4,075 09		
Orphan and Ragged Schools ...	1,787 31	24,881 30	24,006 16
Libraries and Reading Rooms	—		
Donation to Libraries and Reading-Rooms .	—	2,630 0	2,650 0
Oriental Literature.			
Salary of Pandit engaged in translating the Mahawanso ...	—	1,500 0	1,500 0
Preparation of School Books ...	—	708 25	1,650 0
Books purchased for Sale.			
English, Sinhalese and Tamil books ...	—	6,012 59	798 84
Miscellaneous.			
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads	—	1,272 09	5177 39
	Rs.	491,869 38	445,228 14

101. Under the head "Inspection" the excess is accounted for by the increase of the inspecting agency, as has been fully explained in this and previous reports. Upon Middle and Primary schools there is shown an increase of expenditure amounting to 39,325 rupees and 67 cents, of which 36,093 rupees and 74 cents was on account of Grants-in-aid. A small increase of expenditure on Government schools is owing to the fact that in 1879, owing to a change in the dates of examination, the examination of monitors was postponed to 1880. The increase under the head *books purchased for sale* is due to the circumstance that in 1879 Government contemplated other arrangements for the supply of books to the Department, and consequently the usual indent for books was not executed in time for their cost to be charged to the votes of the year.

Savings.

102. The principal heads under which savings out of the votes for the year were effected were as follows :—

		Rs.	cts.
Provisional salaries ...	.	7,246	47
Cost of boarding Normal students	...	2,358	89
Grant for a revised edition of the Mahawanso.		1,000	0
Cost of books and stationery	...	1,909	76

The saving in salaries is due to a number of schools having been temporarily or permanently closed, and also to some of the new schools, for which provision was made in the estimates

having been established at a late period of the year. It is also partly due to the retirement on pension of Mr. Hill, the late Head Master of the Normal School, and of Miss Lloyd, Principal teacher of the Galle Girls' school. The saving in the vote "Cost of boarding Normal students" is owing to there having been a smaller number of students under training than in the previous year, while the unexpended balance under the sum voted for a revised edition of the Mahawanso is due to the fact that, beyond a portion of the salary of the Pandit Batuwantudawa, no expenditure for translating was incurred under it. A smaller indent than usual for school books having been forwarded last year accounts for the large saving which has been effected under the sub-head "Books and Stationery."

Excess.

103. The chief heads under which there was an excess of expenditure were as follows :—

	Rs.	cts.
Grants-in-aid	3,019	96
Monitors' allowance and Teachers' bonus ...	1,126	44
Travelling expenses of Director, Inspectors, &c...	747	58

The excess in Grants-in-aid would have been considerably larger but for the vote of the year having been supplemented by an additional sum of 45,000 rupees. Even with this addition it will be seen that the expenditure exceeded the votes by 3,019 rupees and 96 cents. The excess under the sub-head "Monitors' allowance and Teachers' bonus" is entirely due to an increase in the number of monitors employed in the Government vernacular schools. These excesses have been charged against the savings under the general head "Education," and have consequently reduced the unexpended balance from 16,412 rupees and 27 cents to 10,713 rupees and 62 cents as shown above.

REVENUE.

Revenue.

104. The revenue of the Department derived from fees and sale of books and stationery amounted to 28,564 rupees and 46 cents, being an increase of 235 rupees and 87 cents over the revenue of the previous year. The receipts from the above sources were as follows :—

	Rs.	cts.
School fees	22,073	38
Boarding fees from Normal students' ...	751	0
Sale of stationery	558	56
Sale of books	5,181	52
Rs	28,564	46

Net expenditure.

Deducting this sum, the net expenditure of the Department stands at 463,304 rupees and 92 cents.

Receipts by fees.

105. The amount of fees received during the year was less than in the previous year by 103 rupees and 35 cents, the falling off being chiefly due to the smaller number of students at the Normal School, and the consequent decrease in the receipt on account of boarding fees. Of the sum of 22,824 rupees and 38 cents received under this head, 10,163 rupees and 41 cents were received on account of the Academy, Normal School, and Galle Central School, and 12,660 rupees and 97 cents on account of English and Anglo-vernacular Middle and Primary schools. No fees are charged in the Government vernacular schools.

Cost of Government schools.

106. The following comparative table giving the cost to Government of educating each pupil in the different classes of schools shows satisfactory results :—

	Cost to Government per head in 1879.		Cost to Government per head in 1880.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Superior Instruction.				
Colombo Academy ...	101	47	90	47
Normal school ...	345	21	285	41
Galle Central ...	54	61	44	16
Middle and Primary.				
Boys' English schools ...	22	53	21	40
,, Anglo-vernacular ...	11	20	11	53
,, Vernacular ...	5	17	4	83
Girls' English schools ...	42	79	36	39
,, Anglo-vernacular ..	22	44	20	25
,, Vernacular ...	4	70	4	36

It will be seen that in some cases, notably in the high schools, the cost per head has been 10, 17, and 20 per cent. less than in the previous year. These results have been obtained by the exercise of a strict economy in the management of all classes of Government schools.

107. The average cost per head for all the middle and primary Government schools was 6 rupees and 84 cents, being a decrease of 58 cents per head as compared with the cost of 1879.

108. The average cost per head for all the schools, including Government and Grant-in-aid and schools receiving special grants, was 5 rupees and 67 cents.

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99. No donations were paid to the Hambantota, Tangalla, and Mannár Reading Rooms for the year, as the conditions on which the grant depends were not fulfilled. No explanation has been assigned as to the cause which led to their downfall, except in the case of the one at Hambantota, in regard to which the Assistant Agent wrote in 1879 that "owing to the uncertainty as to whether the Government servants at Hambantota would remain in that station or not, the Reading Room remained dormant."

VIII.—FINANCE.

EXPENDITURE.

		Rs.	cts.
Amount voted for 1880	...	502,583	0
Amount expended	...	491,869	38
Unexpended balance	... Rs.	10,713	62

Chief heads of expenditure.

100. The following summary shows under different great heads the expenditure for 1880, and a comparison with the expenditure of the previous year :—

	1880.				1879.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs	cts.	Rs.	cts
Administration.						
Cost of Direction ...	22,263	32				
Cost of Inspection ...	37,145	12	59,408	44	53,604	36
General Instruction.						
Superior.						
Colombo Academy ..	25,349	79				
Galle Central School ...	5,629	89				
Pali-Vidyódaya College ...	600	0				
Scholarships and Prizes ...	8,355	79	39,935	47	39,645	82
Middle and Primary.						
Government schools ...	156,767	45				
Grant-in-aid schools ...	198,753	79	355,521	24	316,195	57
Special Instruction.						
Normal School ...	19,018	90				
Industrial School ...	4,075	09				
Orphan and Ragged Schools ...	1,787	31	24,881	30	24,006	16
Libraries and Reading Rooms	—					
Donation to Libraries and Reading-Rooms .	—		2,630	0	2,650	0
Oriental Literature.						
Salary of Pandit engaged in translating the Mahawanso ...	—		1,500	0	1,500	0
Preparation of School Books ...	—		708	25	1,650	0
Books purchased for Sale.						
English, Sinhalese and Tamil books ...	—		6,012	59	798	84
Miscellaneous.						
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads	—		1,272	09	5177	39
		Rs.	491,869	38	445,228	14

101. Under the head "Inspection" the excess is accounted for by the increase of the inspecting agency, as has been fully explained in this and previous reports. Upon Middle and Primary schools there is shown an increase of expenditure amounting to 39,325 rupees and 67 cents, of which 36,093 rupees and 74 cents was on account of Grants-in-aid. A small increase of expenditure on Government schools is owing to the fact that in 1879, owing to a change in the dates of examination, the examination of monitors was postponed to 1880. The increase under the head *books purchased for sale* is due to the circumstance that in 1879 Government contemplated other arrangements for the supply of books to the Department, and consequently the usual indent for books was not executed in time for their cost to be charged to the votes of the year.

Savings.

102. The principal heads under which savings out of the votes for the year were effected were as follows :—

	Rs.	cts.
Provisional salaries	7,246	47
Cost of boarding Normal students ...	2,358	89
Grant for a revised edition of the Mahawanso.	1,000	0
Cost of books and stationery ...	1,909	76

The saving in salaries is due to a number of schools having been temporarily or permanently closed, and also to some of the new schools, for which provision was made in the estimates

having been established at a late period of the year. It is also partly due to the retirement on pension of Mr. Hill, the late Head Master of the Normal School, and of Miss Lloyd, Principal teacher of the Galle Girls' school. The saving in the vote "Cost of boarding Normal students" is owing to there having been a smaller number of students under training than in the previous year, while the unexpended balance under the sum voted for a revised edition of the Mahawanso is due to the fact that, beyond a portion of the salary of the Pandit Batuwantudawa, no expenditure for translating was incurred under it. A smaller indent than usual for school books having been forwarded last year accounts for the large saving which has been effected under the sub-head "Books and Stationery."

Excess.

103. The chief heads under which there was an excess of expenditure were as follows :—

	Rs.	cts.
Grants-in-aid	3,019	96
Monitors' allowance and Teachers' bonus ...	1,126	44
Travelling expenses of Director, Inspectors, &c...	747	58

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Expenditure on Aided schools.

109. The subjoined table deals with Aided schools, and exhibits the number of pupils examined according to the system of payments by results in each class of schools, and the amount of the resulting grants together with the average cost per head of the children examined, and the average cost per head of the number under tuition.

	Number of Schools.	Number of children examined.	Total Number of children on list.	Amount of Grant.	Average per head of children examined.	Average per head of total number in School.
				Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
English	73	4,445 / * 2,440	7,264	† 49,573 70	11 15	6 82
Anglo-vernacular	82	2,398	4,978	17,120 30	7 13	3 43
Vernacular	‡ 668	21,205	47,309	118,691 40	5 59	2 50

110. The following table shows the amounts earned, during the year January 1 to December 31, by the different Missions in all parts of the Island :—

	English.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	"C."	Total.	Amount of Grant.
						Rs. cts.
American	4	11	113	0	128	27,882 27
Baptist	0	9	26	0	35	5,702 40
Buddhist	0	0	4	0	4	532 70
Church of England, C. M. S. ...	9	33	123	9	174	27,983 70
Church of England, Diocesan ...	8	5	22	0	35	9,057 50
Church of England, S. P. G. ...	5	4	25	0	34	7,561 21
Presbyterian	0	0	2	0	2	208 45
Private	6	1	17	0	24	10,794 29
Roman Catholic	27	2	173	0	202	59,535 14
Wesleyan	14	17	163	1	195	36,490 5
Total.	73	82	668	10	833	185,747 71

This sum gives 222 rupees and 98 cents as the average grant per school. In 1879 the average grant per school of 814 schools was 213 rupees and 43 cents.

111. Detailed particulars will be found in the appendices.

CHAS. BRUCE,
Director.

* Number examined in vernacular literature.

† This amount includes 6,226 rupees and 80 cents, being amount earned by 36 English schools in vernacular literature.

‡ Excluding 10 "C." schools with an attendance of 269.

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REPORT of W. BLAIR, Esq., Inspector of Schools, on the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

C.

REPORT of W. H. DE ALWIS, Esq., Inspector of Schools, on the Central, North-Central, and North-Western Provinces.

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REPORT of the PRINCIPAL on the Colombo Academy.

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II.—Southern do.	IV.—North-Central Province.
III.—Northern do.	VII.—North-Western do.
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I.—PROVINCIAL Distribution of Scholars in English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools, indicating Religion, Nationality, and Standards of Instruction.

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II.—STATEMENT shewing the Annual Expenditure incurred on account of Education, and the Receipts by Fees from 1871 to 1880.

III.—ACCOUNT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction for the year from 1st January to 31st December, 1880.

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I.—ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several classes of Government Schools for the year 1880.

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APPENDIX A.

Southern Province.

REPORT of A. VAN CUYLENBURG, Esq., Sub-Inspector of Schools, on the Southern Province.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to submit my general report for 1880.

Distribution of Time and Work.

The Southern Province of the Island having been assigned to me under the new inspection arrangements, I entered on charge of my district on the 3rd of March. It was impossible for me to commence moving about in it as soon as I had taken up my permanent residence in Galle, as it took me some time to settle down. The Easter vacation, too, having commenced unusually early this year—viz., on the 19th—the month of March found me really unoccupied as far as the inspection of my schools went. April also being vacation month, no work was done. Nearly a fortnight in May was spent at the Galle superior girls' school, where I had to take a class daily till Miss Andree was able to enter on her duties in succession to Miss Lloyd. So that it was not till the middle of May that I was able to begin active work. With June commenced the annual examination of the schools in this province. From June to November my time was fully occupied with the annual result examination of the grant schools, and the annual examination of the Government schools, with occasional intervals for the incidental inspection of schools in other groups than those immediately under examination.

The following is a summary of the inspection work done by me during the year:—

Examination of Schools.

English schools	...	7
Anglo-vernacular schools	...	8
Vernacular schools	...	79
Total number examined	...	94

In addition to the above I paid surprise visits to 30 schools, and took part in the Teachers' Examination held in August, and set papers for the Examination of the Normal School and for the Monitors' Examination. I had also to conduct the Local Examination at Galle.

New Schools.

In this connection it is almost impossible to avoid reference to the extreme smallness of the number of Government vernacular schools in this province. The number when I took charge was only 27. There are still pattus without a single Government school, while in all but one in which schools have been established, the number nowhere exceeds half a dozen. The kóralé so markedly favoured, comparatively speaking, in an educational point of view, is the Bentota Walallá-witi-kóralé; and the reason of this is not far to seek. Applications for schools from this district could speedily have been reported upon, as Bentota is within cheap and convenient distance from Colombo, whereas applications from the kóralés and pattus about Galle and Mátara had all to stand over till the usual month came for the Inspector or sub-inspector to visit the Southern Province.

The consequence of this delay in reporting upon applications and in sending replies to the applicants was, that people lost heart and were greatly discouraged from making fresh applications. Indeed were it not for the active exertions of a late Assistant Agent and the Chairman of the Village Communities in Matara, the few Government vernacular schools in that district would never, I feel sure, have been established. I have therefore done my best, with what spare time the examination and inspection of my schools left me during the year, to make myself acquainted with the educational wants of the province. With what success my efforts have so far been attended can be judged from the fact of my having been able during the year to recommend the establishment of as many as eighteen schools, ten of which have been sanctioned for the current year, the eight others being borne on the estimates of 1881. I have also, with the invaluable co-operation of the district Mudaliyars and Chairmen of Village Communities, fixed upon sites for sixteen more schools, all of which, if sanctioned by Government, I hope to see in full working before the end of 1881. I might mention that out of these thirty-four schools, only eleven are for villages on or within a few miles of the sea coast, twenty-three others being for villages in the heart of the country. Without taking any credit at all to myself for this unprecedented extension of our educational operations in the Southern Province, I question whether any such progress could have been achieved under the old arrangements, which concentrated the inspecting staff for the Sinhalese-speaking districts in Colombo, and allowed of the sub-inspector paying only one visit a year to the south.

Grouping of Schools.

The present grouping of my district is, as I think, far from satisfactory. I have made some alterations in the new list for 1881. But with the light that the next Census is expected to throw on the number and condition of our population, I should wish to be allowed to group my schools for 1882 according to the kóralés and pattús, and not according to such misleading geographical distinctions as in the absence of a more intimate acquaintance with the province are now adopted. For purposes of comparison such a system of grouping as I propose would be almost invaluable.

Attendance.

The following table shows the increase in the nominal and average attendance during the year :—

		Nominal attendance.	Average attendance.
1880	... ...	7,301	... 4,739
1879	... ...	5,820	... 3,827
	Increase ...	1,481	912

The increase in the attendance in the Government Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools is directly due to their more frequent inspection during the year, and I have no hesitation whatever in ascribing the increase in the grant schools to the efforts put forth on all sides to meet the attendance requirements of the new Code.

School Buildings.

With but five exceptions I feel bound to condemn the bungalows in which our Government vernacular schools are housed in this province, as utterly unsuited for school work ; and these five are buildings erected by the Gansabhawas in the Matára District, the Gansabhawas of the Weligam-kóralé, the Gangaboda-pattu, and the Morawak-kóralé. The other bungalows are all far too narrow, never exceeding fifteen feet in width, and do not in consequence admit of that orderly and methodical arrangement of school furniture on which the maintenance of good order and discipline in a school is so largely dependent. It is my intention to have all these buildings pulled down during the ensuing year, and their places supplied with bungalows nowhere under twenty feet in width. The bungalows for the new schools that have been opened during the year are all of this width, and are nowhere under thirty-five feet in length. Whatever may be said in other respects in favour of those more commodious buildings, uniformity of structure has, I think, a great deal to recommend itself. I am happy, besides, to be able to say that the Chairmen of the Village Communities who have the building of school bungalows on hand have quite come round to my way of thinking, and the bungalows on which they are engaged, in some cases for old schools and in others for the new ones sanctioned from 1881, are all on the new 35 by 20 feet plan. It is customary with me, I should mention, to arrange the furniture of my schools myself, and I have found that in bungalows constructed on the new plan the parallel arrangement of school furniture is capable of being introduced with the greatest success, an arrangement which more than any other I have yet tried conduces largely to the easy and orderly movement of the classes, and even to the drilling of the children, for which half an hour daily is now set apart in the time tables. Even more commodious and better suited than the best of my school bungalows are the buildings erected by Mr. Lyle for the Diocesan schools at Weligama and Pallimulla. I wish it were possible for the managers of the other denominations to follow Mr. Lyle's example.

School Furniture.

The furniture supplied to Government schools is beyond all question very substantial, and compared with the flimsy, fragile articles generally met with in grant schools, may well be pronounced almost imperishable It is only to be regretted that the forms and desks should all be made of one uniform height. I have therefore determined in all future requisitions for furniture, upon asking, to begin with, for forms of three different sizes, viz, 18 inches the highest, 15 inches the next, and 12 inches the lowest. My reason for doing so is based on my experience of the inconvenience to which the little ones in the alphabet class or infant department of the school are put, in having to climb up the forms fully six inches too high for them, and to keep their legs swinging about all the time they are seated ; and there is the other great advantage of being able to introduce something like a gallery for the infant classes where forms of varying height are procurable. Smaller blackboards for the infant department would also be a great improvement. Those now in use, when brought down as low as they can be brought, permit of a child of six years only just reaching its lower end The inconvenience of forming letters and figures under such circumstances is too obvious to need description.

Time Tables.

Every Government school in my district is now provided with a time table constructed by me on a plan recommended by the Inspector of Schools. The only objection I can raise against them is, that being divided into half hours they do not allow time enough for the thorough teaching of a lesson. Nearly all my teachers have complained to me that they find it very hard to get through a reading lesson with a standard of ordinary size in half an hour. It is my intention to submit a revised form of time table for use from next year for the Inspector's approval. Of the time tables in use in the Grant schools, the Diocesan and S. P. G. excepted, I cannot help saying that their construction is very unsatisfactory. While on the subject of time tables, I am glad to be able to state that clocks and watches are gradually finding their way into my vernacular schools. I look forward to very great improvement in the quality of the work from the enhanced idea of the value of time which the pretty general desire to possess timekeepers of some kind for guidance in their work gives me reason to think my teachers have now come to be impressed with. In schools where neither a clock nor a watch is to be met with, the native method of measuring time with the aid of a pétętiya is now adopted. Under such circumstances it is of some use to be able to remark in the incidental inspection form that work is *not* being carried on in accordance with the time table.

Registers.

It is but fair to the very great majority of Government teachers to say that their registers are all honestly and neatly kept and *always up to date*. Only one bad case of falsification came under

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

APPENDIX A.

Southern Province.

my notice during the year, and I am happy to be able to state that the Director approved of my recommendation that the delinquent teacher be at once dismissed. I am sorry I cannot speak so favorably of a large number of the registers of the Grant schools—not that I suspect them all of being falsified, but they never appeared to me to be thoroughly well kept. They always gave cause for complaint of one kind or another. The rules, only very recently issued in circular form to managers, insisting on the daily attendance being totalled up at the breaking up of the school for the day, on the careful and *simultaneous* entry of admissions and withdrawals in both the registers, and on the division of the children into standards, have been neglected in a great majority of cases. It has very often happened that on a comparison of the two registers the number of children in both did not tally as it should have done, had the registers been carefully kept. And I have invariably found this to arise from simple neglect to see that when an entry of any kind, either an admission or a withdrawal, was made in the register of attendance, a corresponding entry should *at the very same time* be made in the register of admission. In many schools, too, I found infractions of these rules to have arisen from an ignorance of the new regulations, although I believe as many copies of the circular containing them as were applied for by managers for distribution to their schools were promptly issued by the Department. In this connection I cannot but commend the excellent plan of having important circulars like this hung up on the school walls for the guidance of teachers, a plan which I was glad to see carried out in the schools so well and so ably managed by Mr. Marks of Buona Vista. And considering that the honest and accurate keeping of the registers is the very basis of the scheme of payment by results, it is not too much, I think, to introduce a rule making an imperfectly and inaccurately-kept register involve a forfeiture of the grant. I should also mention that a serious infringement of the rule regarding the keeping of the register of attendance, which but for my visit would have taken the form of falsification, was detected in a Grant-in-aid school and duly reported to the Department. In this case the attendance had not been called for four days prior to my visit. It is not difficult to see how, had not the remissness of the teacher been detected in time, the attendance for those four days would have been filled up at the teacher's leisure, and the Department made to accept the average attendance given for that month with the false entries of those four days on the register as the true average for the month. I was informed that this teacher was to be dismissed, but I regret to say that he is still in charge of the school. Another striking feature of the registers of attendance of many grant schools is to be found in the fact, they never shew on any one day a smaller attendance than that the Inspector finds on his visit. I have often wondered why it should happen that my visit should invariably occur exactly on the day when the smallest number of children happens to be present in school. And I must say that I have been sceptical enough not to accept the excuses of illness in the neighbourhood, of some of the children having gone away on leave, or of the death or marriage of some of their relations, which are repeated with unerring regularity as often as an explanation is asked of this feature in the attendance. All the same, it certainly is a phenomenon which I would commend to the serious consideration of those managers who believe that falsification of the registers is unknown in their schools. It would also, I think, be a very great improvement if grant schools kept a log book such as is to be found in every Government school. The Diocesan and S. P. G. schools keep such a book, and I have myself made remarks in the log books in Mr. Lyle's schools at Weligama. If for no other purpose than that of bringing irregularities more certainly and more speedily to the notice of those managers whose visits to their schools are not more than two, and very seldom three a year, the introduction of a log book, to be sent on for their perusal once a month, is very much to be desired.

Holidays.

The present distribution of our school terms is, in my opinion, quite unsuited to our vernacular schools. Christmas and Easter are seasons in which the village Sinhalese take no interest whatever, and to my own knowledge they are quite perpared—indeed I might say anxious—to forego the holidays for their children at these seasons for holidays to help them to celebrate the two great events in their otherwise uneventful existence, the taking in of the Maha and Yala paddy crops. As things stand now, the children will absent themselves at these seasons to look after their little brothers and sisters left at home, while the elder members of the family are all out reaping, and—what is more—these children very often absent themselves for two or three weeks and, afraid to make their re-appearance after such a long unlicensed absence for fear of incurring their teacher's displeasure, very often keep themselves away from school altogether. To obviate such unpleasant results, I would recommend the following term arrangements for my district:—

First term—January 3rd to January 20th.
Second term—February 21st to April 10th.
Third term—April 19th to July 20th.
Fourth term—August 21st to December 24th.

The Maha harvest invariably commences about the end of January and lasts till the middle of February. The children might be allowed this season instead of the Christmas holidays. Vacation during this time has, besides, the additional advantage of falling just at the period when, owing to the land wind, whooping cough, chest colds, measles, and other kindred ailments prevail through almost the length and breadth of the province, and keep the attendance down a great deal. The Yala harvest just comes in about the end of July, and lasts till the middle of August. In this latter case we shall be only slightly anticipating the present mid-summer holidays. An additional week at the Sinhalese New Year and another week at Christmas is about as much as the teachers themselves need. Indeed, I know some remarkably energetic and zealous teachers, who do not take more than one week each out of the present Christmas and Easter holidays.

Teachers' Examination.

So far as the number who presented themselves is concerned, this examination was far from successful. The only English teacher who came up was the first assistant of the Galle Central

school, and the only Anglo-vernacular teacher the head teacher of the Hambantota Anglo-vernacular boys' school. Out of the Government vernacular teachers, only seven presented themselves. These teachers were all recommended for a certificate of the third class.

Monitors and Paid Assistants.

This is the greatest difficulty I have to contend with in the management of the schools in this province. With the exception of four or five schools, monitors have invariably been taken from the third standard, the highest standard from which it was possible to select them. And this is bad enough, as the knowledge actually possessed by these youths is of the most meagre description. Their work as monitors is in consequence inefficiently done, and their fate at the examination almost certain failure. But it becomes far worse when it comes to new schools which, in the very first year of their existence come up to the average attendance required by the Departmental Code to entitle them to a monitor. In such circumstances I have often been puzzled how to act. Whenever it was possible to secure boys in an advanced class from neighbouring schools, they have always been preferred as monitors. But as it was very seldom indeed that such a happy issue out of my particular difficulty was open to me, I have very often found myself driven to the necessity of making use of the best boy or girl in the school, irrespective of the standard to which he or she belonged. I look forward, therefore, to the result of the examination of my monitors with unfeigned dismay. The only remedy is the obvious one of paid assistants. But as their more general employment will involve an extra expenditure on the school, and is only allowed when the average has reached 75, I shall defer any positive suggestion or recommendation till I have had another year's experience of the working of the monitorial system under the peculiar circumstances in which my province is placed.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

It was with some difficulty that our Anglo-vernacular schools were organized on the new system. The prohibition of English teaching in standards lower than the fifth led to a widespread feeling of alarm among the people that English was going to be withheld from their children altogether. A great decrease was in consequence the immediate result of the reorganization. But as time advanced and the system came to be better understood, things reverted to their normal condition, and the Anglo-vernacular schools in the province are now working as well and as vigorously as under the old constitution.

English Schools.

The Galle Central school, which I had the pleasure of examining this year, maintains its position as one of the leading educational institutions in the Island. Mr. Anthonisz, the Head Master, contemplates sending up the boys of his fifth form for the Cambridge Local Examination of 1881. I wish him all the success which his zeal and untiring efforts to maintain the efficiency of his school deserve. The Mátara English school, the only other purely English teaching Government school in the province, continues to give satisfaction, and keeps up a very steady attendance in spite of the opposition offered by other English schools in the immediate neighbourhood.

Instruction.

In view of the extreme paucity of efficient teachers, it is hardly fair to expect the work of teaching to be conducted on the best method and on the most approved principles. To the majority of my teachers there is but one method and one principle known, and that is the method and the principle of their own old-fashioned masters. I have however a plan in view, of getting as many of my teachers together as possible at convenient centres, such as Galle, Matára, and Bentota, and giving them some insight, by way of short lectures and class-teaching by myself, into the best and most approved modern methods of instruction. But this is a plan the execution of which will have to be deferred till the more important object of bringing education more generally within reach of the much-neglected masses of the Southern Province has been even in some measure achieved. But with all the drawbacks under which the work of public instruction is now carried on, it must be admitted that, untrained as the majority of my teachers are, the positive good with which even their unsystematic, because untrained, efforts are yet attended more than compensates for the absence of that method and organization which the skilled workman cannot but deplore. A great advance, however, has been made in this direction by the publication and circulation among my teachers of Mr. Marsh's little pamphlet on the organization of primary and middle schools, and as one of its best and most marked results it has given me great pleasure to watch the success with which the children are drilled in some of my schools. The outlook is, therefore, not quite as hopeless as I at first thought it would be, and wherever the men are found willing and steady, I have every confidence, with a little exertion on my own part, of being able so to direct their efforts as to secure the best results that can with fairness be expected under the circumstances.

I cannot conclude this report without acknowledging my indebtedness to the several District Mudaliyars, Chairmen of Village Communities, and Presidents of Village Tribunals, for such success as has attended my labors for the short time I have been in charge of this province. Above all, I should wish to be permitted to mention the name of Mr. Arthur Jayewardene, Mudaliyar and Chairman of the Village Communities of the Bentota Walalláwiṭi-korálé, for assistance and co-operation for which I can hardly find words to express my gratitude.

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR VAN CUYLENBURG,
Sub-Inspector of Schools, Southern Province.

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APPENDIX B.

REPORT of WM. BLAIR, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Northern and Eastern Provinces, for 1880.

JAFFNA, 20th January, 1881.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to present to you a report on the schools I have visited and examined in the Northern and Eastern Provinces during the past year.

2. In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 31 of the 26th January last, I left Colombo on the 9th of February, arrived in Jaffna on the 11th, and commenced work on the following day, visiting the most important English schools, viz., the Roman Catholic Seminary, the Wesleyan Central, and the Church Missionary Society's Seminary at Chundicully. Before the end of the month (February) I had visited 67 schools, chiefly in Jaffna, Nellore, and Point Pedro; in March, 89 schools. In April, I visited 50, and examined 10 for a grant-in-aid; in May I visited 38, and examined 11; in June I visited 36, examined 19. In July I travelled to Mullaittívu and Mannár, and before the end of August I had visited almost every school of importance in my district. The following table shews the number of schools visited for preliminary enquiry and report, or examined for a grant, during the year:—

	Northern Province.				Eastern Province.				Total.			
	English.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	English.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	English.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.
American Mission Schools ...	4	12	121	137	...	...	...	...	4	12	121	137
Wesleyan do. ...	4	4	47	55	3	2	69	74	7	6	116	129
Roman Catholic do. ...	3	2	39	44	3	...	5	8	6	2	44	52
Church M. S. do. ...	3	1	46	50	...	...	...	...	3	1	46	50
S. P. G. do. ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6	1	...	5	6
Private do. ...	4	2	12	18	...	...	3	3	4	2	15	21
Government do. ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	17	17	...	1	17	18
Total ...	18	22	265	305	7	2	99	108	25	24	364	413*

On these schools I propose to report in the above order, giving prominence to such details as appear to me desirable.

3. Of the so called American Mission schools all but four are under the management of the *Jaffna Board of Education;*" and one English, 2 vernacular girls' boarding schools, and one vernacular training school under the direct control and management of the American Ceylon Mission. Of these I propose to speak hereafter.

4. The Jaffna Board of Education is composed of not less than twelve educated native Christians, and a committee of American missionaries, of whom one is the official manager and the recognized correspondent with the Department, a paid Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, four Mission inspectors or school visitors, and about 200 teachers. The majority of the schools were formerly entirely—and all are now virtually—under the control of the American Mission, and dependent largely for their support on Mission funds. But with the establishment of the Board, shortly after the introduction of the present system of grants-in-aid, the Missionary Society gradually decreased its pecuniary assistance; and now the Government grants form almost the entire revenue† of the vernacular, and the Government grants and tuition fees the entire income of English and Anglo-vernacular schools. The Government grant, in fact, is not a grant *in aid*, but it defrays the expenses of management, the salaries of Mission inspectors, the cost of repairs to buildings and furniture, and incidental expenses, in addition to the salaries of teachers, assistants, "pupil gatherers," and monitors. The schools are supposed to have a balance to their credit—and such was the case when they were transferred from the Mission to the Board—and the grants obtained in, say, January, 1880, will not be expended until 1881, and the teachers' salaries for 1881 will depend on the grants earned in 1880. Sometimes a school does badly, fails altogether, or a new bungalow has to be erected, when it is helped by its more fortunate neighbours; but the money thus advanced is charged as a debt, which has to be repaid as early as possible.

5. The Government grants are very liberal, but it should be remembered they are grants *in aid*, and a school or any number of schools that are entirely supported thereby, and have in addition to contribute one-thirteenth of their earnings towards a general fund, must necessarily fare very badly. Hence we find, first, the teachers, as a rule, are paid wretchedly small salaries. In English and Anglo-vernacular schools they receive from seven to twenty rupees a month, and in vernacular schools from three rupees to about ten or twelve, while the sum of fifteen rupees,

* These figures are, of course, in excess of those given in the Director's report and in the appendices, which include only actually registered schools, examined for a grant during the year.

† I do not think that the Mission grant averages more than one rupee per month per school!

the minimum salary in Government schools would be "untold wealth ;" second, the buildings and school furniture are generally of the simplest and coarsest materials, mud floors and walls, and in some cases sheds or huts ; and, third, the teachers being directly interested in obtaining a large grant, it is to be feared sometimes resort to unfair and illegal practices, such as falsifying registers, and presenting for examination pupils who are ineligible, in order to obtain it. Of these unfair practices I propose to speak hereafter, and would now only state that the manager has always shewn the greatest willingness to co-operate with me in detecting them.

6. The small salaries paid by the Jaffna Board of Education are not sufficient inducement to get the class of men I should like to see as schoolmasters. Good men can obtain higher wages as clerks, mechanics, and domestic servants, than are usually given for teaching a school ; and hence, with rare exceptions, the office of schoolmaster is a sort of "refuge for the destitute." In some cases they are cripples unable to move without assistance, having to be carried daily to and from the school. It is true, as I have already intimated, that the salaries of the teachers for the coming year depend on the grants earned this year ; and in a great many cases this acts as an incentive to work steadily and systematically ; and of over 120 schools, only two failed to obtain 45 per cent. of passes, the minimum necessary to receive a grant. Some fell as low as 50 per cent., a number between 50 and 60 per cent., but the majority obtained over 75 per cent., and a few others 90 per cent. and upwards. Arithmetic, the best paying, is generally the weakest subject, and it not unfrequently happens that I fail to obtain a single correct answer in any standard above the first.

7. Since my arrival in Jaffna there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the school bungalows. For example, in April last I visited 11 schools in the Udupitty group. Five of these had very unsatisfactory bungalows. In one case the school was conducted alternately in a tobacco shed and a house ; in another, sometimes in a small shed, but more frequently under the shade of a jack tree ; in a third, in a low hut badly ventilated, in a crowded locality, and altogether unsuitable ; while the fourth and fifth cases were quite as bad. When, however, the schools were examined in November, four new buildings had been erected. Much, however, remains to be done before they can be said to fulfil the requirements of the Code. In general, little regard is paid to health and cleanliness either in the person of the pupils—they often sit on a dirty floor—or the arrangements and condition of the school premises.*

8. The schools under the direct control of the American Mission, and which receive its liberal patronage and support, are very valuable educational institutions. The boarding schools for girls at Uduvil and Udupitty and the training school for young men at Tellipallai exercise a beneficial influence. Indeed, the first-mentioned of these can shew results of which any school or college may well be proud. From their report for 1878 I find that of 600 girls who had been pupils, 456 were then living and occupying respectable and honorable positions in society: 29 were married to native ministers or preachers, 74 to English school teachers, 40 to vernacular teachers, 30 to medical practitioners, 40 to farmers, 23 to Government clerks, 3 to school inspectors, and a large number to surveyors, proctors, advocates, overseers, and conductors, &c., &c., too numerous to be mentioned.. I have not yet had the pleasure of taking part in the examination of this school for a grant, but from what I saw a few days ago I anticipate excellent results ; and when the new buildings are completed, at a cost of 15,000 rupees, they will be the largest and handsomest of their kind in the Island.

9. The Batticotta English High School, considering that it is one of the largest and most important institutions of its kind in the Peninsula, fell very far below my expectations. In my letter No. 39 of the 14th May last I called your attention to the unsatisfactory results of the examination in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth, standards, pointing out that they were decidedly inferior to any I had met with in the Western and Central Provinces, and to those of similar institutions in the Northern Province ; and—writing seven months afterwards—I may now add, Eastern Province too. You will remember that after finishing the examination, I telegraphed to you for the previous year's report slips ; but before receiving them I wrote my report, so as to act on my own judgment alone, and to be guided by the results I found myself. I need not now state that the weak points referred to, the previous year, by Mr. Inspector Alwis still existed, and that the Head Master appeared to spend little or no time to the lower classes : he did not even direct their studies, but devoted the whole of his attention to a handful of boys in the sixth standard. I trust, however, that the Batticotta High School, the only large English school of its kind within five miles, will soon compete with others in preparing boys for the Local and University Examinations and thus regain the former prestige and reputation for efficiency it had under the supervision and management of my assistant, Mr. Breckenridge, twelve years ago

10. The schools under the Wesleyan Mission in the Northern Province situated in Jaffna and the densely-populated district of Vannarponnai, in Puttúr, and in Mannár, are under the management of the Rev. E. Rigg; those in Point Pedro and Kattaveley, under the management of the Rev. W. R. Winston. Four of these are English, 4 Anglo-vernacular (which include two boarding and one training school), and the rest vernacular, (of which two failed to secure the minimum per-centage of passes to obtain a grant). The vernacular schools in the town of Jaffna and Vannarponnai are very small and very feeble. I have now before me a tabulated statement shewing the results of over 100 incidental inspections made by my assistants and myself, and if the number we found in actual attendance be any criterion as to the average daily attendance, when the Revised Code comes into force, nearly every one of these, failing to fulfil its requirements, will be

* A few hours after writing the above, one of my assistants came to report to me the results of his incidental inspections in the Island of Valanai. He informed me that "part of the bungalow of Valanai South school was used as a cowshed." Turning to my own notes on incidental inspections on the 19th October last, I find: "Bungalow a miserable shed ; judging from appearances, I should say no school has been kept for months. Half the floor was covered with dirty straw." Bad cases like this are, I am glad to say, rare and exceptional.

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struck off the register. Jaffna, I am afraid, has too many schools which are small and feeble, and too few which are large and flourishing. You will perhaps remember that when I reported on the Vannarponnai Sanscrit private school in July last, there were 38 grant-in-aid schools within a radius of three miles. I cannot see the necessity for these small schools. Two private schools in the neighbourhood (Vannarponnai and Kantharmadam) have an average attendance of over 100 each, and several under Roman Catholic management an average of 70 or upwards. The readiness of the Department, two or three years ago, to accept almost every application for registration, has led to the needless multiplication of public schools. There are two in the same compound in Cherina-street; two more, distant about five minutes' walk, in Chetty-street; and two more at Periyapulam, distant a little over half a mile. If these six were united—and I can see no reason why they should not be—in a central locality about Chetty-street, two really flourishing schools might be established. I do not mean to say that small schools are necessarily and invariably inefficient, or that large ones are always efficient, but of the small schools examined during the year there are only two which merit unqualified praise.

11 The schools in the districts of Point Pedro and Kattaveley are, on the whole, much better: more efficient in discipline and instruction, and have large numbers in average attendance. For example, Ploly has 152 on the list, Thatam-street 127, Thampacety 127, Thunnalai 133, and Kattaveley and Karavetty each over 100.* They have, with two or three exceptions, large, commodious, substantial bungalows, are fairly supplied with furniture, and being within a comparatively short distance from the manager's residence are well looked after, to which I attach great importance; and when my assistant last visited them in November, he found the number present slightly in excess of the reported average attendance. I understood Mr. Winston to say that the teacher's salaries depended chiefly on the results of examinations held quarterly, a practice to which I could give an unqualified approval.

12. The Central English schools at Jaffna and Point Pedro are both good institutions, and while in many points they are inferior in English subjects to similar schools in Colombo and Kandy, the care and success with which Tamil literature is taught is worthy of great commendation. The Jaffna girls' Anglo-vernacular boarding school, the largest of its class I have seen in the Island, merits great praise Its discipline and general tone, its instruction and general proficiency, and its excellence in plain needlework, made my visits of inspection exceedingly pleasant. I should, however, like to see the standard for admission into the school a little higher. You may remember that in the memorandum on the Revised Code sent by the Wesleyan missionaries of this district, they complained that their girls' boarding schools would suffer most severely; that as about 85 per cent. of the pupils were in the first four standards, grants for English instruction would only be received for about 15 per cent. Hence, it seems to me that a fault in the schools was construed into a defect in the Code, as in similar institutions under the American Mission the applications for admission always largely exceed the number of vacancies, and, as a rule, no pupils are received until they have passed the third standard. I may mention here in passing that one of the American boarding schools just examined earned a grant of 493 rupees and 60 cents under the old Code, while if the grant had been calculated according to the liberal provisions of the new, the amount would have been 610 rupees, an increase of 23½ per cent.

13. The Wesleyan schools in the Eastern Province extend from Thennamaravady, close to the bank of the Parriamannar, which forms the southern boundary of the Northern Province, to Komarí, in the neighbourhood of Hambantota, a distance of over 200 miles. They are divided into three districts; those north, and in the neighbourhood of Trincomalee, are under the management of the Rev. E. Strutt; those north of, and near Batticaloa, under the management of the Rev. J. G. Pearson; and those near Kalmunai and southward are under the management of the Rev. G. J. Trimmer. The schools in the first-mentioned district, especially those north of Trincomalee, are with few exceptions small and feeble. They are situated in a sparsely-populated, outlying neighbourhood, and I have no hesitation in recommending that all the schools which up to the present have not been able to secure an average daily attendance of 30, should be allowed to avail themselves of the liberal provisions of "C." schools. This applies to several north of Batticaloa, and one or two on the western shore of the Puliyantivu lake under the management of Mr. Pearson, also to several of the distant ones under Mr. Trimmer's management. So far as I am able to judge, in no province has the progress of education been greater during the last four or five years than in this, and considering the special difficulties the managers have to contend against, they deserve all the encouragement that can possibly be given. I have already furnished you with a list of the small schools which I think may be fairly classed "C." under the Revised Code.

14. Some of the large schools passed creditable, and one or two excellent, examinations. I may mention Uppuvaley near Trincomalee, which obtained 96 per cent. of passes, Singalavady 96, Sengallady 98, Mandoor 93; the majority of the others obtained over 80 per cent., and only one or two below 70. I carefully entered the results of each school in my note book, and it will be interesting to watch their progress during the coming year. The English schools at Trincomalee and Batticaloa do not call for any special comment. The fact that English missionaries devote every hour they can spare to the work of teaching is a sufficient guarantee for their efficiency. Both institutions obtained about 90 per cent. of passes, and the favorable remarks made with reference to Tamil literature in the Northern Province apply partly to them. The girls' boarding school at Batticaloa has recently had a trained teacher appointed as its Principal, and bids fair soon to equal in efficiency those in Jaffna, but the one at Trincomalee, being of recent establishment, is comparatively small and feeble.

15. The Roman Catholic schools are spread over the Peninsula of Jaffna, Mullaittívu, Mannár and the districts of Trincomalee and Batticaloa; and I would say at the outset, that being able to report nothing but good thereon gives me much gratification.

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17. I have already stated my appreciation of the schools under Catholic management. The school buildings are, on the whole, well adapted for school purposes; they afford sufficient accommodation,

* Numbers on the list on the day of Inspector's visit.

are well ventilated, pretty well supplied with furniture, and the regular work is conducted in an orderly and disciplined manner. Bishop Bonjean altogether disbelieves "in paying salaries which are insufficient to secure a competency." In a letter with reference to the establishment of small schools in the sparsely-populated district of Mullaittivu under teachers—natives of the village - at about 7 rupees a month, he stated: "I think I can safely predict that they will prove utterly inefficient, and the money spent will be as thrown into the sea;" an opinion in which I fully concur. I do not wish it to be inferred that the Catholic schools are altogether free from defects; but this I do say, that whenever I or my assistants point out any short-comings of the teachers to the managers, there is no attempt to palliate or deny them, but prompt measures are usually adopted to avoid their future recurrence

I have met with only one case of fraud, for which the teacher was dismissed at once. I find from an educational return recently published, that the cost of imparting instruction in Catholic schools is estimated at 5 rupees and 4 cents per scholar, of which 2 rupees and 64 cents is defrayed by Government grants, and 2 rupees and 43 cents by the Mission.

18. I must not omit to give you a short account of the recent establishment of "*St. Patrick's College*," an institution which promises to rival in efficiency the Academy, St. Benedict's, Wesley and St. Thomas's Colleges in Colombo. Bishop Bonjean returned to Jaffna last November, bringing with him a large staff of Professors, and has just amalgamated the Preparatory Ecclesiastical Seminary and the Jaffna Boys' Seminary, one of the largest and best Grant schools in the Province, under the title of St. Patrick's College. Application has already been made for the registration of the College as a complete High School under the Revised Code. Eight years will be devoted to its requirements, and two of the extra subjects of Schedule C., after which the students will be prepared for the Cambridge Local and other University Examinations. There are at present about 44 young men ready for examination in the three highest standards and two extra subjects, Mathematics and Latin. The College will supply a want long felt in Jaffna. It will be of course a Catholic institution, but open to Sivites and Protestants, if they wish to avail themselves of the privileges it offers; and the introduction of a conscience clause, by which none but Catholics are allowed to be present at the religious instruction, except at the request of their parents, has made it quite unsectarian. So far as I know, this is the only institution of its kind in the Province that prepares pupils for the Cambridge Local Examinations, and I heartily wish it success.

19. The Church Missionary Society schools are chiefly in the neighbourhood of Jaffna, Kopai, and Nellore. There are a few in the sparsely-populated districts of Pachchilapallai, Punaryn, and Mullaittivu. They call for little comment. Those within the police limits of Jaffna will probably be closed; at least they will be struck off the list of registered schools when the Revised Code comes into force. This, I think, is not much to be regretted, for they are very small and feeble, one of them having failed to secure the minimum per-centage of passes to obtain a grant Recently the manager, Mr. Simmons, applied for and received permission to unite two schools at Kaithaidi and Navatkuli, and, where three months ago there were four very weak schools, there are now two, considering the sparse population and the unhealthy locality in which they are situated, fairly good ones. The vernacular schools in some of the outlying districts are fairly efficient. For the most part they have good substantial bungalows affording ample accommodation, hard working and pretty well paid teachers, and the furniture is good in quality and fair in quantity. The best I think is Vembodikamy, which obtained 89 per cent. of passes and a grant of 220 rupees and 5 cents. Of the three English schools, which are supported entirely by the Government grant and tuition fees, the Chundicully Seminary is the largest in my district, and for some time has presented a larger number of boys in the VIth standard than any other school in the Island. At the last examination that number was over 60, and the next year is likely to be 70. I cannot speak in particularly high terms of the efficiency, but an European Principal has just assumed its management, and I shall be glad, if next year I am able to report an improvement. The small and unpretending school at Kopai, with an average attendance of about 50, has the honor of obtaining the highest per-centage of passes among the English schools in my district (98). I do not say it is the most efficient school, but I was very much pleased with the results of all my incidental inspections, and also with those obtained at the Grant Examination. The training school at Kopai and the girls' boarding school at Nellore are both good institutions. At the latter, I should, however, like to see more attention given to plain needlework, and less to fancy and ornamental work—very pretty in its way—but I never award the mark "superior" for "fancy work" alone. I have not been able to find out from the C. M. S. reports what proportion of the cost of maintaining these schools is defrayed by the Government grant. Of the English schools they state: "*These are all conducted without cost to the Society, the income being derived from fees and Government grants-in-aid.*"*

20. The schools in the Eastern Province which appear in the list as under the management of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, have been in reality private schools under the control of the resident missionary. One is English and five are vernacular, and all are unsatisfactory in the extreme. The English school which has an average attendance of about 22, is held in the open verandah of the manager's house, a building which it is impossible for the Department to approve Its registers are kept so very carelessly, so much torn and dilapidated, that I thought it to be my duty to forward it by post for your inspection. The vernacular schools are, if possible, worse. There is a large school at Velechina, with reference to which I made the following notes:—"Admission register incomplete, torn and dirty. Bungalow, the worst I have seen in the province—roof dilapidated, floor covered with very dirty loose sand, six inches deep A more disgraceful building used for a school I never saw; it should not be accepted as a B. school." It appears to have been the practice of the manager to open C. schools, get grants for them as long as he could, and then close them. I may also mention that, during my stay in Batticaloa, several of his

* Church Missionary Society's 78th report, page 166.

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former teachers complained to me that although grants had been paid, they had not received their salaries—one, I think, for over two years. Another had to sue the manager in the Court of Requests. The Marosdai school under his management has just been handed over to Government. Before the close of the year the S. P. G. Society withdrew its schools from the hands of this manager.

21. The private schools are all in the Peninsula of Jaffna, and the fact that they receive an average grant of 335 rupees shews they are comparatively large and efficient. In Jaffna there are three: one at Vannarponnai, one at Kanthanadam, and a third, which was recently registered although it has been in existence for seven years, at Columboturai, in addition to an English school in the Pettah under the management of the Rev. C A. Koch. There is also a very good English school at Manippay under the nominal management of Mr. J. R. Arnold, Editor of the *Morning Star*, and one at Mallakam, in which I take a great interest. The last three times I have paid visits of surprise, I have found the number marked in the register to correspond with the number actually present—a most unusual occurrence. The English school at Point Pedro under the management of Mr. M. N. Venayagam, formerly a normal student in Madras, has frequently been brought under your favourable notice, and received honorable mention in your last annual report. The school building, furniture, and appliances are all excellent, and the discipline, instruction, and general efficiency, both in English subjects and in Tamil grammar and literature, are of a high order. The vernacular school at Point Pedro under the same management is also large and flourishing, fairly efficient in discipline and instruction. In addition to these there are three more under the management of Brahmans, one at Ponnalu-kattugan, one at Urumperay and one at Eruvil, and a fourth under Mr. R. O. D. Asbury, Secretary to the Jaffna Board of Education. These, though less efficient than the first-mentioned, are large schools and generally succeed in obtaining a large grant. As a rule, the Government grants and school fees form the entire revenue of the majority of these schools, but to this there are some exceptions. The Vannarponnai Sivite school has a large endowment contributed chiefly by the late Navaler, its founder; and Ponnalle-kattugan and Columboturai schools existed a long time without Government aid, and now have respectable balances to their credit But, so far as I know, the others have no endowment, and some of them probably are a source of income to managers, to whom the grant is paid direct. At any rate, the division of the grant sometimes leads to law suits.

22. The only Government school (Mullaittivu) in the Northern Province was closed at the end of the year. It was, on the whole, efficient in discipline and instruction, and at the examination held in June obtained nearly 92 per cent. of passes. Mullaittivu is a comparatively small village, not large enough for two flourishing Anglo-vernacular schools, and I think that the Grant-in-aid school is quite sufficient to meet the wants of the place; and as the money which was expended in maintaining the Government school will, in future, be devoted to pay the salary of an organizing master for the Eastern Province, I think the change is a judicious one. In the Trincomalee district there are 7 schools, and in Batticaloa 10. I have already furnished you with a detailed report on each, and have only now to add that as they have recently been placed under the direct supervision of two trained teachers, and as the salaries of the schoolmasters will depend partly on their own exertions, I hope they will increase in size and efficiency.

I was very much struck with the great unwillingness of the people in the Eastern Province to send their children out of their own village to school, and while travelling South of Batticaloa, met with the following illustration of it:—About half a mile from the village of Pattiruppu are two Government schools, one at Eruvil under a trained teacher, and the other at Kaluvanchchikudiirippu under a native of the province. The number of children attending these schools belonging to Pattiruppu, is *two*. In the Peninsula of Jaffna it is not an uncommon thing for boys to walk several miles; but in the Eastern Province it is necessary to place schools at their very doors, or the people will not avail themselves of their advantages.

23. I read with a great deal of interest the recent discussions on the Revised Code, and am glad to say that in my district the fact, that managers of more than one-half the schools have applied for permission to have them examined according to its provisions at once, instead of waiting until 1882, shews that they do not expect to be losers by the new system. So far as vernacular schools are concerned, they are unquestionably right. You may remember that, when in Colombo in September, I made an estimate of the grants that would have been earned in 1879, if the Revised Code had then been in force. The total amount was over 200,000 rupees, while the same passes under the existing provisional regulations only amounted to 173,700 rupees. Since my return to Jaffna in October, I have taken part in no less than 38 vernacular examinations, and in every case, except two, the grant earned would have been more, and in some instances considerably more, under the Revised Code. For example, the Udupitty boarding school received 493 rupees and 60 cents, while the same passes under the new Code would amount to 610 rupees, an increase of 23½ per cent. The Vannarponnai Sivite school, with 78 per cent. of passes, would have earned 392 rupees and 50 cents, against 355 rupees and 95 cents under the old Code. A good Church Mission school in the thinly-populated district of Pachchilapallai, Vembodikamy, obtained 89 per cent of passes and a grant of 220 rupees and 5 cents, while the same passes under the new Code would realize 242 rupees, and another school in the same district under the same management, obtaining only 66 per cent. of passes, would have received 81 rupees instead of 78 rupees and 35 cents. In the densely-populated village of Valluvettiturai, a school under the Jaffna Board of Education obtained only 55 per cent. of passes and a grant of 96 rupees and 45 cents; while under the new Code, the same passes were worth 10 per cent. more; and another school, distant about two miles, obtained 93 per cent. of passes, and the difference between the result-payments of the new and old Code shew an increase of 6 per cent. in favour of the former. The foregoing statistics prove that the strictures made by the Wesleyan Committee in South Ceylon, in their pamphlet entitled "Educational Reform"—viz., "the branch of public instruction which will suffer most is the vernacular"—certainly do not apply to this province. In English and Anglo-vernacular schools, the result-payments will probably be less, and in the estimation of public

opinion this will probably meet with general approval, as regards the latter; while in the case of the former, the grants for the extra subjects of schedule C., if properly and efficiently taught, will yield a large revenue.

24. It only remains for me now to give you an account of the fraudulent practices frequently resorted to in my district, a duty which, if I consulted my own inclinations, I would gladly avoid. In the remarks which follow I have given managers and teachers the benefit of every reasonable doubt, and mentioned only such cases as in my opinion can be proved beyond all question.

25. The declaration required by regulation 10 to be signed by school managers, is clear and explicit: too clear to be misunderstood, and too explicit to be quibbled away or withdrawn. They have to "certify and declare that all the children whose names are inserted on the report slips for examination have received not less than nine months' actual instruction in that school during the twelve immediately preceding, and that the conditions laid down with respect to the standard in which they are offered for examination have been strictly complied with." It seems to me that there cannot be two opinions with regard to the responsibility incurred by managers in signing this declaration. It is not a mere form; and believing the report slips thus bearing the signature of Managers to be thoroughly reliable and trustworthy, it never occurred to me that it was necessary to test their accuracy until about two months after my arrival in Jaffna, when a case was brought under my notice, so contrary to my experience, and so very improbable, that it was necessary to visit the school with the view of making a careful examination of its registers. The result was as follows:—First of all, I noticed an absurd falsification of the register. In the month of January it was carefully made up and the totals entered at the bottom of the page, and then, as an afterthought, 18 additional names were inserted. Second, in the report slips, duly signed and certified by the manager, were the names of six boys in standard I., one in standards II., III., and V., also 14 in the Capitation, said to have been *bonâ fide* pupils for nine months, but as a matter of fact they had only been 8, 7, or 6 months, and nine of them had only been admitted five months previously. Thus an attempt was made to defraud the Government of 69 rupees and 25 cents, a sum nearly equal to that which the school was justly entitled to.

26. It not unfrequently happens that registers are falsified to make a scholar (who has received say eight months' instruction) eligible for examination: and sometimes this is done so skilfully that detection is almost impossible, but at other times so very clumsily that the fraud is evident. Three of these cases occurred quite recently (Valvetty boys,' Varany Station, Mattuvil girls') and are fresh in my mind. The scholars were originally marked "O" for a whole month, indicating they were absent; but after a lapse of four or five months the "O" was either partly erased or changed to "⊕," thus necessitating two alterations in the daily, and two of the monthly totals. At the Valvetty school the totals at the bottom of the page were made correct in a very ingenious way—viz., the attendance given to the ineligible boy was taken from others who did not need it; while at Mattuvil the teacher did not even take the trouble to alter the daily totals, which in those cases, and in those only where the cipher had been changed to ⊕, were all *one* too few. In all the cases the totals at the end of the month, and for several months in succession, were altered so very carelessly that the fraud was obvious.

27 A person who has had no experience in Grant-in-aid schools would hardly think it possible that frauds could be committed in copy-writing. Notwithstanding the fact that the Department requires only one month's copy-writing to be shewn at the examination, it is obviously its intention that it should form a regular subject of instruction throughout the year; and an examination of time table shews that such is the intention of school managers, as provision is usually made for its daily teaching. But I venture to assert that copy-writing is *not* a regular subject of instruction; that the little shewn to the Inspector is done a short time before his visit, and that the names and dates are inserted unscrupulously, and I may say recklessly, as instances have come to my notice when, according to the registers, the writers were absent from the school on the dates inserted in the copy books Instances have also occurred where the work shewn has not been *bonâ fide*, every letter having been first written by the teacher in pencil, and then traced by the scholars in ink. And when this was pointed out to the manager, he defended it on the ground that it was their system of teaching. I am glad that the Revised Code has anticipated these frauds in copy-writing, and enacted that it shall be done in the presence of the Inspector.

I have also met with frauds in needlework. Sometimes little girls in the first standard presented excellent specimens of work, good enough to obtain the mark "superior" in standard III., and on requesting them to produce similar work in my presence, found they were hardly able to thread a needle or make half-a-dozen regular stitches. The Revised Code does not make provision for needlework being done in the Inspector's presence, though I think it is desirable that it should, but I have not hesitated to call for needles and thread when I thought the work presented was not *bonâ fide*.

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28. In conclusion, I would thank my assistants for the valuable help they have given me, and school managers generally for their co-operation with me in endeavouring to make their schools efficient; and I hope that at the close of 1881, it will not be necessary to refer to the unpleasant topics mentioned in this report.

WILLIAM BLAIR,
Inspector of Schools.

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Central, North-Central, and North-Western Provinces.

REPORT of W. H. DE ALWIS, Esq., Inspector of Schools, on the Central, North-Central, and North-Western Provinces for 1880.

Kandy, 31st March, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my general report for the year ended 31st December, 1880

2. The district placed under my inspection, of which I took charge on the 1st of January, 1880, consists of the Central, North-Western, and North-Central Provinces, and of the revenue division of Kégalla in the Western Province.

3. On the 1st of December, 1880, 185 schools were in operation within this district. Of these, 89 were Government schools, and 196 were Grant-in-aid schools.

4. The Government schools included two Tamil schools. The Grant-in-aid schools included nine Anglo-Tamil and five Tamil schools in the Central Province under the Cooly Mission, and 10 Tamil schools in the North-Western Province under the Roman Catholic Mission.

5. The above schools were distributed among the three provinces and the district of Kégalla as follows:—

Central Province	..	99
North-Western Province	...	60
North-Central Province	...	12
Kégalla ...	...	14
Total ...		185

(1.) ATTENDANCE.

6. As Government teachers had no instructions last year to send their monthly statistics of attendance and progress to the Inspector, I have no materials for instituting in this report any comparison between the school attendance in 1879 and the attendance in 1880. The returns at the office will, however, shew a considerable increase in the number of children under instruction, caused both by the opening of new schools, and improvement in the attendance at old-standing schools

7. In forming any estimate of the success or failure of educational work in the Central Provinces, it will have to be borne in mind that the purely Kandyan districts included in them are, from the point of view of public instruction, quite half a century behind the rest of the Island. Here, the supply of the means of instruction has actually to create the demand for them. The conservative instincts of the villagers are all opposed to the initiation of their children to such recondite mysteries as reading, writing, and cyphering, and the semi-savagery of the children themselves, accustomed to unlimited liberty and the open air, with occasional spells of hard labour in the fields, is in constant rebellion against the restraints of school life. All the legal compulsion exercised by the Gansabhawas, and the extra-legal compulsion exercised by the revenue and police headmen, are sometimes inadequate to bring scholars to the village school.

(2.) BUILDINGS.

8. There is a Departmental rule, applicable to the whole Island, and in many respects most salutary, that the inhabitants of a village petitioning for a school shall, as a proof of their good faith, build a suitable school-house before the Government will furnish the school and provide a teacher. This has led to a great deal of architectural variety in our school buildings, which cannot exactly be called pleasing. Some of the older schools in the Central Province are housed in what are little better than cattle sheds, and constant appeals to the Government Agents are necessary to induce the district headmen to patch them up and prevent them from tumbling down altogether. The new schools that are being opened in the province have many of them better buildings, and I purpose that another Departmental rule which has fallen somewhat into abeyance here (namely, that bungalows put up by villagers applying for schools shall be made on a plan furnished them by the Department) shall be more frequently and rigorously insisted upon in future. It will be quite useless for many years to come to look for beauty or even uniformity in these structures. The circumstances of the inhabitants, in some cases as wretched as possible, especially in times of drought and bad harvests, are always a most important factor in determining the style and materials of the building in which their children are to receive instruction. The utmost that we can, at present, expect in the village schools in this province are moderate adaptability to school purposes, the provision of a due supply of light and ventilation, and protection from wind and weather. Badly built as it is, and deficient in nearly all the requisites of a good school, as the idea is understood in the maritime districts, the Government school is, nevertheless, in many districts of the Central Province still the best house in the village.

(3.) TEACHERS.

9. The teachers in the Government schools in the Central Province are either passed Normal students or uncertificated persons appointed by the Department from time to time, generally after some easy test of qualifications.

10. Nearly all the Normal students holding employment in the Central Provinces are low-country Sinhalese. With a few notable exceptions, they have all conspicuously failed as teachers in the Kandyan districts. The causes of failure are not far to seek. After every examination of the senior class of the Normal School the best men, as a rule, sought and obtained teacherships in the maritime districts, while the Central Provinces, so long the Departmental *corpus vile*, were left to be experimented upon by those who formed "the tail" of the class list. Again, owing to their youth and their surroundings during, at least, three years of their school life, Normal students succeed best at what I allow myself to call ready-made schools, such as are only to be found in districts where school-going has become a habit and the teacher can depend upon a constant succession of regular attendants without any great exertion on his part. A young teacher, accustomed to the orderly ways and ready obedience of the pupils of the practising school, or even of the school in his own village on the coast, is apt to lose heart when he finds himself for the first time in a half ruined building pointed out to him as the Government school, with a handful of dirty and unruly boys its sole occupants. If, after he has overcome the first feeling of strangeness, he still finds himself quite out of sympathy with the people around him, and, perhaps strong in the possession of his parchment, begins to "give himself airs" before the villagers and the inferior headmen on whom he has to depend for his supply of scholars, the failure of his school is almost a foregone conclusion. Many of the faults in a good teacher due to youth and inexperience can no doubt be neutralized by timely advice and judicious supervision of his work, but Normal students sent to the Central Provinces were always left to their own devices, and in consequence were rarely successful at outlying schools, whose well-being depended upon the personal exertions and popularity of the teacher.

11. The climatic conditions also of certain districts in the Central Provinces make them unsuited for the permanent residence of low-country Sinhalese. But ill-health has, as often as not, been used as a mere pretext in applications for removal from a place which has on other grounds become unbearable.

12. There is, too, a feeling among Normal students, not altogether without justification, that a man once sent to a school in a Kandyan district is, as it were, put on the shelf, and that in the distribution of prizes and promotion his interests, owing to his distance from head-quarters, are apt to be forgotten or overlooked by the Department. This has hitherto prevented the best Normal students from volunteering to serve in the Central Provinces. The present somewhat arbitrary apportionment of salaries in these provinces (in regard to which I hope shortly to address you), according to which uncertificated persons, without any reasons founded on the reported efficiency of their schools or their own ability to pass an examination, are actually drawing higher pay than teachers from the Normal School, affords, I am afraid, too much ground for this fear. Besides, it is a notorious fact that, previous to 1880, the numerical strength of the Director's inspecting staff did not allow of the systematic inspection of schools in the Central Provinces, and a sub-inspector, paying hurried visits once a year or (as was perhaps more frequently the case) once in two years, could hardly be expected to acquire a minute acquaintance with the qualifications of individual teachers It has thus come to pass that students well up on the class list of the final examination at the Normal School always accept schools here with great unwillingness, and, as I have too much reason to know, are given to regard the measure of their success in the Central Province as the measure of their claims for removal out of it. With a resident Inspector intimately acquainted with the schools and schoolmasters under his supervision, and not, I hope, slow to appreciate merit, and with a sub-inspector in thorough sympathy with his fellow scholars from the Normal School, there is, I venture to think, no longer any reason to fear that Normal students employed as teachers in the Central Provinces will not meet with fair treatment. I am now making arrangements to get four or five of the best of last year's students appointed to schools in my district, and I hope that the result will justifiy my expectations.

13. I however look forward to the time (not, I hope, very distant) when the Central Provinces will be able to depend upon themselves for an adequate supply of trained native teachers for all their village schools.

14. The great majority of schools in the Central Provinces are taught by uncertificated teachers. Previous to 1880 these persons received their appointments on the recommendation of a Government Agent or of the sub-inspector of schools at Colombo, but since that year they are nominated by the provincial Inspector of Schools. In the disposal of these appointments Kandyans of good birth, possessed of influence in the districts where the schools are situated, are always given the preference; but it is not very easy to discover persons who fulfil these conditions and, in addition thereto, possess a respectable knowledge of the subjects usually taught at vernacular schools, and some aptitude for teaching them. It has thus happened that many even of our uncertificated teachers are low-country Sinhalese.

15. The uncertificated teachers in the Central Provinces are all, of course, without training of any kind and, on taking charge of the district, I found that, over and above the disqualification above referred to, some of them had a most limited acquaintance with even the elementary subjects they professed to teach. The most incompetent of these teachers have now been happily got rid of by dismissal. But the mere inspection of his school does not always place a teacher's incapacity beyond all possibility of doubt, and, so, many incapable teachers still remain.

16. In the month of August last, a certificate examination was held by the Department, which all uncertificated teachers in its employ were invited to attend. As attendance was purely optional, and failure to attend only involved the loss of a remote pension which, calculated on the salaries they were drawing, was not temptingly large, very few teachers availed themselves of the invitation. It was evident that the teachers felt that they had much to lose and little to gain by submitting their attainments to the test of examination. Of the nine teachers that presented themselves, five succeeded in obtaining certificates.

17. In order, on the one hand, to encourage uncertificated teachers to qualify themselves for their duties, and, on the other, to enable the Department to get rid of hopelessly incompetent teachers, the present certificate examination should I think be made compulsory. Failure to pass need not

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necessarily involve dismissal, for it must not be lost sight of that the state of enlightenment of certain districts in the Central Provinces is such that a man, quite incapable of stumbling through an easy sum in the Compound Rules, or of assigning half a dozen places on the map of Ceylon to their respective provinces, may yet be a very useful teacher of Kandyan youth, and, in regard to his ability to bring pupils to his school by the exercise of personal influence, be the superior of the best trained Normal student. A certain number, therefore, of those who fail should, on the recommendation of the Inspector, be allowed to retain their posts and to present themselves a second or even a third time for examination. But to mark the distinction between those who have and those who have not passed the examination, they should, till they pass, receive the lowest salary paid in the province to an uncertificated teacher, 180 rupees a year.

18. I think that public instruction in the Central Provinces can never have a fair trial till the majority of the schools in them are officered by native teachers of position and local influence. It has been abundantly proved by experience, especially during this past year, that such men are most successful in attracting scholars to their schools. The only objection to their employment in greater numbers than at present is their want of professional training, which will always keep them inefficient teachers even of the most elementary subjects. Young Kandyans of good birth, educated at Trinity College or at the other English-teaching schools, Government and Grant-in-aid, and well equipped for their duties in respect of knowledge of the subjects they will be called upon to teach, can always be found in sufficient numbers willing to serve under Government as vernacular schoolmasters. Hardly a month passes without one or two applications from persons with these qualifications being referred to me. Knowledge of the technical work of school organization and teaching is all they require to make them efficient and successful teachers. Our Normal school does not somehow attract them, and the few who have been persuaded to join it (with I think only one exception) have been found not to be of the right sort, and have, moreover, proved total failures both as Normal students and as teachers. The remedy for this, as suggested in the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1879, paragraph 55, is the establishment of a training school, in connexion with the Kandy Anglo-vernacular school, for a selected number of Kandyan students. The experiment (for such it will be at first) need not be a costly one The appointment of a Pandit to teach the vernacular classes and grammar, and perhaps the vote of a small sum to be paid monthly to the students in training, as a contribution towards their subsistence and the purchase of books, are all that will be necessary to start the undertaking.

(4.) ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.

19. The English-teaching schools in the district under my inspection need not detain me long. They are nearly all of them in the large towns. The only one of them that corresponds in any degree to the higher educational institutions in the north and south of the Island is Trinity College, Kandy, under the Church Missionary Society. In pursuance of the policy of leaving education in English, especially in the large towns, as much as possible to private enterprise, the two principal Government schools in Kandy, the Central school, and the Superior Girls' school, were closed last year. There are already in Kandy Mission schools, some receiving grants and others claiming grants, to take the place of these two schools.

20. The Anglo-vernacular boys' schools at Badulla and Madawalatenna and the Anglo-vernacular girls' schools at Badulla and Puttalam were last year raised to the rank of English schools. As these, together with the older English schools, are all now as it were on their trial, I reserve for my next year's report a full account of their condition, as well as recommendations of changes to be made in them which another twelve months' experience of their working may suggest.

21. The increase in the school fee introduced by the new Departmental Code led to the withdrawal, in the latter part of 1880, of a number of boys from our English schools, especially from those in the less wealthy localities. The withdrawals were in some cases considerable, and, as might have been expected, were greatest where there were competing grant schools, charging lower fees, ready and willing to receive the children withdrawn. The obvious remedy in such cases would at first sight appear to be to close the Government school, and to leave the field free to the Mission school. But this remedy, however applicable to large towns such as Kandy, where the demand for instruction in English may be left to itself to create an adequate supply of efficient schools, cannot, in most cases, be applied to the smaller towns (especially where there are two or more rival Missionary societies at work) without injury to the cause of public education. The Government school in such places always acts as a check on the Mission school, and compels the manager of the latter, as a matter of pure self-interest, to keep it up to a certain point of efficiency. It also prevents the mischievous multiplication of small and feeble Mission English-teaching schools out of all proportion to the real needs of the people—most mis ionaries being well satisfied to see the children belonging to their congregations attending the non-sectarian Government school.

22. The graduated scale of school fees for English schools introduced in March of this year in substitution of the uniform payment of one rupee a child all round, without reference to the standard in which the child was receiving instruction, was an urgently needed reform. Indeed, if we were to retain our English schools at all, especially in the places which the Government Notification of December 17, 1880, excluded from the definition of towns, some such concession as this had to be made.

(5.) ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

23. Previous to 1880 our Anglo-vernacular schools were one of the acknowledged blots in our school system. The Departmental Code of 1880 introduced a radical change in the teaching at these schools, the effect of which was to make them in reality what they had previously been in theory only, Anglo-vernacular schools on a vernacular basis—schools, that is, in which English is taught through the medium of the vernacular to the scholars only who have attained some proficiency in the vernacular, and in which all other instruction is to be communicated only through

the vernacular. That the change is one made in the interests of sound and useful teaching, and certain in the end to attain its object, there can be no manner of doubt. But as the new organization was introduced to some schools as late as in December last, it is too premature to draw any safe conclusions as to its effects on the attendance. The desire for acquiring a little English, in quality however poor, and in quantity however insufficient for any useful purpose, has taken too deep root in parents and children to make them welcome the new Anglo-vernacular scheme with any great cordiality. The change has also to encounter the passive hostility of the teachers, to whom it is as a species of degradation to have to teach in Sinhalese or Tamil the geography and arithmetic they formerly taught in English. The Anglo-vernacular school at Nuwara Eliya has decreased in attendance to such a point that it has become a question, whether it shall any longer be borne on the list of Government schools. But the history of this school has in every way been a most unsatisfactory one during the whole of the twenty years or more of its existence. The permanently resident community of Nuwara Eliya is perhaps not large enough to support a school. At all events, the parents take very little interest in the school, and are most irregular in paying school fees. At Mawanella, on the other hand, the attendance has very nearly doubled, and it has become necessary to enlarge the school bungalow and to appoint an assistant teacher. The returns from the other Anglo-vernacular schools do not shew any change in the one or the other direction. The ultimate effects of the changes made by the new Codes in the constitution of Anglo-vernacular schools, Government and Grant-in-aid, will become apparent in the course of the present year, and I hope to record and discuss them in their proper places in my report for 1881.

24. The Anglo-Sinhalese and Anglo-Tamil schools in the district under my inspection are nearly all in the Central Province, and belong to the Church Missionary Society. The examination of these schools last year did not present any special features. I found the attendance at some of them not quite satisfactory. In the examination of Anglo-Tamil schools, I had the assistance of Mr. Sub-Inspector Breckenridge, to whom my thanks are due.

(6) VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

25. Full reports on the organization, discipline, and teaching at each of the vernacular schools in the Central Provinces were, as usual, furnished by me in the course of last year. I also forwarded to the Office reports of the incidental visits paid by my assistant to Government and Grant-in-aid schools in the Central and North-Western Provinces. No incidental inspections were made of schools in the North-Central Province.

(7.) VERNACULAR SCHOOLS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCE.

26. The most flourishing Government vernacular schools in the Central Province are in the districts of Udunuwara and Mátalé One of the schools in the first named district, the Gadaladeniya boys' school, was on the point of being closed owing to the wretched attendance, when, by the appointment as teacher of a Kandyan of some local standing, who was also a Normal student, the attendance rose almost immediately to over a hundred. That this increase was not due to temporary causes is proved by the continued prosperity of the school since the appointment of the new teacher, which was made about eighteen months ago. Handessa, another village in Udunuwara, has also a school with over a hundred boys in its register. The remaining schools in the district are, in the main, well attended, and, as schools go in this province, well taught.

27. Perhaps the most interesting and successful educational experiment of the year in this province was the simultaneous opening, early in 1880, of six new vernacular schools in the district of Mátalé North by Mr. Ellis, Assistant Goverment Agent at Mátalé. Mátalé North was never held to be a promising field for educational operations, and the one or two vernacular schools we had in the district previous to 1880 are even now perishing for want of scholars. Mr Ellis invited candidates for the six new teacherships, and, out of a large number of applicants who came forward, selected twenty-four as possessing influence, either in their own persons or through their near relations, in their respective villages. An examination, at which the Director of Public Instruction was present, was held of the twenty-four selected candidates at the Mátalé Kacheheri, and eight of them were declared to have passed satisfactorily. The first six in the order of merit were at once appointed teachers on probation, Mr. Ellis taking care to send to each village the person whom he judged most likely, from local considerations, to succeed best as schoolmaster in that village. The bungalows for the new schools were, as usual, put up by the villagers, the Department providing the furniture and apparatus. All the six schools are under the general supervision of the Village Gansabhawas, the President of which, himself an educated gentleman, takes, even quite apart from his official position, a real interest in all efforts made for the instruction of the people. I may here somewhat anticipate my report for 1881 to state that the sub-inspector of schools who visited these schools last January found them, notwithstanding the unfavorable season selected for the visit, well attended and, upon the whole, well taught.

28. The vernacular schools in Upper Dumbara are in an unsatisfactory state. At most of them the attendance is very bad. The bungalows too are generally in a half-ruined condition, and it is most difficult to get the villagers to keep them in repair. The results at the examinations held last year were much below the average. It must, however, in fairness be added that many of the teachers employed in this district have been found to be lazy, incompetent, (and in one proved instance, at least) dishonest, and this may in part account for the ill-success of the schools. I have obtained the dismissal of three of the worst of these teachers, and have made the best selections in my power to fill up the vacancies. I hope, as a result of these measures and of the promised assistance of the Ratémahatmaya, to be able to report an improved state of things next year.

29. The large and populous principality of Uva is shewing hardly any signs of educational life. There were only five vernacular Government schools in the whole of this immense district at the beginning of 1880. Three of these (Buttala, Maspanna, and Medawela), after a long struggle, had to be closed before the end of the year for want of support ; the remaining two, Palugama and Paranagama, would have been closed long ago but for the persistent efforts of the Ratémahatmaya

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and the President to secure a respectable attendance. I believe that, at present, there are more children under instruction in the North-Central Province than in the whole of the district of Uva.

30. A short experience of the Central Province has made me come to the somewhat disheartening conclusion, that here schools have not yet any real hold on the population, that no educational work worthy of the name can be carried on without the co-operation of the local headmen, and that this co-operation is not often obtained except as the result of pressure exercised by the Government Agents. To shew how much the fortune of a school may sometimes depend upon the good or ill-will of these authorities, I can quote instances of the rise and fall of more than one school being cotemporaneous with the appointment or removal of a particular Ratémahatmaya or President. The extraordinary, and otherwise unaccountable fluctuations in the attendance so frequent at schools in the Central Province, also point to the same conclusion A headman ambitious of obtaining promotion or some other distinction, and wishing to use the village school as a stepping-stone to this ambition, exercises pressure, and the school is filled with children for a few months. The coveted reward being gained or placed out of reach, the pressure is withdrawn, and the attendance is reduced to its normal condition. The acknowledged want of success of Mission schools in the purely Kandyan districts is accountable for in the same way. Children cannot be made to go to them; not on account of the Christianity they are supposed to teach, but on account of the absence of the compulsory powers which missionaries have not at their command. The Roman Catholic missionaries, so brilliantly successful as schoolmasters in other parts of the Island, are quite powerless here. With customary wisdom, they have made confession of failure by keeping only one vernacular school in the whole of the province. This school is at Vahacotta, some fifteen miles from Nalanda in Mátalé District. The population of the village are said to be the descendants of Portuguese settlers, and are all Roman Catholics.

31. It is thus evident that the Department can do very little as pioneers of education in Kandyan districts. The selection of suitable places for opening new schools, and the taking of measures to get the villagers to put up bungalows and to send their children to school, must in a great measure be left, and are best left, to local headmen acting under the different provincial and district Government Agents. Judging by the applications for new schools that are coming in, a very large increase in the number of Government vernacular schools in the Central Province may be expected within the next few years. The task of organising and supervising these new schools, and of introducing order and method to existing schools completely demoralized by long neglect, will provide a sufficiency of useful and laborious employment for the inspecting officers working in the province.

32. The few vernacular Grant-in-aid schools in the Central Province are very small and very feeble. The schools at Passara and Beddegama, under the management of the Rev. G. H. Gomes, are deserving of mention, not on account of their intrinsic merits, but only as praiseworthy attempts to introduce schools to districts totally unprovided with them.

(8.) VERNACULAR SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

33. The vernacular Government schools in the North-Western Province are few in number, and have not hitherto been very successful. In the Kurunégala and Puttalam Districts the attendance last year was kept down by the general distress caused by successive droughts and seasons of fever. Of the six schools in these two districts that were in existence at the beginning of 1880, Nikaweratiya had to be temporarily closed owing to the inability of the villagers to put up a new bungalow to take the place of the old one which had tumbled down; and another, a Tamil school near Puttalam, had to be discontinued altogether in consequence of the very small attendance. Two other schools of the same group (Anamaduwa and Balala) had to be shut up once or twice in the year, in addition to the usual vacations, in consequence of the teacher and the majority of his pupils suffering from fever.

34. The Vernacular Grant-in-aid schools in the District of Kurunégala are mostly under the Church Missionary Society. They suffer, perhaps even more than the Government schools, from irregular and insufficient attendance, and such of them as are registered as A. or B. schools have to be withdrawn year after year from the Government examination, owing to the year's attendance not coming up to the average required by the Code. The group of schools in the district of Talampitia under this Mission is worthy of mention here as a laudable, and, for the province and district, successful attempt to carry instruction to villages hitherto neglected and among a low-caste and despised population.

35. The small number of poorly-attended Government schools in the district of Chilaw are being crowded out by the large and flourishing Roman Catholic schools, Sinhalese and Tamil, between Chilaw and Toppu ferry. After my last tour of inspection over the district, I recommended the closing of the Government school in every instance in which I found that the neighbouring Roman Catholic school was sufficient for all the educational needs of the surrounding population. It is, I believe, no exaggeration to say that the Roman Catholic schools in this district are, to a great extent, the product of the Grant-in-aid scheme. With the exception of four schools in the town of Chilaw, none of them were in existence previous to 1872. In the year 1873, nine schools presented 200 children for examination for a grant. In 1880 the number of schools examined for a grant was 28. The schools had in all 2,368 pupils on their registers, and the average attendance at them was 1,526. The number of children examined in the Standards (not counting capitation) was 1,135. These Mission schools are all held in good buildings, and the more important of them are housed in spacious and substantially-made bungalows, provided with every school requisite. In point of attendance and teaching, they can bear comparison with any other group of Grant-in-aid schools in the Island. Not the least interesting feature about them is the number of well-attended and well-taught girls' schools. A training school for male teachers and a boarding school and training school combined for girls are all that will be necessary to crown the splendid educational results that have been achieved, in a comparatively short space of time, in this little district.

(9.) VERNACULAR SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

36. I have not much to say in this report of schools in the North-Central Province, and yet there are not signs wanting of educational activity in some of the districts. Previous to 1880 there were only three Government schools in the whole province In that year, three other schools were opened at the request of the inhabitants, and several applications for new schools are under consideration ; the chief difficulty in opening new schools being the want of suitable teachers. Of the newly-established schools, the one at Onegama, a village with a Moorish population, is likely to prove a success, if only a teacher can be found who is able to stay there. The present teacher, (the second appointed within six months of the opening of the school) in a letter to the Director applying for removal owing to his having suffered from repeated attacks of fever, states that he has 74 names on his registers His predecessor, a young Moorman, educated at the Central School, Kandy, and appointed teacher on the advice of the Government Agent, who thought that a member of this community would succeed best at Onegama, was attacked with fever before he got to the place.

37. I cannot report any great improvement, either as to attendance or efficiency, in the Church Mission schools in the North-Central Province under the Rev Mr. Coles. In spite of great energy in the management, and the expenditure of comparatively large sums of money, it was found difficult to maintain a good attendance in the face of a long-continued drought and consequent scarcity of food. The departure on leave to England of Mr. F. Cummins, of the Public Works Department, had also an injurious effect on the Mission schools in the neighbourhood of Madawachchi, in which Mr, Cummins took a great interest. The maintenance of these schools, such as they are, is a great drain on the resources of the Society, and I am glad that the new regulations for "C." schools make provision for the payment to them of higher grants than heretofore.

(10.) SUB-INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

38. I have to thank the Director for appointing Mr. Richard De Silva, of the Normal School, Sub-Inspector of Schools for this district, thus relieving me of some of the routine work of school inspection and organization. I am glad to report that I have found in Mr. De Silva a most efficient and valuable colleague

I have, &c.,
W. H. DE ALWIS,
Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT of the PRINCIPAL of the Colombo Academy for 1880.

APPENDIX D.

Colombo Academy.

The Academy, 25th March, 1881.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to forward my report upon the Academy for 1880

Compared with the preceding year, the school roll shews a steady increase. In my return for 1879 I stated that the total number of scholars attending in December was 175. For the corresponding month in 1880 the total had reached 191; the average daily attendance during the year was 171·73; the total number of admissions for the same period, 73.

I subjoin a list showing the number on the roll together with attendance during the several months :—

	Number on Roll.	Number attending.	Average attendance.
January	187	175	165·43
February	189	185	173·44
March	187	185	175·23
May	188	180	162·14
June	185	182	169 22
July	180	179	166 81
August	178	174	167·60
September	195	189	178·39
October	195	194	179 87
November	194	192	174·01
December	191	186	176·95

No change of material importance has taken place in the staff or constitution of the school. In the early part of the year Mr. Ashley Walker, First Principal Assistant, proceeded to England on privilege leave for three months. During his absence satisfactory arrangements were made for the performance of his work, and I have to record my thanks to those masters who co-operated with me in carrying out such arrangements.

The ordinary terminal and other examinations were held during the year. For the Rajepakse Prize the papers were kindly undertaken by H. W. Green, Esq., C.C.S., Lincoln College, Oxford. Eleven candidates presented themselves, and finally the merits of C. Vanderwall and H. Fernando seemed to be so nearly equal, that it was decided to bracket them as prize-men. The Junior Mathematical Prize, confined to the students of the Remove, was awarded upon the results of the examination for the Senior Mathematical open to the Island, all of the intending competitors for the Junior being likewise candidates for the Senior. The prize was adjudged to P. Wimalesuriya. For the Senior Mathematical seven boys were sent up from the Academy, the distinction ultimately

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

APPENDIX D.

Colombo Academy.

falling to Trutand Morgan of the Sixth Form. On the results of the examination of Form V., conducted by myself with the assistance of my colleagues, the two Queen's Scholarships annually given to that Form were awarded to

(1) H. M. Fernando, for English and Latin.
(2) C. M. Fernando, for Mathematics.

In accordance with the terms of your letter notifying that the course of reading hitherto prescribed for the Turnour Prize was not in accordance with the expression of the trust deed of that benefaction, no special examination for that prize was held during the year. Henceforward it is declared to be a prize of the value of 300 rupees, to be awarded annually to the most proficient and best-conducted scholar of the Academy.

The examination of the Upper School was held in connection with the Local Examination of the University of Cambridge. Thirteen candidates were allowed to enter: four for the senior, and nine for the junior.

The accompanying list exhibits the results of the examination, so far as the Academy only is concerned :—

Senior Students.

Order of Merit.		Index No.	Standard attained.	School or College.
1	Morgan, T. A.	2	Second class (1)	Colombo Academy.
2	Samarawickrema, A. L	4	Second class	do.
3	Dias, F. R.	1	Second class (2) *a*	do.
4	Poulier, J W.	3	Third class (2) *a b*	do.

(1) With distinction in English and Greek.
(2) With distinction in Greek.
a Failed in Natural Science.
b Marks enough for distinction in Latin, but Composition too weak.

Junior Students.

Order of Merit, omitting Religious Knowledge.		Index No.	Order including Religious Knowledge.	Standard attained.	School or College.
1	Barr, C.	2	1	First class (1)	Colombo Academy.
2	Vanderwall, C.W.C.J.	15	2	First class (1)	do.
3	Monesinghe, J.	11	3	Second class (2)	do.
4	Abeyawardena, G. E.	1	4	Second class (1) *a*	do.
5	Fernando, .H	5	5	Second class *b*	do.
6	Goonaratna, P. A.	8	7	Third class (3)	do.
7	Ferdinands, J. H. B.	6	8	Third class	do.
8	Roosmalecocq, W A	13	11	Third class (3) *a*	do.
9	Wiresingha, D. J.	16	10	Third class	do

(1) With distinction in Latin and Mathematics.
(2) With distinction in English and Mathematics.
(3) With distinction in Latin.
a Failed in Natural Science.
b Marks enough for distinction in Latin, but Composition too weak.

Upon these results the election to the English University Scholarship and the Prizes of Form VI. and Remove were declared as follows:—

VI.

(1) T. A. Morgan, English University Scholarship.
T. A. Morgan, Turnour Prize.
(2) A. L. Samerawickrema.

REMOVE.

(1) C. Barr.
(2) C. Vanderwall.

For the Shakspeare Prize 15 candidates competed. The examination was kindly undertaken by J. P. Lewis, Esq., B.A., C.C.S., and he reports that C. Vanderwall is entitled to the distinction.

For the Senior Queen's Scholarship offered yearly in connection with the Ceylon Local Examination, B. Bawa of Form V., Colombo Academy, is bracketed equal with D. G. Gonewardena of the Galle Central School.

With reference to the Botanical part of this examination I have the honor to submit the necessity of communicating with the Cambridge authorities on the desirability of substituting, in the interest of students hereafter to present themselves from Ceylon, orders of plants, &c., indigenous to the Island, and other than the almost exclusively English orders at present given. It is obviously next to impossible to give boys such practical knowledge of plants, which they have no opportunity of seeing, as would enable them to pass an examination with credit. I have asked Mr. Dixon to draw up a memorandum on the subject, which I subjoin:—

"With regard to the Botanical part of the Cambridge Local Examination, Ceylon students are placed at a considerable disadvantage compared with those in England. I would suggest that

application be made to the Cambridge Syndicate to arrange that plants of tropical, well-known orders of equal structural value be substituted for those given in England, and that answers to general questions, such as those referring to useful timber trees, useful vegetables, and other plants of economic use, &c., be recognised, if correctly given for Ceylon, as of equal value with English answers. As an illustration of the difficulty under which a candidate here labours, take question No. 4 in the recent examination for juniors:—

"*Question* IV.—Compare the daisy with the dandelion.
" rose " buttercup.

"I find it impossible to make boys acquainted with the English names of plants in the absence of them. Many of the Ceylon plants have common English names—*e. g.*, the almond, damson buttercup; but the plants to which these names are applied in Ceylon have little or no affinity with those bearing similar names in England. Thus, the damson in England belongs to the natural order "Rosaceæ," while in Ceylon it belongs to the order "Apoiyanaceæ." As for the English buttercup, we have none in the Island, and the natural order to which it belongs is but sparingly represented at Nuwara Eliya. "Dillemaceæ" and "Magnoliaceæ" have a very close affinity with "Ranunculaceæ," to which the buttercup belongs, and plants from these might serve as good substitutes.

"*Question* V. asks for the description of ferns well-known in England—*i. e.*, common bracken, Osmundaregalis, Aspidium or shield fern.

"*Question* VII.—Give the general characters of four natural orders—Lequimnosæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ and Liliaceæ—which are well-known in England, being largely represented. Many of the common orders at home are but poorly represented here; others uncommon at home are largely represented here; while some large orders occurring here are unknown in England.

"In the examination for the seniors, the question occurs: "Describe a fir-cone." This is an easy matter for an English boy, but not so for a Ceylon youth.

"ALEXANDER C. DIXON,
"Science Master."

The difficulty which has been hitherto experienced in the teaching of Botany to the lower Forms, owing to the want of a suitable Botany Primer, will, it is hoped, be soon removed by the publication of Mr. Dixon's little book specially adapted for the use of Ceylon boys.

I regret that I am unable to report that the teaching of Practical Chemistry as an ordinary part of the curriculum of the Academy has commenced. The new laboratory was begun early in the year, and it was hoped would have been ready for use before the close of 1880, or at any rate by the beginning of 1881 Certain deviations and omissions however were made from the plans for the internal fittings furnished, which had afterwards to be rectified, and so much valuable time has been lost. This is all the more to be regretted, in view of the forthcoming Christmas Cambridge Local Examination, for which I had hoped to be able to send up boys in Practical Chemistry. It becomes almost impossible to do this with any fair chance of success under a year's practical work, and neraly four months of the present year (1881) will have passed before we can begin the subject. As regards the course of instruction to be pursued, I have asked Mr. Dixon to furnish me with a detailed programme, which I annex :—

SCIENCE LECTURES.—PROGRAMME OF COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

The instruction in Chemical Science will embrace—

(*a*) A course of lecture on experimental chemistry with special reference to agriculture, arts, and manufactures.

(*b*) A systematic laboratory course for the practice of chemical analysis. Each student in this course performs a series of experimental exercises, which makes him practically acquainted with the general and analytical properties of the inorganic bases and acids, and some of the more commonly occurring organic acids. After he has performed the experiments on all the substances in a group, before he passes on to the next group, a series of analysis will be given him on the group, and lastly on that and the previous group. In this way the student will be led step by step from the simplest to the most complex qualitative analysis.

Each student is provided with a table, with drawer and cupboard, and is supplied with gas and large apparatus when needed. He must provide himself with a set of re-agents and apparatus as required for the Cambridge Local Examination.

Class Books.—Roscoe's Lessons on Elementary Chemistry; Jones' Course of Practical Chemistry; Thorpe's Chemical Problems.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

Chemical Philosophy.

Volume and Weight.—Physical states of matter. Elements and compounds.

Physical and chemical phenomena.—Classification of elements into metals and non-metals, into chlorous and basylous elements. The combination of two or more elements, and the conditions necessary for combination. The laws of combination by weight and volume. Molecules and atoms. Duality of elementary molecules. Atoms and equivalents. Physical and chemical relations of atomic weights. Chemical nomenclature and notation. Symbolic notation. Atomicity of elements and classification based on their atomicity. Bases. Acids. Salts. Graphic notation. Chemical formulæ. Empirical, rational, and constitutional formulæ. Chemical calculations.

Non-metals and Compounds.

Hydrogen.—Preparation and properties.

Chlorine.—Preparation from Hydrochloric acid. Analysis and synthesis. Properties and reactions of hydrochloric acid.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

APPENDIX D.

Colombo Academy.

Oxygen.—Preparation and properties. Allotropic oxygen or ozone. Formation and reactions of water. Preparation and properties of hydroxyl. Oxides and oxacids of chlorine.

Borax.—How it occurs in nature Allotropic modifications. Boric anhydride. Boric acid. Manufacture of borax.

Carbon.—Preparation and properties. Preparation and properties of carbonic oxide and anhydride.

Nitrogen.—Preparation and properties. Oxides and oxacids of nitrogen. Compounds of nitrogen and oxygen. Ammonia. Manufacture of ammonic salts. hemical composition of atmosphere.

Sulphur.—Its properties and allotropic forms Compounds of sulphur with electro-positive elements. Compounds of sulphur with oxygen and hydroxyl. Manufacture of hydrochloric, nitric, and sulphuric acids Chemical applications of these acids in the laboratory and in the arts.

Bromine.—Hydrobromic and bromic acid

Iodine.—Hydriodic, iodic, and periodic acid.

Fenorine.—Hydrofluoric acid. Etching and engraving on glass.

Silicon.—Silica, silicic acid, silicic hydride.

Phosphorus.—Posphoretted hydrogen. Acids and anhydrides of phosphorus. Analogues of phosphorus.

Arsenic.—Arsenious and arsenic acid. Arsenuretted hydrogen. Detection of arsenic.

Antimony and Bismuth.—Preparation and properties of chief compounds.

Metals.

Character of metals as a class; processes of reduction; alloys; classification of metals; principal compounds of the metals with the non-metallic elements.

Potassium.—Sources of. Disintegration of rocks. Potashes. Nitre. Gunpowder. Manufacture of potassium chlorate.

Sodium.—Technology of common salt Manufacture of sodic sulphate and carbonate. Compounds of sodium with phosphoric acid.

Calcium.—Mortars. Cements. Hardness of water. Conditions of water supply for domestic purposes. Purification of water. Treatment of sewage and other foul liquids. Manufacture of bleaching powder. Theory of bleaching.

Barium.—*Strontium.*

Magnesium.—*Aluminium.*—Glass and pottery. Manufacture of alum. Mordants.

Manganese.—Its oxides and acids. Manganates and permanganates as disinfectants.

Iron.—Composition and properties of cast-iron; wrought-iron; steel.

Chromium.—Its oxides and acids Manufacture of potassic chromate.

Cobalt, Nickel, Zinc.—Zinc-white.

Cadmium.—Cadmium yellow.

Lead.—Manufacture of white lead. Chrome yellow.

Copper.—Its chief compounds.

Mercury.—Manufacture of vermillion.

Tin.—Manufacture of mirrors.

Silver.—Chemical action of light; photography; silvering of glass.

Gold.—*Platinum.*

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES ON PHYSICS.

Heat.—Principle and construction of thermometers. Expansion of bodies by heat.; exceptions to this law Conduction and convection; boiling points; specific heat; latent heat; evaporation; condensation; congelation; spheroidal state; heat regarded as motion; radient heat; methods of measurement; the air thermometer; the thermo-electric pile; reflection, refraction, and polarization of heat; diathermancy; doctrine of thermal colours; terrestrial radiation and its effects.

Voltaic Electricity.—Chemical action of current; electro-plating, &c., light and heat produced by the current; connexion between heats and resistance; induced currents; measurement of electro currents; laws of Ohm; the electric telegraph.

The accompanying table sets forth the growth of the school during the past ten years. The month of December is taken in each year as the point of comparison:—

	No. on School Roll.	Number attending.	Average Attendance.
1871	112	109	100·9
1872	110	106	99·5
1873	128	125	115·7
1874	115	111	106·31
1875	136	129	116·45
1876	153	147	140·17
1877	169	162	149·36
1878	173	170	158·13
1879	175	171	160·6
1880	191	186	176·95

A detailed statement of the average for each month during the ten years is exhibited in the Table A. which I annex.

I am, &c.,

J. B. CULL,
Principal.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1871 TO 1880.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total for Ten years.	Average for each year.
January	106·9	100·4	115·	103·6	106·05	125·81	143·30	148·31	166·77	165·43	1281·57	128·15
February . ..	95·3	100·2	114·6	107·2	106·53	126·16	153·26	152·37	166·69	173·44	1295·75	129·57
March	88·5	101·6	118·6	103·4	100·22	130·26	152·78	143·56	164·29	175·23	1278·44	127·84
May	126·1	96·2	109·4	103·	106·95	123·31	148·68	164·76	169·25	162·14	1309·79	130·97
June	120·1	106·1	107·9	99·2	102·57	127·26	152·93	161 13	172·27	169·22	1318·68	131·86
July	115·9	105·2	110·4	96·8	104·9	131·08	152·07	162·49	166·25	166·81	1311·9	131·19
August	113·9	93·9	91·3	96·6	95·12	121·05	137·83	166·52	174·76	167·6	1258·58	125·85
September	104·3	95·3	109 3	103·3	118·7	141·88	139·58	162·8	163·54	178·39	1317·09	131·70
October	103·4	104·8	118·8	103·9	120·27	145·48	155·58	162·79	164·42	179·87	1359·31	135 93
November	96·9	98·5	114·	107·2	127·8	139·27	158·09	157·04	160·15	174·01	1327·96	132·79
December	100·9	99·5	115·7	106·31	116·45	140·17	149·36	158·13	160·6	176 95	1324·07	132·4
Total for each year .	117·2	1101·7	1225·	1130·51	1205·56	1451·73	1638·46	1739·9	1828·99	1889·09	14383·14	—
Average for each month	106·56	100·15	111·36	102·77	109·59	131·97	148·95	158·17	166·27	171·73	—	—

APPENDIX E.—I.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT AND GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

[NOTE.—In the column headed "Number of Scholars in each Department" the figures given for Grant-in-aid Schools are taken from Returns furnished by Managers. The term *Primary* includes scholars receiving instruction in Standards I. to IV.; *Middle* those in Standards V. and VI.; *Superior* those receiving instruction beyond the limits of the VI. Standards. In some of the Superior schools scholars classed according to the Standards, but receiving superior instruction, are included under both heads.]

WESTERN PROVINCE.

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP I.													
COLOMBO.												Rs. cts.	
English Schools.													
Colombo Academy ...	Govt.	194	..	194	194	...	...	...	170	...	...	17,552 25	...
Colombo *b.*	do.	101	...	101	6	36	59	...	87	89	...	1,457 18	II. to VI.
Colombo *g.*	do.	19	52	71	...	14	57	...	59	49	11	4,230 7	I. to VI.
Colombo infant school ...	do.	33	47	80	...	...	19	61	57	...	...	2,130 45	...
Female Seminary	do.	30	88	118	6	13	84	15	107	97	16	2,520 37	I. to VI.
Grandpass *b.*	do.	86	...	86	...	5	59	22	75	60	20	1,868 30	I. to VI.
Kachcheri infant school ...	do.	37	34	71		...	..	71	54	..	..	1,634 23	..
Kollupitiya *b.*	Wesleyan	77	..	77	15	8	57	12	57	37	12	285 85	I. to IV.
Kollupitiya *g.*	do.	...	43	43	...	5	32	6	29	16	2	196 25	I. to V.
Kotahena Convent ...	R. C.	..	107	107	1	14	82	10	62	52	4	580 80	I. to VI.
Lunupokuna *b.*	do.	100	...	100	.	...	76	24	76	72	13	497 45	I. to IV.
Maradana *g.*	Private	86	88	174	3	31	131	9	149	138	3	1,597 25	I. to VI
Modara *b.*	S. P. G.	116	..	116	...	8	94	14	80	57	8	462 85	I. to V.
Normal school	Govt.	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	..	.	...
Practising school	do..	98	...	98	...	17	81	...	87	89	14	772 46	I. to V.
St. Benedict's *b.*	R. C.	409	...	409	22	46	298	43	318	279	11	2,773 85	I. to VI.
St. Joseph's *b.*	do.	75	...	75	..	11	49	15	42	36	5	304 5	I. to V.
St. Joseph's *g.*	do.	...	58	58	...	4	38	16	30	30	17	348 85	I. to V.
St. Mary's *b.*	do.	117	...	117	19	19	63	35	98	79	7	552 15	I. to VI.
St. Mary's *g.*	do.	10	53	63	..	2	41	20	39	32	2	310 30	I. to V.
St. Thomas' *b.*	Govt.	72	...	72	...	16	56	...	58	63	...	2,271 41	I. to VI.
St. Thomas' College ...	Diocesan	167	...	167	134	34	96	...	148	128	...	1,505 35	I. to VI.
Wesley College	Wesleyan	252	...	252	169	108	141	...	211	145	...	1,586 95	I. to VI.
Galle Face *m.*	C. M. S.	20	2	22	Closed	after	examination.		16	10	4	99 85	I., III., & IV.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Borella Boarding *b.** ...	C. M. S.	46	..	46	12	12	33	1	35	28	...	390 15	I. to VI.
Borella Boarding *g.* ...	do.	...	21	21	...	..	15	6	18	14	1	150 0	I. to IV.
Galle Face *m.*	do.	8	32	40	...	..	28	12	28	12	11	95 80	I. to III.
Hunupitiya *b.*	do.	87	.	87	...	2	43	42	56	43	8	229 40	I. to VI.
Jampettah-street *m.* ...	Wesleyan	52	17	69	.	...	51	18	47	5	4	39 90	II. & III.
Maradana *b*	C. M. S.	55	...	55	.	..	26	29	28	15	3	89 5	I. to IV.
Maradana Boarding *g.** ...	Baptist	..	28	28	..	2	23	3	22	21	...	346 75	I. to V.
Mattakuliya *b.*	do.	36	...	36	...	...	21	15	27	16	6	103 85	I to V.
Nagalagam *b.*	Wesleyan	53	...	53	...	4	36	13	33	17	2	102 45	I. to IV.
Slave Island *b.*	C. M. S.	59	...	59	...	5	37	17	36	26	1	112 0	I. to IV.
Milagriya *b.*	S. P. G.	79	...	79	..	7	49	23	51	37	5	245 95	I. to V.
Maradana *b.*	Govt.	122	...	122	...	7	90	25	98	110	6	1,193 79	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Breakwater Prison (Tamil) ...	Govt.	28	...	28	...	...	28	...	26	..	...	366 55	...
Breakwater Prison (Sinh.) ...	do.	96	...	96	...	...	86	10	79				
Dematagoda *b.*	C. M. S.	50	21	71	Closed	after	examination.		43	24	13	129 0	I. to III.
Kehelwatta *b.*	Govt	32	...	32	...	...	32	...	23	26	25	432 5	I. to IV.
Kollupitiya *g.*	Wesleyan	...	45	45	..	...	8	37	20	6	5	48 40	I., II & IV.
Kotahena *b.*	R. C.	115	...	115	...	...	73	42	79	42	15	195 0	I. to III.
Kotahena Boarding *g.** ...	do.	...	95	95	...	5	63	27	56	45	1	467 30	I. to V.
Lunupokuna *b.*	do.	113	...	113	...	...	82	31	63	60	10	288 95	I. to IV.
Lunupokuna *g.*	do.	...	81	81		...	53	28	43	41	12	283 85	I. to IV.
Milagriya *b.*	S. P. G.	72	...	72	...	..	45	27	47	42	23	231 90	I. to IV.
Milagriya *g.*	do.	...	74	74	...	...	52	22	46	38	15	273 35	I. to III.
Mutwal *b.*	R. C.	180	.	180	...	5	108	67	120	76	34	439 25	I. to V.
Mutwal *g.*	do.	...	185	185	...	...	94	91	106	72	34	513 15	I. to IV.

* Value of unit 85 cents : capitation and needle-work reckoned at the rate for English schools.

E.—I. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of Children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.		Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys	Girls	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation				Rs.	cts.	
GROUP I.—*contd.*														
Vernacular Schools—contd.														
Mutwal *g.*	Wesleyan	...	52	52	..	...	25	27	33	16	23	95	15	I. to III.
Mutwal *b.*	do.	76	...	76	...	...	38	38	46	10	15	81	25	I. to III.
Normal School	Govt.	57	.	57	57	...	..	...	41	...	...	...		...
Practising School	do.	92	...	92	..	6	57	29	64	50	40	378	25	I. to IV.
Slave Island Prison ...	do.	189	...	189	...	...	152	37	125	...	...	730	9	...
Slave Island	do.	51	...	51	...	...	29	22	39					
St. Joseph's *b.* . ..	R. C.	60	...	60	...	...	36	24	37	42	5	162	90	I. to IV.
St. Joseph's *g.*	do.	...	66	66	...	...	47	19	42	24	13	172	80	I. to IV.
Slave Island *m.*	do.	36	11	47	...	..	34	13	42	20	12	113	55	I to IV.
GROUP II.														
BRIDGE OF BOATS TO JA-ELA.														
English Schools.														
Kandana *b.*	R. C.	69	...	69	...	3	25	41	45	32	6	309	10	I. to V.
Wattala *b.*	do.	38	..	38	...	2	33	3	32	25	7	213	0	I. to IV.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.														
Welisara *b.*	Wesleyan	30	4	34	3	3	27	1	24	21	2	129	40	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.														
Batagama *b.*	Govt.	74	...	74	...	6	59	9	48	54	33	365	88	I. to V.
Batagama *g.*	do.	...	28	28	...	...	12	16	23	9	8	127	79	I. and II.
Batagama *m.*	R. C.	106	71	177	...	...	98	79	115	78	56	467	90	I. to IV.
Bolatte *g*	Govt.	...	56	56	...	...	25	31	35	18	17	122	84	I. and II.
Bolatte *b.*	Baptist	87	...	87	...	9	49	29	50	50	9	260	0	I. to VI.
Bopitiya *g.*	R. C.	..	111	111	...	...	95	16	72	56	8	327	45	I. to IV.
Delatura *g.*	do.	...	56	56	...	...	40	16	32	22	8	181	90	I. to IV.
Dungalpitiya *b.*	do.	41	...	41	...	...	33	8	30	20	6	70	30	I. to IV.
Hapugoda *g.*	Govt.	.	36	36	...	...	14	22	22	7	24	150	99	I. to III.
Hunupitiya *b.*	do.	51	...	51	...	...	29	22	28	20	12	142	74	I. to IV.
Ja-ela *m.*	R. C.	146	50	196	..	...	130	66	140	88	54	551	55	I. to IV.
Kala-eliya *b.* ...	Govt.	89	...	89	...	...	60	29	66	30	25	357	69	I. to IV.
Kandana *b.*	do	52	...	52	...	...	31	21	32	25	20	239	0	I. to V.
Kandana *b.*	R. C	155	...	155	...	2	103	50	90	65	26	317	10	I. to IV.
Kandana *g.*	do.	...	121	121	...	3	69	49	92	52	24	378	45	I. to IV.
Kerewelepitiya *b.*	Govt.	55	...	55	...	5	25	25	26	24	8	259	45	I. to V.
Kerewelepitiya *g.*	do.		36	36	...	...	16	20	19	3	3	105	33	I. and II.
Mattumagala *b.*	do.	35	...	35	...	...	22	13	27	32	...	152	23	I. to III.
Mattumagala *g.*	do.	...	35	35	...	...	22	13	25	10	14	155	79	I to III.
Nagoda *b.*	R. C.	97	...	97	...	...	64	33	70	52	24	276	25	I. to IV.
Nagoda *g.*	do.	...	95	95	...	...	66	29	70	48	22	343	50	I. to IV.
Nayakakanda *b.* ...	do.	69	...	69	...	1	44	24	36	47	3	237	0	I. to V.
Nayakakanda *g.* . ..	do.	.	90	90	...	...	50	40	61	30	14	248	40	I. to. IV.
Peliyagodawatta *b.* ..	Govt.	61	...	61	...	...	25	36	41	27	22	324	24	I. to V.
Wattala *b.*	do.	75	...	75	...	...	34	41	46	22	23	200	90	I. to III.
Wattala *b.*	R. C.	60	...	60	...	1	53	6	42	32	2	160	20	I. to IV.
Wattala *g.*	do.		44	44	...	2	40	2	31	23	15	127	50	I. to IV.
Weligampitiya *b.*	Govt.	65	...	65	...	.	31	34	50	21	22	302	78	I. to III.
Walpola *b.* ...	do.	64	..	64	...	...	34	30	57	30	20	200	81	I. to IV.
Wewela Weligampitiya *g.* . .	R. C.	...	178	178	...	..	125	53	118	57	91	498	5	I. to IV.
Dungalpitiya *g.*	do.	.	55	55	...	...	53	2	38	25	7	154	80	I. to IV.
GROUP III.														
JA-ELA TO TOPPU.														
English Schools.														
Kochchikada *b.*	R. C.	44	..	44	...	2	39	3	37	38	11	279	95	I. to V.
Negombo *b.*	Wesleyan	53	...	53	...	...	6	47	35	28	3	265	0	II. to VI.
Negombo Grand-street *b.* ...	R. C.	149	..	149	37	37	100	12	110	112	6	1,273	0	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.														
Alawatupitiya *b*	Govt.	65	...	65	...	8	43	14	47	37	11	304	65	I. to V.
Amandoluwa *b.*	do.	70	...	70	...	7	44	19	58	43	28	375	78	I. to V.
Bolawalana *b.* ...	R. C.	128	...	128	...	...	91	37	111	88	21	425	35	I. to IV.
Dalupota *b.*	do.	141		141	...	...	81	60	103	64	29	338	50	I. to IV.

E.—I. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of Children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.				Rs. cts	
GROUP III.—*contd.*													
Vernacular Schools—contd													
Dalupota *g.* ...	R. C.	61	...	61	...	...	41	20	40	26	16	200 95	I. to III.
Dandugama *b.* ...	Govt.	50	...	50	...	5	31	14	34	33	12	276 30	I. to V.
Dandugama *b.* ...	S. P. G.	40	...	40	..	2	35	3	33	31	3	133 5	I. to IV.
Doowe *b.* ...	R. C.	99	...	99	...	...	80	19	75	51	9	285 85	I to IV.
Doowe *g.* ...	do.	...	132	132	...		100	32	74	45	47	310 0	I. to III.
Duwana *m.* ...	do.	72	17	89	...	4	52	33	55	47	9	249 95	I. to V.
Ekala *b.* ...	Govt.	50	...	50	...	...	37	13	40	28	16	181 43	I to III.
Etukale *m.* ...	R. C.	53	12	65	...	...	40	25	45	67	19	320 70	I. to IV.
Kadirana *b.* ...	S. P. G	32	...	32	...	1	26	5	22	17	11	94 60	I. to IV.
Katunayake *b.* ...	R. C.	83	..	83	...	...	60	23	52	36	14	196 85	I. to IV.
Kepungoda *m* ...	do.	84	88	172	.	19	130	23	103	65	15	275 85	I. to IV.
Kochchikada *b.* ...	do.	166	..	166	...	5	104	57	105	83	20	392 55	I. to V.
Kuruna *b.* ...	Wesleyan	84	.	84	...	.	34	50	68	21	9	110 40	I. to IV.
Kuruna *g.* ...	do.	..	75	75	...	..	24	51	35	15	20	127 35	I. to III.
Dalpota *b.* ...	do.	46	16	62	...	...	29	33	34	14	7	77 75	I. to III.
Kurana *b.* ...	S. P. G.	30	...	30	...	2	22	6	20	20	11	99 15	I. to IV.
Muruthana *m.* ...	R. C.	78	52	130	..	4	88	38	90	61	18	315 90	I. to V.
Negombo *b.* (Tamil) ...	do.	135	...	135	...	...	116	19	106	95	25	446 55	I. to IV.
Negombo *g.* (Tamil) ...	do.	..	149	149	..	...	102	47	104	70	26	601 30	I to IV.
Palagatore *m.* ...	do.	84	30	114	..	7	72	35	55	16	4	78 95	I. to IV.
Pallansena *g.* ...	do.	...	127	127	...	9	75	43	95	65	33	445 55	I to V.
Pamunugama *b.* ...	do.	106	.	106	...	12	75	19	55	48	11	225 50	I to V.
Pamunugama *b.* ...	Govt.	107	...	107		12	72	23	82	64	31	657 83	I to V.
Pamunugama *g.* ...	R. C.	...	167	167	...	29	63	75	62	65	12	567 20	I. & III. to V.
Pitipana *b.* ...	do.	66	...	66	...	...	39	27	59	30	11	152 35	I. to IV.
Raddoluwa *b.* ...	Wesleyan	48	...	48	...	2	26	20	30	17	6	73 5	I to III.
Siduwa *b.* ...	Govt.	126	...	126	.	21	74	31	96	87	20	811 86	I. to V
Siduwa *g.* ...	R. C.	...	68	68	...	...	37	31	47	29	11	197 85	I. to IV.
Siduwa *g* ...	Wesleyan	..	33	33	..	1	23	9	16	12	4	81 70	I. to IV.
Talhena *m.* ...	R. C.	46	29	75	...	...	61	14	40	22	13	125 90	I. to IV.
Tempola *b.* ...	Wesleyan	68	..	68	...	1	42	25	27	18	20	106 0	I. to III.
Toppu *m.* ...	R. C.	74	18	92	...	..	67	25	47	38	17	200 20	I. to IV.
Tudella *g.* ...	do.	...	131	131		.	73	58	65	39	8	232 15	I. to IV.
Udamitta *m.* ...	do.	61	51	112		6	61	45	71	55	12	293 45	I to IV.
Uswetakeyaya *b.* ...	do.	56		56	...	9	28	19	38	27	2	129 95	I. to IV.
Uswetakeyawa *g.* ...	do.	...	70	70	..	...	63	7	49	37	...	261 10	I. to IV.
Welihena *m.* ...	do.	108	2	110	...	...	76	34	68	63	33	359 70	I. to IV.
Negombo Sea-street *b.* ...	do.	134	...	134	..	15	59	60	106	67	20	393 10	I. to IV.
Negombo Sea-street *g.* ...	do.		70	70	...	...	28	45	29	15	12	109 0	I. to III.
Bolawalana *g.* ..	do.		107	107	..	..	88	19	82	57	18	384 75	I to III.
GROUP IV.													
NEGOMBO TO GIRIULLA.													
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Kattana *b.* ...	Govt.	136	4	140	3	13	95	31	102	83	42	965 32	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Andimulla *m.* ...	R. C.	78	38	116	..	...	93	23	104	54	38	303 55	I to IV.
Banduragoda *b.* ..	Govt.	55	...	55	..	3	39	13	50	29	23	266 49	I. to V.
Dagona *b.* ...	do	64	...	64	...	...	30	34	57	15	39	264 64	I to IV.
Dewulapitiya *b.* ...	do.	53	...	53	...	4	36	13	43	34	16	294 20	I. to V.
Dunagaha *b.* ...	Wesleyan	44	...	44	...	...	38	6	32	18	7	84 95	I. to III.
Godigomuwa *b.* ...	Govt.	40	...	40	...	...	32	8	24	11	18	182 26	I. to IV.
Hunumulla *b.* ...	do.	48	...	48	...	3	33	12	38	37	11	267 66	I. to IV.
Kandawala *b.* ...	do.	62	...	62	...	5	40	17	34	35	9	255 86	I. to V.
Kattana *g.* ...	do.	6	50	50	...	...	26	30	35	12	20	214 15	I. to IV.
Mahahunupitiya *b.* ...	do.	48	...	48	...	..	30	17	33	18	18	210 4	I. to V.
Kimbulapitiya *b.* ...	do.	70	...	70	...	1	51	11	53	45	8	308 76	I. to V.
Kongadamulla *b.* ...	R. C.	76	20	96	...	8	40	56	38	24	17	109 90	I. to III.
Kondagamulla *b.* ...	do.	29	..	29	...	.	17	12	21	21	3	97 85	I. to IV.
Mallowagedera *b.* ...	do.	36	...	36	...	...	24	12	23	36*	15	180 15†	I. to IV.
Katukende *b.* ...	Govt.	62	...	62	...	...	19	43	36	Not examined		193 92	—
Etagala *b.* ...	R. C.	67	...	67	...	...	51	16	39	20	30	134 25	I. & II.

* Number examined at two examinations.

† Grant for two years.

E.—I. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP V.													
MINUWANGODA DISTRICT.													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.												Rs. cts.	
Petiyagoda *b.*	Wesleyan	49	1	50	...	..	35	15	37	14	10	68 95	I. to III.
Udugampola *b.*	Govt.	111	...	111	...	12	86	13	99	76	60	492 5	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Alutapola *b.*	Govt.	60	...	60	...	9	37	14	41	32	17	373 81	I., II., IV., V.
Andiamblam *b.*	do.	109	..	109	...	4	72	33	64	70	9	765 74	I. to V.
Andiamblam *g.*	Wesleyan	...	33	33	...	...	22	11	17	13	1	60 45	I. to III.
Bulugahamulla *b.*	Govt.	46	...	46	...	...	24	22	30	18	15	207 76	I. to V.
Burullapitiya *b.*	R. C.	54	...	54	...	...	41	13	41	21	13	110 70	I. to IV.
Doranagoda *b.*	Govt.	57	...	57	...	...	45	12	32	13	4	244 60	I. & II.
Dewalapola *b.*	do.	34	...	34	...	...	23	11	25	21	10	194 5	I. to III.
Hinatiyana *b.*	do.	39	..	39	...	2	31	6	31	28	8	182 40	I. to V.
Horempella *b.*	do.	59	...	59	...	4	45	10	45	32	18	294 26	I., II., IV., V.
Kalahugoda *b.*	R. C.	35	...	35	...	3	18	14	30	18	5	83 15	I. to V.
Kalahugoda *g.*	do.	...	40	40	...	...	25	15	30	24	...	132 10	I. to III.
Kamaragoda *b.*	Wesleyan	28	...	28	..	1	18	9	22	11	2	38 10	II to IV.
Kotugoda *g.*	Govt.	...	55	55	...	...	20	35	40	13	33	210 0	I. to IV.
Kotugoda *b.* ...	do.	49	...	49	...	...	30	19	27	19	20	281 20	I to IV.
Mabodalla *b.*	do.	72	...	72	...	5	36	31	44	31	11	288 81	I to V.
Makewita *m.*	Baptist	75	18	93	..	6	70	17	64	59	13	331 35	I. to VI.
Minuangoda *b.*	Govt.	82	...	82	..	6	38	38	51	45	44	283 92	I. to V.
Minuangoda *m.*	Wesleyan	80	56	136	...	1	71	64	89	42	12	220 35	I. to IV.
Midellawitta *m.*	R. C.	57	47	104	...	...	38	66	56	34	45	232 35	I. to III.
Nedigamuwa *b.*	Govt.	65	...	65	...	1	42	22	35	24	6	288 25	I. to V.
Polwatte *b.*	Wesleyan	45	...	45	...	...	20	25	27	16	3	57 15	I. to III.
Tamitta *b.* . ..	Govt.	50	...	50	...	4	40	6	39	37	19	297 69	I. to V.
Tamitta *g.*	do.	...	32	32	...	...	24	8	28	17	16	135 15	I. to III.
Udugampola *g.*	do.	11	111	122	...	10	58	54	96	49	29	602 8	I. to V.
Wattumulla *b.*	Baptist	72	...	72	...	6	43	23	47	48	8	269 55	I to VI.
Yagodamulla *b.*	Govt.	41	...	41	...	2	30	9	33	30	9	270 5	I. to IV.
Yatiyana *b.*	do.	48	...	48	...	7	28	13	31	25	15	208 72	I. to V.
Yakkoduwa *b.*	Baptist	46	..	46	...	...	19	27	27	19	12	92 20	I to III.
GROUP VI.													
MAHARA DISTRICT.													
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Bianwilla *b.*	Baptist	79	...	79	..	...	58	21	46	33	7	177 90	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.													
Battuwatta *b.*	Govt.	43	...	43	...	...	28	15	29	26	11	245 35	I. to IV.
Bianwilla *b.*	do	65	...	65	...	1	39	25	53	50	12	539 55	I. to V.
Bianwilla *g.*	Baptist	3	36	39	...	...	35	4	27	22	11	159 0	I. to III.
Dalugama *g.*	R. C.	...	125	125	...	8	69	48	110	53	53	444 45	I. to V.
Daranagama *b.*	Govt	47	..	47	.	...	20	27	33	10	12	249 4	I. to IV.
Enderamulla *g.*	R. C.		38	38		...	31	7	26	21	..	133 45	I. to III.
Hapugahakanda *b.* ...	Govt.	62	...	62	...	..	30	32	39	29	12	265 87	I. to III. & V.
Hapugahakanda *b.* ...	R. C.	56	...	56	...	5	45	6	39	25	12	148 85	I. to VI.
Hapugahakanda *g.* ...	do.	...	44	44	...	9	32	3	33	32	5	230 5	I. to V.
Himbutuwalgoda *b.* ..	Govt.	58	...	58	...	...	37	21	47	26	26	398 8	I. to III.
Himbutuwalgoda *g.* ...	do.	...	68	68	...	...	32	36	53	6	46	148 27	I.
Hinkunda *b.*	do.	102	...	102	..	8	82	12	79	68	20	694 80	I. to V.
Hinkunda *g.*	do.	...	50	50	...	...	31	19	36	25	18	273 51	I. to IV.
Heyantudawa *b.*	do.	93	...	93	.	...	55	38	62	33	35	253 95	I. to V.
Karagahamuna *b.*	Baptist	77	...	77	...	...	60	17	40	39	20	205 55	I. to IV.
Karagahamuna *g.*	do.	5	73	78	...	1	54	23	44	24	19	202 75	I. to IV.
Kandeliyaddapaluwa *b.* ...	Govt.	108	...	108	...	13	60	35	76	56	43	540 31	I. to V.
Kandeliyaddapaluwa *g.* ...	do.	9	61	70	..	...	31	39	48	31	33	208 9	I. to IV.
Kirillawella *b.*	do.	92	...	92	...	3	84	5	64	56	24	378 6	I. to V.
Kirimatiagara *b.*	R. C.	60	...	60	...	2	45	13	43	40	2	169 55	I. to V.
Kirimatiagara *g.*	do.	..	36	36	...	..	24	12	19	20	3	99 80	I. to III.
Kossinna *b.*	Govt.	55	...	55	...	...	39	16	39	25	14	182 32	I. to V.
Makolá *g.*	Baptist	...	37	37	...	.	32	5	27	24	9	163 85	I. to III.
Padiliatuduwa *b.*	do.	66	...	66	...	1	51	14	33	28	10	121 20	I. to IV.
Paliyagoda *b.*	Govt.	100	...	100	...	11	56	33	77	60	24	736 29	I. to VI.
Paliyagoda *g.*	do.	...	44	44	...	...	25	19	28	20	19	255 0	I. to IV.
Siambalape *b.*	Baptist	59	...	59	...	...	35	24	30	29	5	134 85	I. to IV.

E.—I. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP VI.—*contd.*												Rs cts.	
Vernacular Schools—contd.													
Weboda *b.*	Baptist	80	...	80	...	..	56	24	36	29	17	166 0	I. to IV.
Warakanatta *b.*	R. C.	70	...	70	...	3	43	24	46	28	20	172 55	I. to IV.
GROUP VII.													
HENARATGODA DISTRICT													
Vernacular Schools.													
Alutgama *b.*	Govt.	91	...	91	..	6	63	22	71	58	21	429 14	I. to V.
Alutgama *g.*	do.	5	35	40	...	..	24	16	26	16	7	211 60	I. to III.
Bandarawatta *b.*	do.	50	...	50	...	...	40	10	46	26	25	271 2	I. to IV.
Batepola *b.*	do.	40	...	40	...	..	18	22	30	17	22	214 98	I. to V.
Butpitiya *b.*	do	80	...	80		8	72	...	63	57	24	445 84	I. to V.
Ehalugampola	do.	57	..	57	..	2	32	23	41	30	20	280 12	I. to IV.
Embaraluwa *b.*	do.	49	..	49	...	..	30	19	39	16	14	262 83	I. to III.
Galahitiyawe *b.*	do.	94	...	94	...	..	59	35	46	52	23	280 56	I. to IV.
Ganemulla *b.*	do.	47	.	47	..	..	32	15	32	21	10	217 34	I. to III. & V.
Hambagamu *b.*	do.	50	...	50	...	2	32	16	34	31	9	262 71	I. to V.
Henegama *b.*	do.	47	...	47	...		19	28	36	16	10	182 16	I. to IV.
Kanduboda *b.*	Baptist	90	...	90	...	...	64	26	39	18	11	104 50	I. to IV.
Imbulgoda *b.*	Govt.	68	.	68	...	4	56	8	46	64	6	316 14	I. to V.
Kinigama *b.*	do.	55	...	55	...	...	39	16	37	29	23	213 24	I. to V.
Mandawala *b.*	Baptist	33	...	33	...	...	21	12	23	14	11	96 80	I. to IV.
Mudungoda *b.*	Govt.	47	..	47	..	5	32	10	41	23	17	324 2	I to V.
Udatuterrippitiya *b.* ...	do.	75	...	75	..	...	52	23	62	46	38	390 72	I. to V.
Udatuterrippitiya *g.* ...	do.	...	42	42	...	...	20	22	25	13	14	258 51	I. to III.
Udupilla *b.*	do.	47	...	47	..	...	11	36	36	25	19	197 26	I. to IV.
Veliveriya *m.*	R. C.	68	37	105	...	4	85	16	74	64	14	324 25	I. to VI.
Orutota *b.*	Baptist	48	..	48	...	...	31	17	28	23	7	110 25	I. to III.
Pelahela *b.*	do.	72	..	72	...	..	10	62	38	9	23	76 80	I. & II.
GROUP VIII.													
VEYANGODA DISTRICT.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Bemmulla *b* ...	Govt.	76	..	76	...	5	49	22	52	44	26	388 75	I. to V.
Botale *b.*	do.	82		82	...	..	27	55	37	24	32	161 70	I. to IV
Dangowita *b.*	do.	122	..	122	...	3	33	86	54	14	27	287 67	I. to IV.
Ellakkelle *b.*	do	37	...	37	...	6	22	9	34	26	7	190 7	I. to IV.
Heruwala *b.*	do	66	...	66	..		37	29	45	27	17	328 11	I. to IV.
Kanda gomuwa *b.*	do	52	...	52	...	...	40	12	52	35	25	182 52	I. to IV.
Kirindiwela *b.*	do.	45	.	45	...	...	34	11	28	24	10	205 28	I. to IV.
Kittanmahara *b.*	Baptist	39	..	39	...	1	28	10	21	18	9	92 25	I. to IV.
Kuligedara *b.*	do.	64	..	64	..	...	53	11	42	49	15	256 60	I to III.
Mallehewa *b.*	Govt.	52	...	52	...	...	34	18	37	17	21	290 52	I. to III.
Mugurugampola *b.*	do.	71		71	..	3	35	33	57	31	31	311 96	I. to V.
Pasyala *b.*	do.	41	...	41	...	..	27	14	38	22	13	309 32	I. to V.
Pattalagedara *b.*	do.	45	.	45	..	...	31	14	31	29	12	187 56	I. to IV.
Pepil-yawela *b.*	do.	36		36	...	..	19	17	28	21	22	243 87	I. to III.
Radawana *b.*	do.	43	..	43	.	1	29	13	35	Not examined		250 98	—
Tehariya *b.*	do.	88	...	88	...	14	46	28	66	52	30	360 58	I. to V.
Torepitiya *b*	do.	38	..	38	...	2	22	14	30	19	19	244 68	I. to IV.
Udugahawalpola *b.* ...	do.	53	...	53	...	2	28	23	36	15	8	259 21	I. to IV.
Urapola *b.* . ..	do.	47	...	47	...	...	29	18	30	23	3	245 31	I. to III.
Veyangoda *b*	R. C.	60	..	60	..	..	36	24	39	31	18	158 10	I. to IV.
GROUP IX.													
KELANI.													
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Waragoda *b.*	Baptist	52	...	52	...	2	41	9	36	24	10	158 5	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Biagama *b.*	Govt.	53	...	53	...	...	24	29	29	22	22	294 8	I. to IV.
Bollegala *g.*	do.	1	36	37	...	..	20	17	27	18	6	189 89	I. to IV.
Gonewala *g.*	Baptist	...	25	25	..	...	16	9	16	16	3	102 35	I. to III.
Gonewala *b.*	do	134	...	134	...	19	77	38	78	71	19	426 95	I. to VI.
Kelani *m.*	R. C.	45	39	84	...	...	66	18	53	39	16	260 95	I. to IV.
Mabina *g.*	Govt.	4	29	33	...	...	19	14	26	Not examined		142 18	—
Malwana *b.*	do.	38	...	38	...	...	24	14	29	23	14	182 23	I. to III.

E.—I. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP IX.—*contd.*												Rs. cts.	
Vernacular Schools—contd.													
Pattiwilla *b.*	Govt	72	.	72	.	3	49	20	60	50	18	468 33	I. to V.
Waragoda *b.*	do.	52	.	52	...	...	34	18	45	32	16	328 76	I to IV.
Waragoda *g.*	do.	...	39	39	...	...	12	27	24	12	19	143 49	I. to III.
GROUP X.													
COLOMBO TO WAK-OYA.													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Hanvella *b.*	Govt.	31	...	31	...	12	12	7	25	18	4	543 78	I., III., IV., and VI.
Kudabatgama *b.*	Baptist	65	...	65	..	3	36	26	42	27	12	176 35	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Ambatale *b.*	Govt.	77	...	77	..	5	55	17	66	38	40	385 82	I. to V.
Attigala *b.*	do.	55	.	55	...	...	35	21	38	24	19	265 16	I. to III.
Attigala *g.*	do.	.	32	32	...	...	16	16	22	24	7	211 6	I. to III.
Bomiriya *b.*	do.	88	...	88	...	...	40	48	74	52	41	281 62	I. to V.
Bomiriya *g.*	do.	..	47	47	...	...	10	37	36	New	school	147 21	..
Dompe *b.*	Baptist	65	.	65	...	...	51	14	41	28	19	168 35	I to III.
Giridara *b*	do.	49	...	49	..	...	30	19	25	20	4	107 55	I. to IV.
Gotatuwa *g*	do.	...	28	28	...	...	20	8	16	8	3	42 90	I. to IV.
Haywella *m.*	R. C	53	65	118	...	...	55	63	83	55	28	357 15	I. to IV.
Kohilawatta *b.*	S. P. G.	26	...	26	...	1	21	4	24	5		29 70	I. to IV.
Kohilawatta *g.*	do.	...	38	38	...	1	23	14	23	11	6	94 30	I. to III. & V
Koratota *b.*	Buddhist	72	...	72	...	...	42	30	65	38	15	187 85	I. to IV.
Koratota *g.*	Govt.	.	48	48	...	..	37	11	22	21	9	150 0	I. to III.
Kudalbatgama *g*	Baptist	...	38	38	...	1	20	17	22	16	6	117 85	I. to IV.
Navagamuwa *b.*	Govt.	91	5	96	...	3	57	36	69	41	20	245 90	I. to V.
Niripola *g.*	R. C	...	45	45	..	6	11	34	20	20	8	137 95	I. to IV.
Niripola *b.*	do.	51	...	51	...	...	23	22	25	17	3	94 55	I to V.
Palugama *b.*	Govt.	53	...	53	...	...	41	12	47	22	21	249 62	I. to II.
Sedawatta *b.*	do.	31	9	40	..	...	13	10	40	29	17	382 60	I. to V.
Torale *b*	R. C.	70	...	70	..	...	18	52	36	18	12	102 65	I. to IV.
Torale *g.*	do.	..	78	78	...	...	24	54	46	24	17	179 50	I. to III.
Wailgama *b.*	Govt.	40	...	40	.	5	27	8	33	25	15	251 11	I. to V.
Weliwita *m.*	R. C.	77	53	130	...	...	94	36	61	50	6	225 95	I. to V.
Wellampitiya *b.*	Baptist	68	...	68	...	...	45	23	41	31	6	162 15	I. to IV.
Yatowita *b.*	R. C.	47	...	47	...	1	15	31	31	16	12	107 60	I. to V.
GROUP XI.													
WAK-OYA TO BALANGODA.													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Ratnapura *b.*	Govt.	57	...	57	..	7	38	12	44	32	17	570 79	I. to V.
Ratnapura *g*	do.	3	23	26	...	...	9	17	18	...	...	582 3	...
Balangoda *b.*	do.	34	...	34	...	5	5	24	21	5	2	469 13	I to V.
Pelmadulla *b.*	Baptist	33	...	33	...	..	10	23	20	6	4	42 65	I., II. & IV.
Vernacular Schools.													
Akarawita *b.*	Govt	55	...	55	...	1	49	5	42	49	13	207 69	I to III. & V.
Avisawela *b.*	do.	37	...	37	...	...	6	31	28	7	7	211 28	II. & IV.
Ellawella *b.*	do.	40	.	40	...	1	30	9	26	27	9	242 6	I to V
Higgaswatta *b.*	do.	41	...	41	...	3	34	4	18	55	5	240 87	I. to V.
Kaluaggala *b.*	R. C.	41	...	41	...	1	9	31	24	10	3	40 65	I. to V.
Kendengomuwa *b.*	Govt.	37	..	37	..	...	22	15	21	27	...	260 31	I. to IV.
Kosgama *b.*	do.	45	...	45	..	5	39	1	37	36	10	217 49	I. to V.
Mawalgama *b.*	R. C.	53	...	53	...	2	22	29	30	25	6	145 10	I. to V.
Mawalgama *b.*	do	..	40	40	...	...	16	24	29	16	5	110 10	I. to IV.
GROUP XII.													
KÓTTÉ.													
English School.													
Kótté *b.*	C. M. S.	109	...	109	47	25	84	...	81	73	6	759 60	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Madapata *b.*	C. M. S.	37	..	37	...	3	24	10	27	20	4	149 90	I. to V.
Nugegoda *b.*	do.	216	..	216	...	17	131	68	121	88	20	621 90	I. to VI.
Talangama *b.*	do.	107	...	107	...	5	82	20	68	51	4	348 45	I. to V.

E.—I. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior	Middle	Primary.	Capitation					
GROUP XII.—*contd*													
Vernacular Schools.												Rs. cts.	
Akuragoda *g.*	C. M. S.	2	32	34	...	4	20	10	19	20	3	159 20	I., III. to V.
Anganpitiya *m.*	do	45	21	66	...	...	37	29	40	11	5	61 15	I to III.
Arangala *g.*	do.	3	24	27	...	...	13	14	12	10	3	69 15	I. to IV.
Aturugiriya *b.*	Govt.	57	...	57	...	...	27	30	47	15	20	206 45	I. to IV.
Aturugeriya (Pore) *g.*	do.	...	32	32	...	...	13	19	21	10	21	214 21	I to III.
Bokundara *b.*	C. M. S.	54	...	54	...	...	33	19	31	26	8	116 65	I. to III.
Boralesgamuwa *b.*	do.	107	..	107	...	3	57	47	50	40	13	196 50	I. to IV. & VI.
Boralesgamuwa *g.*	do.	...	41	41	...	...	24	17	22	12	5	73 10	I., II. & IV.
Brahamanagama *b.* ...	Govt	57	..	57	...	..	16	41	36	7	37	253 20	I. to III.
Depannama *g.*	do.	...	41	41	.	...	26	15	27	19	8	212 32	I. to IV.
Etulkotte *g.*	C. M. S.	7	36	43	...	...	15	28	20	10	4	86 65	I. to IV.
Gehenuwela *b.*	Govt.	94	...	94	...	5	58	31	85	63	31	432 24	I. to V.
Gehenuwela *g.*	do.	...	58	58	...	...	29	29	34	36	21	178 2	I. to III.
Godigamuwa *g.*	do.	...	48	48	...	..	22	26	33	7	27	202 82	I.
Hedigama *m.*	C. M. S.	21	26	47	...	1	33	13	25	18	4	122 30	I to IV.
Hokandara *b.*	do.	113	..	113	...	4	32	77	50	25	5	149 70	I. to IV.
Homagama *b.*	Buddhist	68	..	68	.	.	34	34	35	15	7	76 70	I. to III.
Jamburaliya *b.*	Govt.	78	...	78	..	...	28	50	37	17	21	274 25	I. to IV.
Kahatudawa *b.*	do.	65	...	65	...	.	43	22	36	19	28	267 33	I. to IV.
Kalalgoda *g.*	do.	...	44	44	..	...	29	15	26	20	15	221 97	I. to IV
Kalapaluwawa *b.*	C. M. S.	57	..	57	...	1	35	21	44	24	10	125 5	I. to IV.
Kalapaluwawa *g.*	do.	...	42	42	...	1	27	14	20	13	3	105 25	I to V.
Kesbewa *b.*	Govt.	70	...	70	...	...	36	34	44	10	8	327 53	I. to IV
Pittakotte *b.*	C. M. S.	80		80	...	3	65	12	52	43	12	222 55	I. to IV.
Kirrillapone *g.*	do.	9	54	63	...	1	39	23	33	20	13	163 25	I. to IV. & VI.
Lianwila *b.*	do.	46	...	46	...	5	31	10	18	24	7	141 5	I. to V.
Lianwila *g.*	do.	4	30	34	...	1	22	11	18	13	4	91 60	I to V.
Madapata *g.*	do.	...	33	33	...	3	22	8	20	19	8	124 80	I. to IV.
Maharagama *g.*	Govt.	...	50	50	...	...	32	18	32	11	17	145 1	I. & II.
Makumbura *b.* .. .	C. M. S.	63	...	63	...	1	32	30	30	12	7	68 45	I., II. & IV.
Makumbura *g.*	do.	..	49	49	...	3	11	35	25	4	4	46 70	III. & IV.
Malabe *b.*	do.	40	..	40	..	3	24	13	18	12	5	75 45	I. & III. to V.
Mampe *b.*	do.	109	..	109	3	50	56	...	53	49	5	248 70	I. to IV.
Mampe *g.*	do.	...	83	83	...	3	60	20	49	37	12	275 20	I. to V.
Migahawatta *g.*	do.	10	31	41	...	.	20	21	19	11	3	68 70	I. & II.
Millewa *b.*	do.	36	..	36	...	..	20	16	27	11	12	64 70	I. & II.
Mirihana *g.*	do.	...	41	41	...	3	22	16	20	15	7	119 0	I. & III. to VI.
Nawala *g.*	C. M. S.	6	51	57	.	5	28	24	27	19	2	160 10	I. to V.
Nugegoda *g.*	do.	...	85	85	...	5	45	35	50	36	10	301 25	I. to VI.
Panagoda *b.*	do.	65	...	65	..	..	40	25	24	19	7	87 70	I. to III.
Panagoda *g.*	Govt.	...	39	39	..		13	26	27	19	29	186 74	I. to III.
Malabe *g.*	do.	..	42	42	...	2	34	6	30	24	3	242 13	I. to IV.
Pannipitiya *b.*	C. M. S.	64	...	64	..	..	41	23	37	28	15	132 85	I. to III.
Pannipitiya *g.*	do.	1	45	46	...	1	19	26	20	14	3	105 90	I. to IV.
Pittipana *b.*	Govt.	83	...	83	...	...	48	35	63	52	28	219 60	I. to III.
Rukmale *g.*	do.	...	62	62	...	...	14	48	34	19	21	165 70	I. to III.
Talangama *g.*	C. M. S	...	70	70		4	47	19	47	29	11	220 95	I. to VI.
Talawatugoda *g.*	do.	..	36	36	...	1	24	11	18	16	3	125 15	I. to IV.
Talawatugoda *b.*	do	47	...	47	...	..	26	21	21	16	5	69 95	I. to IV.
Udahamulla *b.*	do.	64	...	64	...		31	33	30	18	5	101 30	I. to IV.
Walpola *g.*	Govt.	17	38	55	...	...	15	40	35	13	31	114 70	I. to III.
Welikada *b.* (lower) ..	C. M. S.	104	..	104	...	4	61	39	60	43	9	242 40	I. to VI.
Welikada *g.* (middle) ...	do	4	47	51	...	...	39	12	40	20	16	163 15	I. to III.
Welikada (upper)	do.	10	28	38	...	1	24	13	25	11	5	87 60	I. to IV.
Wewala *b.*	Govt.	90	..	90	...	12	67	11	61	62	12	340 51	I. to VI.
Wewala *g.*	do.	...	47	47	...	..	23	24	34	17	14	255 65	I. to IV.
GROUP XIII.													
WELLAWATTA TO DIGAROLLA BRIDGE.													
English Schools.													
Galkissa *b.*	S. P. G.	175	...	175	3	26	110	36	122	98	20	1,126 52	I. to VI.
Kiripellagahawatta *b.* ...	R. C.	101	...	101	...	35	43	23	55	44	1	402 0	I to V.
Moratuwa *b.*	Diocesan	40	...	40	2	7	26	7	27	19	2	173 30	I. to V.
Princess of Wales' College ...	Private	...	56	56	...	...	52	4	30	40	2	384 15	I. to IV.
Prince of Wales' College ...	do.	258	...	258	10	44	170	34	209	175	6	1,901 15	I. to VI.

E.—I. *(continued.)*

SCHOOL.	Government or Aided.	Number of Children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle	Primary.	Capitation				Rs. cts	
GROUP XIII.—*contd.*													
Vernacular Schools.													
Angulana *b.*	Wesleyan	116	..	116	..	...	80	36	52	30	16	179 40	I. to IV.
Angulana *g.*	do.	...	91	91	...	...	47	44	35	25	6	168 70	I. to III.
Dehiwela *b.*	do.	68	...	68	...	...	34	34	28	13	7	72 85	I. to III.
Dehiwela *g.*	do.	...	71	71	..	7	34	30	35	18	13	162 20	I. to V.
Galkissa *b.*	R. C.	94	...	94	..	8	56	30	63	55	17	333 75	I. to VI.
Galkissa North *g.*	S. P. G.	...	101	101	...	5	51	45	66	44	13	321 65	I. to VI.
Galkissa North *b.*	do.	56	...	56	...		42	14	44	26	6	113 20	I. to III.
Galkissa South *b.*	do.	66	...	66	...	..	43	23	46	42	7	183 95	I. to III.
Galkissa South *g.*	do.	...	34	34	..	..	18	16	23	18	6	123 45	I. to III.
Indibetta *b.* ..	Govt.	38	.	38	...	...	18	20	25	15	13	242 26	I. to III.
Indibetta *g.*	do.	...	47	47	...	...	21	26	28	15	12	272 49	I. to III.
Kalubowila *b.*	Wesleyan	45	...	45	..	...	28	17	35	18	3	77 50	I. to IV.
Karagampitiya *b.* . ..	do.	48	...	48	...	...	35	13	26	11	4	58 5	I. to IV.
Karagampitiya *g.*	do.	...	29	29	...	...	15	14	18	10	3	67 65	I. to III.
Killaponne *b*	S. P. G.	62	...	62	...	...	39	23	30	23	2	92 55	I to III.
Killaponne *g.*	do.	...	40	40	...	...	23	17	21	11	7	75 40	I. to IV.
Kiripellagahawatta *b.* ...	R. C.	132	...	132	...	...	84	50	83	54	18	281 30	I. to IV.
Koudana *m.*	S. P. G.	65	37	102	...	...	55	47	51	27	10	126 15	I. to IV.
Laksapatiya *b.*	Diocesan	99	..	99	...	6	67	26	61	42	12	237 40	I. to IV.
Laksapatiya *g.*	do.	...	48	48	...	...	31	17	32	24	8	147 60	I. to IV.
Lunawatta *b.*	Wesleyan	50	..	50	...	..	18	32	25	13	8	70 45	I. to III.
Mannokkawatta	R. C.	...	146	146	...	...	70	76	96	70	20	495 80	I. to IV.
Moratuwa *b.*	Diocesan	59	...	59	...	..	31	28	40	19	13	122 80	I. to IV.
Moratuwa *g.*	do.	...	65	65	...	...	43	22	47	31	8	224 15	I to IV.
Moratumulla *m.*	do.	40	29	69	...	...	40	29	45	27	15	166 0	I. to IV.
Moratumulla *b.*	Wesleyan	64		64	..	...	44	20	44	22	17	126 40	I. to III.
Moratumulla *g.*	do.	...	63	63	...	...	45	18	39	23	15	196 40	I. to IV.
Moratumulla *g*	Presbytn.	30	35	65	..	...	35	30	34	17	16	105 40	I. to III.
Pepiliyana *b.*	Wesleyan	51	...	51	...	.	26	25	36	8	6	32 35	I. to III.
Pepeliyana *g.* ...	do.		46	46	...	2	17	27	19	13	14	103 60	I. to IV.
Ratmalana *b.*	S. P. G.	98	...	98	..	5	64	29	49	49	13	238 30	I. to IV.
Ratmalana *g.*	do.	...	53	53	...	5	32	16	32	23	12	166 10	I. to VI.
Ratmalana *m.*	Wesleyan	59	26	85	...	..	51	34	45	20	14	113 5	I. to III.
Rawatawatta *b.*	Govt.	106	...	106	...	4	45	57	64	46	42	454 53	I to IV.
Rawatawatta *g.*	do.	...	69	69	...	1	28	40	36	19	7	284 38	I. to V.
Rawatawatta *b.*	R. C.	52	...	52	...	...	26	26	25	24	11	104 50	I. to IV.
Rawatawatta *b.*	Wesleyan	40	...	40	.	...	22	18	23	14	4	65 20	I. to IV.
Rawatawatta *g.*	Presbytn.	24	51	75	...	1	36	38	42	17	16	103 5	I. to V.
Suduwela *m.*	Wesleyan	28	22	50	...	.	33	17	31	17	8	83 65	I. to III.
Tilewela *b.*	do.	27	10	37	.	...	14	23	22	14	10	78 30	I. to IV.
Uyana *m.*	Diocesan	39	38	77	...	...	45	32	44	19	7	106 65	I to IV.
Villorawatta *m.*	Wesleyan	36	44	80	...	...	62	18	43	29	21	181 0	I. to IV.
Wellawatta *b.*	S. P. G.	69	...	69	...	...	30	39	24	19	8	95 20	I to IV.
Wellawatta *g.*	do.	...	56	56		..	29	27	28	10	1	63 10	I. to IV.
Wellawatta *b.*	Wesleyan	46	...	46	...	...	28	18	29	24	9	147 25	I. to IV.
Wellawatta *g.*	do.	..	72	72	...	4	36	32	28	8	3	61 45	I. to IV.
GROUP XIV.													
DEGAROLLA BRIDGE TO PANADURE REST-HOUSE.													
English School.													
Panadure *b.* ...	S. P. G.	55	..	55	...	11	32	12	51	38	4	412 90	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Panadure *g.*	Govt.	3	39	42	4	5	19	14	35	23	7	768 94	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Egoda-Uyana *g.*	Diocesan	...	42	42	...	...	17	25	28	17	7	117 30	I. to IV.
Egoda-Uyana *b.*	do.	62	.	62	...	...	28	34	42	28	9	145 5	I. to IV.
Galtudu *g.*	Govt.	...	54	54	...	...	12	42	37	5	17	126 29	I. and II.
Gorakapola *m.*	R. C.	50	12	62	...	...	36	26	41	29	8	161 50	I to V.
Horatuduwe *m.*	S. P. G.	41	28	69	...	...	27	42	46	27	20	157 40	I. to III.
Katukurunda *b.*	Govt.	71	...	71	...	4	58	9	62	44	25	328 10	I. to V.
Katukurunda *g.*	do.	...	42	42	...	4	29	9	32	20	14	241 53	I. to V.
Katukurunda *b.* (Mor.) ...	R. C.	78	...	78	...	...	65	13	54	40	14	207 30	I. to IV.
Katukurunda *g.* (do.) ..	do.	...	55	55	...	...	24	31	42	24	19	174 45	I. to IV.
Kehelwatta *b.*	Wesleyan	81	...	81	...	...	61	20	51	37	9	141 20	I. to IV.
Kehelwatta *g.*	do.	...	42	42	...	...	26	16	21	11	6	66 45	I. to III.
Koralawella *b.*	Diocesan	68	...	68	...	.	28	40	46	31	6	148 20	I. to IV.

E.—I. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP XIV.—*contd.*												Rs. cts.	
Vernacular Schools—contd.													
Koralawella *g.*	Diocesan	...	65	65	...	...	23	42	44	23	13	188 95	I. to V.
Koralawella *m.*	Wesleyan	38	12	50	...	...	26	24	34	13	13	96 70	I. to IV.
Koralawella *m.*	R. C.	53	49	102	...	...	42	60	64	42	28	255 25	I. to III.
Panadure *b.*	Govt.	106	...	106	..	5	52	49	75	53	41	592 63	I. to V.
Panadure *g.*	do.	..	51	51	...	...	20	31	36	19	22	213 28	I. to III.
Sarikkamulla *b.*	S. P. G.	39	...	39	...	...	15	24	27	15	5	62 80	I. to III.
Sarikkamulla *g.*	Wesleyan	...	35	35	...	...	9	26	16	...	...	Failed	—
Tantirimulla *b.*	Govt.	91	...	91	...	...	45	46	57	38	35	294 84	I. to IV.
Wattalpola *m.*	Wesleyan	32	21	53	...	...	26	27	35	21	8	95 15	I. to III.
GROUP XV.													
RAYIGAM KORALE.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Bandaragama *b.*	Govt.	45	...	45	...	2	23	20	34	17	14	301 65	I. to V.
Gammanpillai *b.*	Baptist	64	...	64	...	...	31	33	34	26	5	131 0	I. to IV.
Goneduwa *b.*	Govt.	61	5	66	...	6	30	30	41	26	12	277 35	I. to V.
Handapangoda *b.*	Buddhist	21	...	21	...	...	21	...	55	28	25	166 60	I. to III.
Kessellenawe *g.*	Govt.	28	15	43	..	...	23	20	26	14	6	168 59	I. to IV.
Kumbukka *b.*	do.	75	...	75	...	4	33	38	51	31	27	280 43	I. to IV.
Kumbukka *g.* .. .	do.	...	44	44	..	...	26	18	33	27	13	123 37	I. & II.
Madurawella *b.*	do.	62	...	62	...	2	43	17	47	43	11	280 93	I. to IV.
Madurawella *g.*	do.	..	32	32	..	..	11	21	18	6	10	121 91	I. to III.
Mimane *b.*	do.	57	...	57	...	...	40	17	43	32	16	209 23	I. to IV.
Morantudawe *b.*	do.	64	...	64	..	...	42	22	44	10	28	210 33	I. & II.
Porudanda *b.* ...	do.	22	...	22	...	...	15	7	17	11	8	181 93	I. to III.
Rayigama *b.*	Baptist	124	...	124	...	...	37	87	59	30	16	166 75	I. to IV.
Weedagama *g*	Govt.	...	68	68	...		22	46	26	11	5	135 64	I. to III.
Wewita *b*	do.	120	...	120	..	7	55	58	80	48	29	464 10	I. to V.
GROUP XVI.													
PANADURE REST-HOUSE TO KALU-GANGA.													
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Wadduwa *b*	Govt.	162	...	162	6	31	65	60	139	Not examined		1,448 4	—
Vernacular Schools.													
Allubomulla *b.*	Govt.	103	...	103	...	...	68	35	80	28	54	411 63	I. to IV.
Aruggoda *b.*	R. C.	70	...	70	..	...	36	34	53	29	22	118 15	I. and II.
Desestara Kalutara *b.* ...	Govt.	89	...	89	...	2	38	49	61	24	27	536 49	I. to V.
Desestara Kalutara *g.* ...	do.	...	59	59	...	...	28	31	38	20	14	361 56	I. to IV.
Dikbedde *m.*	Wesleyan	71	46	117	...	...	42	75	71	28	29	184 95	I. to IV.
Handurumulla *b.*	do.	126	...	126	...	1	84	41	60	37	10	170 70	I. to III. & V.
Mahabellane *g.*	Govt.	...	58	58	...	...	30	28	39	28	13	115 19	I. to III.
Moligoda *b.*	S. P. G.	50	...	50	.	...	19	31	41	19	15	96 55	I. to III.
Nalloruwa *m.*	do.	67	5	72	...	...	24	48	34	23	11	129 25	I. to IV.
Panadure *b.*	Wesleyan	89	...	89	...	..	43	46	51	30	10	151 45	I. to IV.
Panadure *g.*	do.	...	63	63	...	...	22	41	34	13	14	111 50	I. to IV.
Panadure Pattia *b.*	Private	188	...	188	...	6	140	42	135	87	28	505 35	I. to IV.
Panadure Pattia *g.* ...	do.	...	53	53	...	...	14	39	32	14	13	81 50	I. and II.
Panapitiya *b.*	Govt.	45	3	48	...	...	34	14	33	15	9	243 46	I. to III.
Talpitiya *b.*	do.	68	...	68	.	...	46	22	57	28	54	361 26	I. to IV.
Wadduwa *b*	R. C.	51	...	51	...	7	30	14	32	26	12	175 25	I. to VI.
Wadduwa *g.*	do.	...	60	60	...	...	33	27	33	30	11	163 5	I. to IV.
Wadduwa *g.*	Govt.	...	56	56	...	...	35	21	47	24	38	269 69	I. to IV.
Wekada *m.*	Wesleyan	105	40	145	...	...	77	68	74	40	18	168 25	I. to IV.
Waskaduwa *b.*	Private	116	...	116	...	...	87	29	63	35	14	150 65	I. to IV.
GROUP XVII.													
KALUTARA TO BENTOTA RIVER.													
English Schools.													
Kalutara *b.*	Govt.	83	...	83	...	37	46	...	71	93	3	2,176 95	I. to VI.
Welapura Kalutara *b.* ...	Diocesan	113	...	113	...	17	69	27	79	44	7	501 15	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Kalutara *b.*	Wesleyan	65	...	65	...	5	15	45	46	17	6	104 40	I. to V.
Maggona *b.*	Govt.	61	...	61	8	16	37	...	53	Not examined		585 96	—
Payyagala *b.*	do.	30	...	30	2	8	20	...	34	Not examined		535 13	—

E.—I. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class	Government Expenditure	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP XVII.—*contd.*												Rs. cts.	
Vernacular Schools.													
Alutgamwigge *b.*	Govt.	82	...	82	...	1	50	37	52	45	34	314 15	I. to V.
Beruwala *b.*	do.	112	...	112	...	10	57	45	91	59	36	621 24	I. to VI.
Beruwala *b.* ...	R. C.	140	...	140	...	10	115	15	89	51	51	328 60	I. to IV.
Beruwala *g.*	do.		157	157	...	...	132	25	...	77	6	540 25	I. to IV.
Dalluwatta *b.*	Private	101	..	101	...	...	46	55	53	45	11	189 20	I. to IV.
Hettimulla *b.*	Govt.	110	...	110	...	4	67	39	73	42	18	276 7	I. to III.
Kalamulla *b.*	do.	62	..	62	...	...	29	33	41	18	23	211 35	I. to V.
Kalamulla *b.*	R. C.	157	...	157	...	2	88	67	116	96	36	560 95	I. to VI.
Kalamulla *g.*	do.	..	153	153	...	...	123	30	97	75	17	614 40	I. to IV.
Katukurundu *b.* (Kal.) ...	do.	117	...	117	...	1	53	63	79	68	30	365 80	I. to IV.
Katukurundu *g.* (do.) ..	do.	...	97	97	...	...	51	46	60	53	14	419 40	I. to IV.
Kotapitiya *g.*	Govt.	...	55	55	.	...	12	43	41	11	39	153 94	I.
Maggona *b.*	R. C.	262	.	262	...	13	145	104	154	105	16	619 40	I. to VI.
Maggona *g.*	do.	...	227	227	..	20	162	45	142	147	24	1,310 5	I. to V.
Maggona *b.*	Wesleyan	57	..	57	...	...	32	25	27	19	11	94 5	I. to III. & V.
Maggona *g.*	do	...	62	62	..	4	34	24	32	30	8	273 45	I. to V.
Mahabinatiyangala *b.* ...	Govt.	40	...	40	...	4	17	19	30	Closed	...	184 40	...
Malawanbedda *b.*	do.	75	...	75	...	5	37	33	57	40	26	442 23	I. to V.
Malawanbedda *g.*	do.	...	49	49	...	...	30	19	36	24	17	302 61	I. to IV.
Padagoda *b.*	do.	34	6	40	...	...	15	25	29	15	21	182 20	I. to III.
Palayangoda *g*	do.	..	45	45	...	.	24	21	30	19	21	230 36	I. to III.
Pinidiamulla *b.*	Diocesan	67	...	67	...	2	44	21	47	31	10	157 50	I to IV.
Pinidiamulla *g.*	do.	...	48	48	...	2	29	17	38	27	4	181 75	I. to IV.
Payyagala *b.*	R. C.	125	..	125	...	...	113	12	79	51	25	259 0	I. to III.
Payyagala *g.*	do.	.	156	156	...	...	129	27	91	79	9	587 10	I. to IV.
Potuwila *b.*	Govt.	70	..	70	.	...	43	27	52	38	23	419 84	I. to IV.
Potuwila *g.*	do.	...	20	20	...	...	7	13	17	7	9	212 36	I and II
GROUP XVIII.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Agalawatta *b.*	Govt.	30	...	30	...	...	17	13	24	13	6	177 69	I. to IV.
Agalawatta *g.*	do.	...	35	35	...	..	27	8	24	11	20	131 25	I to II.
Bellana *b.*	do.	29	...	29	...	...	24	5	23	14	5	231 44	I. to III.
Bombuwala *b.*	do.	43	...	43	...	...	21	22	34	17	13	186 70	I. to III.
Bopitiya *b.*	do.	60	...	60	...	...	39	21	49	21	30	246 96	I. & II.
Gikiyanakanda *b.*	do.	27	4	31	...	1	22	8	27	18	10	293 30	I. to V.
Horawala *b.* (Kalupana) ...	do.	73	...	73	..	..	49	24	69	20	36	301 59	I. to II.
Halwala *b.*	do	99	...	99	...	...	49	50	74	57	40	302 36	I. to IV.
Ittapana *b.*	do.	33	...	33	...	6	27	...	27	21	10	183 47	I. to IV.
Ittapana *g.*	do.	...	42	42	...	...	32	10	26	5	32	196 29	I. & II.
Latpandura *b.*	do.	39	..	39	...		18	21	23	4	20	264 30	I. & II.
Matugama *b.*	do	48	3	51	...	.	29	22	27	19	12	242 0	I to IV.
Migama *b.*	do.	75	.	75	...	3	26	46	55	35	29	213 9	I. to III. & V.
Putambagoda *b.*	do.	39	..	39	..	...	31	8	28	26	6	184 53	I. to III.
Welipenne *b.*	do.	60	...	60	...	...	40	20	54	19	30	199 18	I. to III.
Welipenne *g.*	do.	...	38	38	...	...	20	18	28	New	school,	188 96	...
KÉGALLA DISTRICT.													
English School.													
Kégalla *b.*	R. C.	57	...	57	...	6	18	33	51	25	14	157 40	I. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Kégalla *b.*	C. M. S.	41	..	41	..	1	30	10	21	13	1	74 5	I. to IV.
Mawanella	Govt.	49	...	49	4	2	27	16	24	19	9	551 45	I. to III. & V. & VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Ambepussa *b.*	Govt.	133	...	133	..	..	92	41	72	16	82	366 80	I. to III.
Aragoda *b.**	C. M. S.	19	5	24	...	..	12	12	10	..	...	21 93	..
Bedewela *b.*	Govt.	71	...	71	...	...	21	50	50	11	8	183 50	I. to II.
Dewela *b.*	C. M. S.	26	3	29	...	...	20	9	17	12	2	52 40	I. to II. & IV.
Dehiowita *b.*	Govt.	23	...	23	...	...	16	7	19	Not examined		178 46	...
Dimbulgamuwa *b.** ..	C. M. S.	11	4	15	...	...	4	11	8	..	..	18 33	...
Marapana *b.*	Govt.	41	...	41	..	2	31	8	32	26	15	286 7	I. to IV.
Mawatagoda *b.*	do.	16	...	16	...	...	10	6	9	13	11	291 69	I. & II.
Molagoda *b.*	do.	32	...	32	...	...	28	4	20	29	2	192 93	I. to IV.
Rambukkana	do.	41	...	41	...	...	19	22	25	13	12	181 0	I. to III.
Ruwanwella *b.*	do.	36	...	36	...	...	14	22	21	16	10	168 2	I. to III.

* "C." School.

APPENDIX. E.—II.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of Children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP I.													
GALLE.													
English Schools.												Rs. cts.	
Galle Central	Govt.	86	...	86	34	52	...	...	82	...	...	3,798 43	..
Galle *g.*	do.	11	63	74	.	16	45	13	58	49	18	2,406 96	I to VI.
Galle High	Wesleyan	217	...	217	95	72	115	30	154	107	22	1,474 50	I. & III. to VI.
Galle Lower	Govt.	150	..	150	...	...	124	26	119	126	25	1,813 86	I. to IV.
Mount Calvary *b.*	R. C.	161	...	161	10	36	108	17	126	101	3	986 70	I. to VI.
Mount Calvary *g.*	do.	...	90	90	...	6	52	32	61	42	4	440 5	I. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Kaluwella *b.*	C. M. S.	59	...	59	...	5	37	17	36	18	2	87 60	I. to III.
Magalla *b.*	Wesleyan	101	..	101	...	15	83	3	61	53	3	404 75	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Akmimana *b.*	Wesleyan	53		53	...	.	36	17	34	15	7	97 5	I. to IV.
Dangedara *m.*	Private	121	32	153	...	2	102	49	103	86	21	430 65	I. to V.
Hapugala *g.*	Wesleyan	5	46	51	...	...	31	20	27	16	15	133 80	I. and II.
Kaluwella *b.*	Private	75	...	75	...	...	38	37	44	29	7	93 20	I. to III.
Kitulampitiya *b.*	C. M. S.	52	...	52	...	...	15	37	24	15	9	93 90	I. to IV.
Kitulampitiya *g.*	do.	7	27	34	...	...	18	16	17	18	...	113 10	I. to IV.
Magalla *b.*	Private	61	...	61	...	3	43	15	45	20	13	95 85	I. to IV.
Richmond Hill *g.** ...	Wesleyan	...	106	106	...	3	70	33	65	23	3	252 45	I. to IV.
Wakwella *b.*	do	37	...	37	...	...	32	5	25	28	12	155 45	I. to III.
Walahanduwa *b.*	do.	39	...	39	...	...	21	18	25	21	3	107 75	I. to III.
GROUP II.													
GALLE TO BENTOTA RIVER.													
English Schools.													
Amblangoda *b.*	Wesleyan	64	...	64	...	21	27	16	50	41	3	555 32	I. to V.
Balapitimodara *b.*	C. M. S.	45	...	45	...	..	34	11	37	35	7	315 0	I. to IV.
Dodanduwa *b.*	do.	114	...	114	...	4	32	78	64	36	12	354 70	I. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Bentota *b.*	Govt.	69	...	69	..	21	48	...	56	61	8	1,109 93	I. to V.
Hikkaduwa *b.*	do.	56	..	56	1	9	30	16	42	28	13	438 29	I. to V.
Madampe *b*	Wesleyan	27	...	27	...	1	21	5	18	13	2	79 35	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.													
Balapitimodara *g.*	C. M. S.	35	37	72	..	..	18	54	30	18	12	156 60	I. to IV.
Bentota *g.*	do.	33	16	49	...	2	26	21	27	27	4	182 60	I. to V.
Bentota *g.*	Govt.	...	106	106	...	...	61	45	60	29	41	298 38	I. & II.
Boosa *b.*	Wesleyan	44	4	48	...	1	32	15	26	13	4	81 15	I. to IV.
Dedduwa *b.*	C. M. S.	84	...	84	..	...	26	58	34	18	19	120 60	I. to IV.
Dodanduwa *g.*	do.	24	24	48	...	...	17	31	25	17	3	107 45	I. to IV.
Elpitiya *b.*	Govt.	36	...	36	Not	exd.	8	28	21	...	...	60 0	—
Goluamulla *g.*†	C. M. S	17	22	39	...	...	15	24	15	...	...	47 22	—
Gonagala *b.*	Govt.	68	...	68	...	...	34	34	43	30	10	184 76	I. to III.
Horawela *b* ..	do	39	4	43	...	...	34	9	35	29	8	182 26	I. to III.
Hungantota *b.*	do.	52	...	52	...	2	39	11	37	23	18	296 60	I. to V.
Induruwa *b.*	do.	84	...	84	...	14	53	17	68	54	28	315 35	I. to V.
Induruwa *g.*	do.	.	47	47	...	...	31	16	40	5	40	255 38	I.
Kosgoda *b.*	do.	42	...	42	..	..	22	20	30	5	20	264 55	I. and II.
Narigama *g.*	C. M. S.	5	26	31	...	...	11	20	21	11	5	76 20	I. to IV.
Paragahatota *b.*	Govt.	48	3	51	...	3	34	14	40	26	15	206 31	I. to IV.
Patuwatta *b.*	C. M. S.	70	...	70	...	...	10	60	33	10	9	61 45	I. to III.
Patuwatta *g.*	do.	2	38	40	..	...	12	28	18	12	3	80 55	I. to III.
Paragama *b*	do.	33	..	33	..	.	18	15	17	19	2	105 75	I. to III.
Robolgoda *b.*	Govt.	51	...	51	..	...	35	16	35	23	25	258 82	I. to III.
Talwatta *b.*	C. M. S.	58	..	58	..	4	27	27	48	31	6	167 10	I. to V.
Totagamuwa *b.*	do.	88	...	88	...	...	28	60	28	27	3	153 95	I. to IV.
Uragaha *b.*	do.	30	...	30	...	..	21	9	16	21	...	80 30	I. to III.
Wewala *g.*	do.	13	28	41	...	...	12	29	18	12	6	80 10	I. to IV.
Weihena *b.*	Govt.	34	...	34	...	..	29	5	27	23	14	197 57	I. to III.

* Value of unit 85 cents, and Capitation and Needlework reckoned at the rate for English schools.
† "C." school.

E.—II. (*continued.*)

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation					
GROUP III.													
BADDEGAMA DISTRICT.												Rs cts.	
English Schools.													
Baddegama *b.*	C. M. S.	60	...	60	...	4	29	27	37	33	4	333 42	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Akuratiya *b.*	C. M. S.	30	..	30	...	..	15	15	20	14	4	72 90	I. to IV.
Akuratiya *g.*	do.	...	26	26	...	...	4	22	17	4	8	38 10	I. & II.
Baddegama *b.*	do.	48	..	48	...	1	22	25	33	23	4	114 15	I. to V.
Baddegama *g.*	do.	...	57	57	...	4	24	29	34	28	8	196 80	I. to VI.
Balagoda *g.*	do.	4	17	21	...	...	12	9	14	12	...	68 15	I. & II.
Ganegama *g.*	do.	25	22	47	..	...	23	24	21	24	3	154 50	I. to IV.
Gonapinu-ela *b.*	do.	37	...	37	...	..	15	22	20	15	1	68 0	I. to IV.
Habarakada *b.*	do.	30	1	31	...	...	14	17	18	14	3	63 75	I to III.
Kotagoda *g.*	do.	13	36	49	...	1	12	36	22	13	7	94 50	I. to V.
Lelwela *b.*	do.	62	...	62	..	1	19	42	32	20	9	91 15	I. to V.
Mapalagama *b.* . ..	do.	41	...	41	...	3	14	24	21	17	2	88 15	I. to VI.
Mapalagama *g.*	do.	22	10	32	...	4	9	19	14	13	9	76 95	I. & II.
Nagoda *b*	Govt.	48	...	48	...		33	15	31	Not ex	amined	288 6	—
Poddala *b.*	C. M. S.	46	...	46	...	1	15	30	20	16	9	93 35	I. to V.
Thelikada *b.*	Govt.	55	...	55	...	...	41	14	38	35	15	224 73	I. to III.
Thelikada *g.*	C. M. S.	6	27	33	...	..	14	19	17	14	5	102 20	I. to III.
Ukwatta *b.*	do.	39	...	39	..	...	20	19	25	20	6	101 10	I. to III.
Yattalamatta *b.*	Govt.	96	...	96	..	...	61	35	83	51	13	359 88	I. to IV.
Neagama *b.*	do.	26	...	26	New	schl.	..	..	18	..	...	23 0	—
GROUP IV.													
GALLE TO MATARA.													
English Schools.													
Bouna Vista *b.*	S. P. G.	86	...	86	3	20	58	5	65	61	9	791 32	I. to VI.
Katukurunda *b.*	do.	115	...	115	...	20	83	12	74	59	3	748 27	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Abangama *b.*	S. P. G.	108	...	108	...	9	83	16	55	31	18	207 5	I. to V.
Malalagama *g.*	do.	..	42	42	...	2	35	5	30	16	5	162 75	I to V.
Mirissa *b.*	Govt.	115	...	115	8	6	75	26	93	76	26	944 48	I. to VI.
Meterembe *b.*	Wesleyan	58	8	66	...	...	42	24	39	25	14	157 25	I. to III. & V.
Pilane *b.*	do.	50	...	50	...	...	33	17	27	19	1	134 55	I. to IV.
Talpe *b.*	S. P. G.	88	...	88	...	3	40	45	42	32	6	206 15	I. to IV.
Weligama *b.*	Govt.	58	1	59	..	7	34	18	38	26	20	1340 4	I. to V.
Weligama *g.*	Diocesan	...	75	75	...	...	46	29	42	35	12	251 45	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.													
Kalahe *g.*	Wesleyan	...	29	29	..	...	19	10	22	14	7	96 45	I. to III.
Kodagoda *b.*	Govt.	50	...	50	...	5	40	5	30	26	15	260 40	I. to IV.
Meterembe *g.*	Wesleyan	...	45	45	...	...	21	24	20	15	2	107 50	I. to III.
Mipe *g.*	Govt.	...	26	26	...	.	22	4	20	19	8	117 38	I. to III.
Mirissa *m.*	Wesleyan	18	36	54	..	2	33	19	44	26	...	157 65	I. to IV.
Polpogoda *b.*	Govt.	53	...	53	...	...	23	30	44	New	school	229 93	...
Weligama *b.*	Diocesan	166	...	166	...	10	138	18	113	90	3	408 60	I. to IV.
Weligama *g.*	Wesleyan	.	97	97	...	2	64	31	62	18	10	146 95	I. to IV.
Welihinda *b.*	Diocesan	55	...	55	...	...	51	4	41	34	9	179 15	I. to IV.
GROUP V.													
MATARA.													
English Schools.													
Matara *b.*	Govt.	75	...	75	9	30	36	...	62	69	...	1991 19	I. to VI.
Matara *g.*	do.	23	33	56	...	6	29	27	42	29	17	1038 27	I. to IV. and VI.
Nupe *b.*	Diocesan	78	..	78	12	27	46	5	60	50	...	485 35	I to VI.
Pallimulla *b.*	Wesleyan	105	...	105	...	3	42	60	45	11	7	69 35	I. to IV.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Hakmana *b.*	Wesleyan	33	...	33	...	...	25	8	24	16	5	106 25	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.													
Dondara *b.*	Wesleyan	38	..	38	...	...	30	8	25	15	5	63 35	I. to III.
Aturaliya *b.*	Govt.	40	..	40	...*	...*	17	23	24	...	...	255 38	..

* Temporarily closed.

E.—II. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation					
GROUP V.—*contd.*												Rs cts.	
Vernacur Schools.—contd.													
Dikwella *b.*	Wesleyan	45	...	45	...	...	35	10	34	24	5	113 40	I to III.
Godapitiya *m.*	do.	61	34	95	...	...	37	58	44	25	3	116 95	I. to IV.
Maliduwa *b.*	Govt.	52	...	52	New	schl.	32	20	35	...	...	177 0	..
Malimbedda *b.*	do.	44	...	44	New	schl.	27	17	15	...	...	240 0	...
Matara *b.* Tamil	do.	44	...	44	...	...	38	6	28	22	13	333 15	I. and II.
Matara Fort *g.*	Wesleyan	3	41	44	...	...	24	20	26	14	8	102 95	I. to III.
Medaveyangoda *b.*	do.	30	...	38	...	...	21	9	20	20	2	85 95	I. to III.
Motagedara *b.*	Govt.	75	...	75	...	...	17	58	62	11	11	205 40	I. to III.
Narandeniya *b.*	do.	35	...	35	...	...	25	10	21	13	9	189 79	II. to IV.
Nupe *b.*	Diocesan	144	...	144	...	...	104	40	98	64	9	309 50	I. to IV.
Pallemulla *b.*	do.	86	...	86	...	11	62	13	67	30	2	145 35	I. to IV.
Pamburana *b.*	Wesleyan	51	...	51	...	..	23	28	36	24	5	112 85	I. to IV.
Pubulwela *b.*	Govt.	59	...	59	...	12	39	8	38	33	17	226 82	I. to III.
Talalla *b.*	do.	59	.	59	...	...	42	17	32	28	12	253 80	I. to IV.
Thihagoda *b.*	do.	69	...	69	Not	exd.	37	32	41	...	...	192 47	...
Walgama	Diocesan	83	...	83	...	...	71	12	57	31	9	163 20	I. to III.
GROUP VI.													
MOROWAK-KORALE.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Kotapola *b.* ...	Govt.	11	...	11	...	...	6	5	10	Not ex	amined	192 72	
Siyambalagoda *b.*	do.	25	...	25	...	...	16	9	14	Not ex	amined	167 41	...
GROUP VII.													
TANGALLA TO HAMBANTOTA.													
English School.													
Tangalla *m.*	Diocesan	58	34	92	...	5	64	23	74	18	9	159 25	I. to V.
Anglo Vernacular Schools.													
Hambantota *b.*	Govt.	72	..	72	2	10	60	...	50	39	22	672 62	I to VI.
Vernacular School.													
Danketiya *b.*	do.	79	...	79	...	3	42	34	60	37	27	300 77	I. to V.

APPENDIX E.—III.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure	Standards, in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP I.													
TOWN OF JAFFNA.												Rs. cts.	
English Schools.													
Jaffna Central *b.* ...	Wesleyan	223	...	223	35	95	93	...	125	175	...	2,557 22	I. to VI.
Jaffna Convent *g.* ..	R. C.	41	37	41	...	5	30	6	30	22	1	272 50	I. to VI.
Jaffna Pettah *b.*	Diocesan	140	...	140	..	45	78	17	106	91	7	1,184 55	I. to VI
Anglo-Vernacular Schools													
Jaffna Boarding *g* * ...	Wesleyan	...	127	127	...	12	115	...	100	101	.	1,427 55	II. to V.
Jaffna Training *b.** ..	do.	24	..	24	...	22	2	...	25	25	...	338 30	IV. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Jaffna Convent *g.** ..	R. C.	...	136	136	...	12	88	36	112	100	10	1,203 5	I. to V.
Jaffna St Charles' *b.* ...	do.	97	...	97	...	..	76	21	59	28	9	104 35	I. to III.
Jaffna St. James' *b.* ...	do.	98	...	98		1	68	29	62	46	19	267 35	I. to IV.
Jaffna St. Marys' *b.* ...	do.	140	...	140	...	..	99	41	109	66	23	269 30	I. to IV.
Karaiyur *b.*	do	74	.	74	...	...	44	30	50	35	16	133 20	I. to IV.
Karaiyur Sacred Heart *g.* ...	do.	7	137	144	...	5	109	30	82	52	19	387 45	I. to IV.
Pettah *b.*	Wesleyan	33	...	33	...	...	18	15	24	13	13	72 75	I. to III.
Pettah *g.* .	do.	...	34	34	...	.	19	15	26	18	3	109 45	I. to IV.
GROUP II.													
CHUNDIKULI.													
English Schools.													
Chundikuli *b.*	C. M. S.	259	...	259	13	135	95	16	213	211	5	3,050 40	I. to VI.
Jaffna Boys Seminary .	R. C.	173	...	173	30	79	73	21	139	119	14	1,690 80	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools													
Arialy *m.*	C. M. S.	32	6	38	...	...	20	18	18	15	6	97 60	I. to IV
Arithykardo *b.* ...	do.	55	2	57	..	3	37	17	32	25	15	120 75	I. to IV.
Chundikuli Station *b* ..	do	61	...	61	...	...	40	21	34	25	8	117 75	I. to III.
Chundikuli Station *g.* .	do.	...	26	26	...	...	16	10	18	18	4	117 70	I. to IV.
Chundikuli West *b.* .	do.	47	.	47	...	2	35	10	25	17	14	105 0	I. to IV
Chundikuli West *g.* ..	do.	...	38	38	..	...	18	20	16	Failed			
Colombogan *b.*	do.	41	15	56		...	34	22	40	20	14	113 25	I. to III.
Colombogan, Orphanage *b.** ...	R. C.	95	...	95	..	...	33	62	101	96	3	997 75	I. to VI.
Naduteru *m.*	C. M. S	115	25	140	...	2	97	41	87	62	31	361 81	I. to V.
Passayur *b.* ...	R. C.	49	...	49	...	...	34	15	44	19	3	53 85	I. to III.
GROUP III.													
VANNARPONNAI.													
English School.													
Vannarponnai, Chetty-street *b.* ...	Wesleyan	112	...	112	...	15	97	..	85	83	2	773 82	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.													
Amapanthy *g.*	Wesleyan	5	40	45	...	..	39	6	33	30	6	203 15	I. to IV.
Chernia-street *b.*	do.	50	.	50	...	...	30	20	34	24	1	93 85	I. to III.
Chernia-street *g* . ..	do.	...	41	41	...	...	41	...	34	29	4	205 65	I. to IV.
Chetty-street *g.*	do.	1	25	26	...	.	21	5	23	14	7	97 20	I. to III.
Kottadai *b.*	do.	40	..	40	...	6	19	15	33	12	1	41 60	I. to IV.
Kottadai *g.*	do.	..	13	13	...	4	5	4	12	Failed		...	...
Pereapulam *b.* ...	do.	39	...	39	..	2	31	6	26	18	5	76 55	I. to IV.
Pereapulam *g.* .. .	do.	...	33	33	...	..	23	10	21	14	3	71 60	I. to IV.
Uyarapulam *b.*	do.	46	...	46	...	...	35	11	30	24	7	105 30	I. to III.
Uyarapulam *g.* ...	do	...	37	37	...	.	28	9	23	16	8	105 75	I. to IV.
Vannarponnai West *m.* ...	do.	65	45	110	...	...	64	46	73	48	33	267 40	I. to IV.
Velanteru *m.*	do	49	36	85	...	.	80	5	60	43	24	154 40	I. to III.
Navantore *b.*	R. C.	54	7	61	...	6	38	17	41	30	9	156 5	I. to V.
Vannarponnai *b.*	Private	153	14	167	...	11	131	25	113	74	16	355 95	I. to VI.
GROUP IV.													
NELLORE.													
English Schools.													
Kokuvil *b.*	C. M. S.	42	...	42	...	3	36	3	36	33	1	352 27	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.													
Kanthermadam *b.*	Private.	170	2	172	2	16	107	47	123	92	4	468 35	I. to VI.
Kaykola *b.*	C. M. S.	69	11	80	...	4	56	20	61	45	13	219 45	I. to V.

* Value of unit 85 cents: capitation and needle-work reckoned at the rate for English schools.

E.—III. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation					
GROUP IV.—*contd.*												Rs. cts.	
Vernacular Schools.—contd.													
Kokuvil *b.*	C. M. S.	71	...	71	..	...	49	22	48	36	10	152 0	I. to III.
Kokuvil *g.*	do.	...	36	36	...	...	14	22	24	13	1	93 45	I. to IV.
Kokuvil East *m.*	do.	63	27	90	...	...	69	21	74	29	5	122 15	I. to IV.
Kokuvil West *m.*	do.	45	7	52	...	2	37	13	33	50	27	298 15	I. to IV.
Kandavil *b.*	do.	111	...	111	...	7	62	42	84	58	6	282 70	I. to V.
Nellore Boarding *g.* * ...	do.	..	56	56	...	24	32	...	44	43	...	686 55	III to VI.
Nellore South *g.*	do.	...	37	37	..	...	19	18	36	29	1	120 45	I. to IV.
Nellore Station *b*	do.	37	...	37	...	...	20	17	50	38	12	162 60	I. to IV.
Nellore Station *g.*	do.	...	37	37	...	...	23	14	22	18	4	86 25	I. to IV.
Temple St. *g.*	do.	...	38	38	...	...	18	20	23	14	3	67 70	I. to IV.
Tinnevaley *b.*	do.	80	...	80	...	4	54	22	63	42	16	202 50	I. to V.
GROUP V.													
KOPAY.													
English Schools.													
Kopay *b.*	C. M. S.	50	...	50	...	16	27	7	37	37	5	547 15	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Urampary West *b.* ...	Private	107	...	107	..	16	51	40	70	59	3	278 25	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Irupalai *b.*	C. M. S.	49	...	49	...	...	27	22	33	17	11	84 70	I. to III.
Irupalai *g.*	do.	...	33	33	...	...	20	13	19	6	6	45 45	I. and III.
Koilteru *m.*	do	32	10	42	...	1	24	17	31	16	6	82 50	I. to IV.
Kopay *b.*	do.	70	...	70	..	2	52	16	49	42	10	224 60	I. to IV.
Kopay *g.*	do.	..	32	32	..	.	18	14	22	12	7	74 85	I. to IV.
Kopay Training *b.** ...	do.	24	...	24	..	24	...	...	21	21	...	368 5	V. and VI.
Neervaly *b.*	do.	129	...	129	..	7	96	26	86	59	25	273 85	I. to V.
Neervaly *g.*	do	...	34	34	...	...	16	18	17	6	5	35 20	I. to III.
Oralo *m.*	do.	25	11	36	...	...	26	10	29	20	11	111 40	I. to IV.
Urumpary *b.*	do.	91	...	91	...	3	71	17	65	42	20	250 65	I. to IV.
Urumpary *g.*	do.	...	55	55	...	...	34	21	30	21	8	148 75	I. to III.
GROUP VI.													
PUTTUR.													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Puttur *b.*	Wesleyan	54	...	54	...	7	39	8	50	49	17	290 30	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Achelo *b.*	Wesleyan	79	...	79	...	6	61	12	53	60	13	319 70	I. to V.
Achelo *g.*	do.	...	29	29	..	...	18	11	18	13	9	83 60	I. to III.
Siripiti *m.*	do.	76	26	102	...	..	70	32	72	70	16	332 0	I. to IV.
Vatharai-vattai *b*	do.	25	4	29	...	...	19	10	22	21	7	118 50	I. to IV.
GROUP VII.													
ACHCHUVALY.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Achchuvaly *b.*	R. C.	45	...	45	...	...	34	11	38	28	5	129 90	I. to V.
Achchuvaly *b.*	American	71	...	71	...	1	61	9	54	33	17	120 35	I. to V.
Valalai *m.*	do.	77	6	83	...	3	57	23	61	36	12	130 35	I. to IV.
GROUP VIII.													
MAYLITTY.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Mayletty *b.*	R. C.	51	...	51	...	...	27	24	38	5	15	42 65	I. to III.
Vasavilan *b.*	do.	...	...	...	...	...	26	20	...	26	5	88 65	I. to VI.
Vasavilan *b.*	American	47	8	55	...	...	32	23	33	26	23	154 35	I. to. IV.
Katugan *m.*	do.	92	3	95	...	...	55	40	76	33	14	132 55	I. to IV.
Palalai *b.*	do.	60	6	66	..	4	40	22	45	33	8	122 70	I to V.
GROUP IX.													
TELEPALLAI.													
English School.													
Telepallai *b.*	American	49	..	49	..	14	30	5	38	34	7	360 90	I. to V.

* Value of unit 85 cents; capitation and needle-work reckoned at the rate of English schools.

E.—III. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP IX.—*contd.*												Rs cts.	
Vernacular Schools.													
Kankesanturai *m.*	American	104	2	106	...	3	70	33	71	50	23	126 80	I. to III. & V.
Karukampanai *b*	do.	79	6	85	...	8	62	15	66	24	8	98 60	I. to V.
Kolankalatty *b.*	do.	92	3	95	...	25	51	19	76	75	15	378 70	I. to VI.
Mavittapuram North *m.* ...	do.	45	14	59	...	4	41	14	44	44	15	212 60	I. to IV.
Mavittapuram South *m* ..	do.	41	20	61	..	4	34	23	44	22	20	156 20	I. & IV.
Pannalle *g.*	do.	...	49	49	...	...	36	13	37	35	12	213 30	I. to IV.
Thayette *b.*	do.	32	4	36	...	5	25	6	25	24	6	103 85	I. to V.
Telepallai Station *b.* ...	do.	82	...	82	...	2	59	21	59	43	20	219 30	I. to IV.
Telepallai Station *g.* .	do.	...	56	56	...	...	36	20	27	23	7	151 80	I. to IV.
Telepallai Training *b.** ...	do.	28	...	28	8	20	...	..	27	31	...	474 30	III. to VI.
Varutale-velan *m* ...	do.	61	9	70	...	3	48	19	49	38	19	174 40	I. & III to V.
Velicity *b.*	do.	89	..	89	..	13	57	19	82	67	17	309 55	I. to V.
GROUP X.													
MALLAKAM.													
English School													
Mallakam *b.*	Private	52	..	52	...	17	27	8	43	46	4	589 27	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Alavitty south *b.*	American	66	...	66	2	6	40	18	39	35	...	188 55	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Alavitty *m* .	R. C.	186	16	202	1	30	144	27	157	153	34	727 0	I. to VI.
Alavitty North *b* ...	American	73	...	73	5	9	51	8	50	53	7	232 90	I. to V.
Alavitty North *g.*	do	...	26	26	...	...	20	6	20	18	4	87 65	I. to IV.
Alavitty South *m.*	do.	72	14	86	..	2	67	17	60	30	9	139 55	I. to IV,
Chunnakam *m.*	do.	105	1	106	..	...	82	24	71	51	25	245 40	I. to IV.
Chunnakam *g.*	do.	...	77	77	...	...	58	19	60	22	30	165 85	I. & II.
Erlalai North *m.*	do.	59	11	70	..	...	42	28	47	29	22	162 40	I. to III.
Erlalai North *g.*	do.	16	30	46	..	...	23	23	32	22	18	162 20	I. to IV.
Erlalai South *m.*	do.	91	35	126	...	5	64	57	82	53	38	329 95	I. to IV.
Mallakam *m.*	do.	58	14	72	...	...	47	25	56	21	18	113 55	I. to IV.
Punalikatugam North *m.* ...	do.	65	16	81	...	3	66	12	48	39	9	127 20	I. to V.
Punalikatugam South *b.* ...	Private	108	6	114	...	12	102	..	92	68	16	245 95	I. to V.
GROUP XI.													
UDUVILLE.													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Uduville *b.*	American	43	...	43	...		7	36	29	25	...	160 60	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.													
Changuvally *b.*	Private	60	...	60	...	4	47	9	49	33	13	162 40	I. to V.
Changuvally *m.*	American	27	29	56	..	2	31	23	30	29	8	147 90	I. to V.
Enuvil *b.* ...	Private	134	...	134	..	24	85	25	118	71	15	314 35	I. to VI.
Kantherodai *m.*	American	27	15	42	...	...	33	9	34	27	10	126 80	I. to IV.
Uduville Board *g.* † ..	do.	...	38	38	...	38	..	...	30	39	...	710 30	IV. to VI.
Uduville *b.*	Private	115	...	115	..	25	80	10	83	72	5	253 10	I. to VI.
Uduville Station *b.* ...	American	57	...	57	...	...	41	16	39	27	21	169 60	I. to IV.
Uduville Station *g.* ...	do.	...	70	70	...	4	47	19	43	45	16	334 95	I. to V.
GROUP XII.													
MANNIPAY.													
English School.													
Mannipay Central *b.* ...	Private	95	...	95	4	24	64	3	76	73	4	821 32	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Manipay Standard *b.* ...	American	86	...	86	...	17	55	14	60	66	...	506 0	I. to VI.
Navalai North *b.*	do.	60	...	60	...	12	48	...	46	39	6	282 5	I. to V.
Navalai South *b.*	do.	159	...	159	...	40	119	...	105	147	...	1012 0	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Anacotta South *g.*... ...	American	...	53	53	...	...	34	19	22	Failed	...	..	...
Anacotta West *b.*	do.	44	1	45	...	...	30	15	33	15	21	94 80	I. to III.
Chandiruppay *m.*	Private	135	26	161	...	18	107	36	99	72	24	352 70	I. to V.

* Value of unit 85 cents.
† Value of unit 85 cents, and Capitation and Needlework reckoned at the rate for English schools.

E.—III. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of Children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation					
GROUP XII.—*contd*												Rs. cts.	
Vernacular Schools.—contd.													
Chandiruppay *m.*	American	26	31	57	...	...	51	6	41	43	5	215 90	I. to IV.
Kuttuday *m.*	do.	46	8	54	....	..	40	14	45	46	3	199 5	I. to IV.
Magayapitty *b.*	do.	71	...	71	..	6	47	18	54	51	10	247 15	I. to IV.
Magayapitty *g.* . ..	do.	...	35	35	...	...	24	11	22	16	8	90 5	I. to III.
Manipay Central *m* ...	Private	83	14	97		...	66	31	75	60	18	285 30	I. to IV.
Manipay *g.*	American	8	64	72	...	2	46	24	43	35	9	187 80	I. to V.
Navalai North *g*	do.	6	34	40	...	...	23	17	26	20	15	104 10	I. to III.
Navalai Ragged *b.*... ...	do.	41	19	60	...	2	30	28	52	34	19	143 60	I. to V.
Navalai South *g.*	do.	41	19	60	...	...	35	25	49	29	19	151 25	I. to III.
Suthumalai *b.*	Private	77	6	83	...	2	48	33	54	34	19	179 90	I. to V.
Suthumalai *g.*	American	24	31	55	..	...	37	18	36	36	21	149 10	I. to IV.
GROUP XIII.													
PANDATIROPU.													
English School.													
Pandatiropu *b.*	American	37	..	37	7	5	25	..	29	25	2	239 60	II. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Chellalai *b.*	R. C.	52	16	68	...	6	42	20	42	37	10	178 95	I., II., IV. & V.
Chiruvilan *b.* ...	do.	157	...	157	...	9	113	35	92	69	11	338 80	I. to V.
Mathagal, St. Anthony's *b.* ...	do.	73	...	73	...	4	53	16	48	37	10	177 30	I. to V.
Cheruvilan *m.*	American	52	3	55	...	...	38	17	39	26	6	119 25	I. to III. & V.
Mathagal East *b.*	do.	50	...	50	...	...	42	8	33	30	6	108 80	I & III. to V.
Mathagal West *m*	do.	60	47	107	...	2	60	45	80	65	4	359 55	I. to IV.
Nunasay *m.**	do.	70	24	94	3	10	65	16	78	48	23	269 50	I to V.
Pandatiropu Boarding *g.* ...	do.	...	36	36	...	...	25	11	26	47	6	493 15	I. to IV.
Pandatiropu *m.*	do.	42	3	45	...	...	25	20	34	19	9	91 70	I. to III. & V.
GROUP XIV.													
CHANGANY.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Changany *b.*	American	76	...	76	...	...	57	19	60	50	9	183 55	I. to V.
Changany *g.*	do.	...	35	35	...	...	18	17	25	18	6	77 80	I. to III.
Chulipuram Central *m.* ...	do.	78	19	97	...	...	77	20	77	65	25	323 50	I. to IV.
Chulipuram East *m.* ...	do	42	31	73	...	...	42	31	51	32	14	158 50	I. to IV.
Chulipuram West *m.* ...	do.	40	21	61	...	1	45	15	48	41	6	184 65	I. to V.
Ponnalie *m.*	do.	68	4	72	3	4	40	25	45	44	4	191 70	I. to V.
Punnagam North *m.* ...	do.	40	19	59	..	...	43	16	43	36	12	156 90	I. to III.
Punnagam South *m.* ...	do.	49	7	56	...	..	43	13	48	50	17	314 55	I. to V.
Ponnalie *g.*	do.	...	49	49	...	...	36	13	37	35	12	213 30	I. to IV.
Tholpuram *m*	do.	45	19	64	.	...	34	30	47	25	13	124 75	I. to IV.
GROUP XV.													
BATTICOTTA.													
English School.													
Batticotta High *b.*... ...	American	235	...	235	11	103	121	...	181	182	...	2,404 22	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Araly North *b.*	American	50	2	52	...	5	39	8	38	37	7	265 90	I. to V.
Batticotta East *b.*	do.	51	...	51	...	6	45	...	40.	41	...	279 40	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
East Araly South *m.* ...	American	30	30	60	...	...	33	27	39	29	11	139 95	I. to IV.
Batticotta Station *b.* ...	do.	85	...	85	...	3	54	28	67	53	10	232 85	II. to V.
Batticotta Station *g.* ...	do.	...	60	60	...	..	29	31	40	15	13	114 35	I. to III.
East Batticotta East *b.* and *g.* ...	do.	65	1	66	...	...	49	17	50	43	15	181 80	I. to IV.
Sittankani *m.*	do.	48	9	57	...	...	44	13	42	33	15	154 75	I. to III.
South Araly *b.*	do.	34	5	39	...	...	30	9	33	36	2	155 25	I. to IV.
Tunnavey *m.*	do.	87	3	90	..	6	72	12	75	54	35	294 65	I. to V.
West Batticotta East *m.*	do.	48	2	50	...	2	34	14	41	45	19	266 25	I. to V.
West Batticotta West *b.* ...	do.	56	4	60	...	7	40	13	54	39	13	230 5	I. to IV.

* Value of unit 85 cents, capitation and needle-work reckoned at the rate for English schools.

E.—III. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.		Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation				Rs.	cts.	
GROUP XVI.														
UDUPITTY.														
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.														
Udupitty *b.*	American	109	...	109	...	12	81	16	81	66	24	389	55	I. to VI.
Valuvettiturai *b.*	do.	86	...	86	..	9	52	25	69	44	13	307	5	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.														
Kampamoolai *m.*	American	53	9	62	...	...	42	20	44	39	15	168	5	I. to IV.
Karanavai *b.*	do.	53	6	59	...	...	31	28	35	31	19	172	75	I. to IV.
Kottavatta *b.*	do.	51	...	51	...	..	28	23	36	26	15	120	20	I. to III.
Polikandi *m.*	do.	58	6	64	...	...	30	34	38	15	18	82	20	I. to III.
Tondimannar *m.*	do.	66	28	94	...	..	66	28	69	48	19	225	75	I. to IV.
Udupitty Boarding *g.* .	do.	...	32	32	5*	16	16	...	32	55†	...	948	50‡	III. to VI.
Udupitty Station *g.* ...	do.	..	59	59	...	...	36	23	38	28	6	196	50	I. to IV.
Valvitty *m.*	do.	84	5	89	.	5	63	21	54	46	14	196	85	I. to V.
Valuvettiturai *g.*	do.	...	47	47	...	...	29	18	30	24	6	96	45	I. to IV.
GROUP XVII.														
KATTAVALEY.														
Vernacular Schools.														
Kattavaley *m.*	Wesleyan	115	49	164	...	4	113	47	89	73	28	366	30	I. to IV.
Karavitty East *b.*	do.	108	...	108	...	...	72	36	63	49	29	183	40	I. to IV.
Karavetty West *m.* ..	do.	87	2	89	...	1	71	17	55	40	17	216	40	I. to IV.
Nelly-adey *b.*	do.	95	...	95	...	3	66	26	48	41	12	200	0	I. to IV.
Nelly-adey *g.*	do.	...	28	28	...	1	16	11	18	14	9	96	80	I. to IV.
Nugaville *m.*	do.	44	3	47	...	...	35	12	27	12	12	50	70	I. to III.
Thunnaly East *b.*	do.	60	...	60	...	5	44	11	37	36	8	159	0	I. to VI.
Thunnaly West *m.* ...	do.	92	41	133	...	...	95	38	64	56	38	324	74	I. to IV.
Thicum *m.*	do.	66	7	73	...	...	42	31	39	18	4	81	15	I. to IV.
Vathery *m.*	do.	66	9	75	.	...	34	41	44	16	16	98	0	I. to IV.
Vathery South *b.*	R. C.	81	5	86	...	8	62	16	63	57	8	273	95	I. to IV.
GROUP XVIII.														
POINT PEDRO.														
English Schools.														
Point Pedro Central *b* ...	Wesleyan	123	...	123	6	29	88	...	84	65	...	900	67	I. to VI.
Point Pedro Grammar *b.* ...	Private	68	...	68	..	11	43	14	48	59	3	690	90	I. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular School.														
Point Pedro Boarding *g.** ..	Wesleyan	..	43	43	...	...	4	39	33	30	...	419	80	II. to V.
Vernacular Schools.														
Alway North *b.*	Wesleyan	87	...	87	...	2	65	20	57	49	14	257	35	I. to V.
Alway North *g.*	do.	..	41	41	...	1	28	12	25	27	8	130	35	I. to V.
Alway South *g.*	do.	...	40	40	...	...	36	4	27	34	7	234	75	I. to IV.
Karkovilam *m.*	do.	61	8	69	...	2	38	29	27	20	5	88	10	I. to IV.
Mathane *m.*	do.	47	30	77	...	...	54	23	45	38	17	199	60	I. to III.
Ploley *b.*	do.	181	...	181	...	6	115	60	77	76	20	429	40	I. to V.
Point Pedro *b.*	do.	77	...	77	...	...	57	20	47	34	7	149	30	I to IV.
Point Pedro *g.*	do.	...	34	34	...	3	19	12	20	14	4	108	5	I. to IV.
Sacotta *m.*	do.	49	21	70	...	..	39	31	37	22	12	119	40	I. to III.
Thampacity *m.*	do.	132	45	177	...	...	123	54	83	54	20	280	25	I. to IV.
Point Pedro *b.*	Private	122	...	122	...	...	92	30	84	76	21	367	60	I. to V.
Thatateru Street *b.* ..	Wesleyan	130	...	130	...	...	96	34	84	85	16	443	95	I. to IV.
Thatateru Street *g.* ..	do.	...	39	39	...	...	30	9	24	31	7	218	45	I. to IV.
Thumpaly *b.*	do.	68	...	68	...	...	48	20	30	19	3	74	75	I. to V.
Thampaly *g.*	do.	...	30	30	...	2	17	11	18	13	5	65	40	I. to V.
GROUP XIX.														
TENNAMORADCHI.														
English Schools.														
Chavakachcheri *b.*	American	66	...	66	...	8	44	14	47	45	1	458	10	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.														
Kodikamam *b.*	American	45	...	45	...	5	31	9	32	23	...	112	20	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.														
Ampan *b.*	American	22	1	23	...	...	17	6	20	16	8	69	35	I. to IV.
Kadatane East *b.*	do.	64	...	64	...	2	29	33	40	23	17	82	95	I. to III. & V.

* Value of unit 85 cents, and capitation and needle-work reckoned at the rate for English schools.
† Number examined at two examinations. ‡ Grant for two years.

E.—III. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of Children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle	Primary.	Capitation					
GROUP XIX.—*contd.*												Rs. cts.	
Vernacular Schools.—contd.													
Kaithadi Nunavil *b.* ...	American	44	7	51	...	...	38	13	33	28	11	141 90	I. to IV.
Ketpaly *b.*	do.	47	16	63	..	6	34	23	40	36	12	144 15	I. to V.
Kaithadi *m.*	C. M. S.	101	19	120	...	4	53	63	86	43	30	242 60	I. to V.
Koilakandy *m.*	do.	39	9	48	...	...	25	23	26	20	14	107 90	I. to IV.
Koilakudiereppo *m.* ...	American	65	5	70	..		41	29	39	35	17	153 35	I. to IV.
Muttuvil South *b.*	do.	38	...	38	...	..	22	16	27	22	7	84 95	I. to IV.
Muttuvil South *g.* ..	do.	...	34	34	...	3	20	11	15	14	5	66 10	I. to V.
Mesali North *b.*	do.	61	3	64	...	2	44	18	35	28	14	134 70	I. to V.
Mesali South *b.*	do.	97	14	111	..	...	65	46	71	59	46	270 20	I. to IV.
Munthuville East *b.* ..	do.	110	1	111	...	6	70	35	78	58	22	194 15	I. to V.
Munthuville West *b.* ..	do.	63	...	63	..	...	43	20	36	22	11	97 35	I. to IV.
Merusuville *m.*	R. C.	54	37	91	...	5	49	37	82	27	7	112 75	I. to V.
Nunaville East *b.*	American	45	7	52	...	...	42	10	41	33	12	169 75	I. to IV.
Nunaville West *b.*	do.	52	...	52	...	...	41	11	31	31	6	93 95	I. to IV.
Nunaville West *g.*	do.	..	28	28	...	...	16	12	18	14	8	93 90	I. to IV.
Navatkuli *m.*	C. M. S.	61	19	80	...	2	46	32	38	27	9	122 45	I. to III.
Periamavadai *b.*	American	42	5	47	...	..	32	15	31	28	8	127 65	I. to III.
Usan *m.*	do.	54	8	62	...	2	40	20	44	40	19	281 45	I. to V.
Veraney Station *b.*	do.	46	1	47	...	3	27	17	24	13	...	77 55	I., III. & V.
Yatalai *b.*	do.	62	...	62	...	...	42	20	39	33	13	107 95	I. to III.
Muttuvil North *b.*	do.	50	...	50	...	...	31	19	31	29	4	108 25	I. to IV.
GROUP XX.													
PACHCHIPALLAI.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Chettyeurichchi *b.* ..	C. M. S.	40	2	42	...	...	28	14	34	13	5	51 80	I. to IV.
Eluthmathuville *b.* ...	do.	31	...	31	...	..	27	4	23	19	7	75 5	I. to III.
Naloor *b*	do.	40	7	47	..	...	23	14	29	15	5	61 15	I. to III.
Ottuville *b.*	American	27	6	33	...	...	25	8	28	23	8	99 60	I. to IV.
Pallai *b.*	C. M. S.	56	6	62	...	.	48	14	31	21	10	101 95	I. to IV.
Uduturai *b.* ...	do.	36	7	43	...		36	7	26	16	10	87 65	I. to IV.
Vambodukani *b.*	do.	73	5	78	...	...	61	17	53	45	19	220 5	I. to IV.
GROUP XXI.													
MULLAITTIVU.													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Mullaittivu *b.*	Govt.	38	...	38	4	1	28	5	28	26	14	590 82	I. to VI.
St. Patricks Mullaittivu *b.* ..	R. C.	34	...	34	...	6	23	5	23	20	3	112 15	I. to VI.
Vavuniya-Vilankulam *b.* ...	C. M. S.	36	4	40	...	5	33	2	21	23	5	139 80	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Mullaivalai *b.*	C. M. S.	59	8	67	..	2	36	29	40	27	10	106 90	I. to IV.
Oddichuddiar *b.*	do.	11	2	13	...	...	12	1	12	10	1	37 75	I. to III.
St. Mary's *g.* Mullaittivu .	R. C.	...	29	29	...	...	24	5	16	14	5	92 35	I. to IV.
Thanyuttu *m.*	C. M. S	61	10	71	...	1	44	26	44	30	10	106 85	I. to IV.
GROUP XXII.													
MANNAR.													
English Schools.													
Mannar Good Shepherd's *b.* ...	R. C.	36	...	36	...	8	18	10	25	19	2	162 67	I. to V.
Mannar *b.*	Wesleyan	40	8	48	...	2	39	7	29	15	...	87 55	I. to III.
Vernacular Schools.													
Mannar *b.*	Wesleyan	42	10	52	..	...	32	20	25	8	2	26 25	I. & II.
Mannar Good Shepherd's ...	R. C.	51	28	79	...	...	40	39	62	36	17	162 50	I. to III.
Navatkulam *b.*	R. C.	33	8	41	...	...	32	9	25	12	3	42 85	I. to III.
Pesalai *b.*	do.	40	9	49	...	...	31	18	38	16	8	73 75	I. to IV.
Talamannar *b.* ...	do.	30	7	37	...	...	28	9	23	7	6	31 80	II. to IV.
Thylankuddy *m.*	Wesleyan	37	10	47	...	...	38	9	24	18	4	32 65	I. to III.
Vedataltivu *b.*	R. C.	35	1	36	...	...	26	10	33	16	11	80 85	I. to IV.
GROUP XXIII.													
ISLANDS.													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Kayts *b.*	R. C.	135	..	135	...	10	110	15	114	75	37	472 75	I. to V.
Karadivu *b.*	American	30	...	30	...	...	26	4	23	21	...	184 25	I. to VI.

E.—III. (*continued.*)

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation					
GROUP XXIII.—*contd.*													
Vernacular Schools.												Rs. cts.	
Alapitty *m.*	C. M. S.	30	7	37	...	...	32	5	30	29	6	124 0	I. to IV.
Alapitty *b*	R. C.	46	14	60	...	...	45	15	48	28	13	140 95	I. to IV.
Analativu *m.*	American	90	7	97	..	4	66	27	82	65	25	284 40	I. to V.
Irrupitty *b.*	do.	84	3	87	...	...	63	24	46	29	13	114 55	I. to IV.
Kalapooni *m.*	do.	102	21	123	...	7	66	50	84	47	7	164 70	I. to V.
Kayts, St. Peters' *g.*	R. C.	...	112	112	...	7	86	19	84	68	56	473 80	I. to V.
Karadive Ragged *b.* ...	American	40	9	49	...		29	20	34	19	11	66 55	I. to IV.
Karampan *b* ...	R C	120	21	141	...	...	81	60	101	54	25	267 25	I. to IV.
Kurung-ally *m.*	American	74	5	79	...	8	48	23	51	48	12	241 25	I. to VI.
Mavittiurai *m.*	R. C.	40	15	55	.	...	43	12	43	34	9	170 45	I. to IV.
Mankunpam *m.*	C. M. S.	55	11	66	...	2	30	34	29	14	9	73 90	I. to IV.
Mandativu *b.*	do.	103	9	112	...	8	84	20	62	49	21	205 35	I. to IV.
Nadadurichchi *b.*	R. C.	101	...	101	...	...	86	15	65	72	5	280 60	I to IV.
Nadadurichchi *g.*	do.	...	85	85	...		80	5	45	54	11	347 60	I. to III.
Narantanai *m.*	do	84	30	114	...	2	78	34	69	50	10	229 35	I. to IV.
Naynativu *b.*	American	33	..	33	...	...	23	10	26	22	12	62 40	I. to IV.
Punkudutivu East *m.* ...	do.	75	3	78	...	...	48	30	59	57	10	238 35	I. to V.
Punkudutivu West *b.* ...	do.	41	.	41	..	...	26	15	33	23	20	85 10	I. to IV
Punkudutivu *g.*	do.	...	22	22	...	...	14	8	20	9	8	51 80	I. to IV.
Saravanai *m.*	do.	48	17	65	..	6	27	32	39	30	22	190 85	I. to V.
Suruville *m.*	R. C.	36	20	56	...	...	38	18	40	27	16	129 90	I. to IV.
Thangodai *m.* ...	American	83	7	90	. .	3	53	34	56	51	12	241 25	I. to V.
Valanai East *m*	do.	46	19	65	..	...	41	24	30	18	16	95 60	I, III. & IV.
Valanai South *b.*	do.	46	5	51	. .	...	29	22	36	17	20	97 75	I. to III.
Valanai West *m.*	do.	63	9	72	...	...	53	19	56	19	19	100 70	I. & II.
Valanthalai North *m.* ...	do.	88	8	96	...	5	67	24	68	54	25	276 60	I. to V.
Valanthalai South *m.* ..	do.	120	67	187	...	10	118	59	122	77	34	441 45	I. to V.

APPENDIX E.—IV.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of Children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys	Girls	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation					
GROUP I.													
TRINCOMALEE NORTH.													
Vernacular Schools.												Rs. cts	
Chamblativu *b.*	Wesleyan	27	3	30	...	...	20	10	21	27	2	79 35	I. to III.
Kuchchevaly *b.*	do.	38	...	38	...	...	35	3	22	15	2	70 0	I. to III.
Mathavachchi *b.*	Govt.	19	...	19	...	.	11	8	14	10	6	177 27	I. to IV.
Nilavaly *b.*	Wesleyan	48	14	62	..	...	32	30	35	20	12	97 70	I. to III.
Pulmotai *b.*	do.	46	...	46	..	...	23	23	28	15	13	85 40	I. to III.
Thenemaravady *b.* ...	do.	30	13	43	..	...	29	14	28	21	4	84 45	I. to III
Tiriyai *b.* .. .	do.	23	7	30	...	...	18	12	21	16	10	81 60	I. to IV.
Uppuvaly *m.*	do	42	8	50	...	..	33	17	17	22	16	110 65	I. to III.
GROUP II.													
TRINCOMALEE CENTRAL													
English Schools.													
Peruntheru *b.*	Wesleyan	56	...	56	...	6	22	28	37	29	7	269 95	I. to IV.
St. Joseph's *b.*	R. C.	40	...	40	...	12	25	3	34	25	5	349 52	I. to VI.

E.—IV. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle	Primary.	Capitation					
GROUP II.—*contd.*												Rs. cts.	
English Schools—contd.													
St. Mary's *g.*	R. C.	2	20	22	...	10	10	2	19	18	3	227 60	I. to V.
Trincomalee Central *b.* ..	Wesleyan	100	...	100	7	33	56	4	75	70	4	928 85	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Trincomalee Boarding *g.** ..	Wesleyan	...	31	31	...	.	22	9	19	14	2	151 40	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools													
Perentheru *b.*	Wesleyan	137	...	137	...	...	61	76	71	58	26	262 10	I. to III.
Perentheru *g.*	do.		28	28	...	...	24	4	14	12	8	83 75	I. to IV.
St. Joseph's *b.*	R. C.	69	...	69	...	5	48	16	46	30	11	128 15	I. to V.
St. Mary's *g.*	do	.	62	62	...	...	56	6	36	27	3	174 55	I. to IV.
Trincomalee *b.* ..	Wesleyan	65	..	65	...	3	48	14	50	31	11	152 90	I. to III.
Trincomalee *b.* ..	Govt.	90	...	90	...	...	62	28	66	54	24	389 96	I. to IV.
Trincomalee *g*	do.	...	33	33	..	...	17	16	22	19	9	403 17	I. to IV.
GROUP III.													
TRINCOMALEE SOUTH.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Champoor *b*	Wesleyan	55	...	55	..	..	43	12	29	22	8	61 70	I. to III.
Kiniyai *b*	Govt.	37	..	37	.	4	21	12	22	24	11	236 38	I. to V.
Kottiar *b.*	do.	26	..	26		4	22		13	20	...	181 99	I. to V.
Kottiar *b*	R. C.	30	6	36	3	7	23	3	21	19	2	99 70	I. to VI.
Ichchilampattai *b.*	Govt.	25	...	25	...	...	19	6	22	22	5	176 45	I. to III.
Nachchikudda *b.*	do.	47	...	47	...	..	42	5	28	28	9	177 71	I. to III.
Tambelagam *b.*	Wesleyan	43	1	44	...	...	43	1	18	24	8	99 60	I. to IV.
Chanoor *m.*	do.	52	7	59	..	...	49	10	28	24	6	80 15	I. to III.
GROUP IV.													
BATTICALOA NORTH													
Vernacular Schools.													
Eraour *m.*	Wesleyan	50	3	53	..	...	33	20	44	28	16	146 20	I. to V
Kudiyiruppu *b.*	do.	37	5	42	...	...	25	17	23	13	13	87 60	I., III. & IV.
Marodai *b.*	Diocesan	73	1	74	...	...	32	42	69	33	25	144 5	I. to III
Pancadavaley *b.*	Wesleyan	34	...	34	..	...	22	12	25	19	6	77 45	I. to IV.
Sengalladai *b.*	do.	45	3	48	..		30	18	33	18	15	120 75	I., III. & IV.
Sittankudai *b*	do.	75		75	...	2	32	41	54	25	19	143 5	I. to IV.
Thanamunnai *b*	R. C	41	11	52	...	...	41	11	43	32	9	198 65	I. to IV.
Vallaichchenai *b.*	Diocesan	33	...	33	...	...	25	8	21	14	5	37 10	I. to IV.
Vanthramullai *b.*	Wesleyan	46	...	46	...	.	38	8	29	22	7	137 20	I. to IV
GROUP V.													
BATTICALOA CENTRAL.													
English Schools.													
Puliantivu Central *b.* ...	Wesleyan	125	...	125	14	44	56	11	95	87	2	1055 17	I. to VI.
St. Thomas' *b.*	Diocesan	33	...	33	6	10	19	4	24	18	...	173 25	I. to VI.
St. Michael's *b.*	R. C.	137	...	137	11	32	77	28	106	82	14	900 30	I. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Puliyantivu Boarding *g.** ...	Wesleyan	...	52	52	...	6	38	8	43	36	6	363 45	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Amirthakali *b.*	Wesleyan	72	..	72	...	...	41	31	34	22	10	106 90	I. to IV.
Amirthakali *g.*	do.	...	30	30	..	...	28	2	19	15	10	96 70	I. to IV.
Kalladai Station *m.* ..	do.	112	31	143	...	4	66	73	90	50	16	236 0	I. to V.
Karuvapankeny *b.* ...	do.	24	3	27	...	...	22	5	22	9	8	49 55	I. to III
Kotamunai *m.*	do	104	8	112	...	..	95	17	67	53	28	262 55	I to IV.
Kotamunai *g.*	do.	1	45	46	.	...	31	15	22	15	6	89 70	I. to III.
Puliantivu *g.*	do.	2	67	69	..	.	40	29	41	21	10	152 55	I. to IV.
Sangalavady *b.*	do.	78	..	78	...	..	50	28	41	18	19	108 95	I. to III.
St. Mary's *b.*	R. C.	117	...	117	...	...	79	38	76	48	16	232 75	I. to IV.
Valayeravo *b.*	Wesleyan	39	1	40	..	2	29	9	31	26	4	94 90	I. to IV.
Ooranai *m.*	Diocesan	57	...	57	...	...	57	...	40	29	16	154 65	I. to IV.
GROUP VI.													
BATTICALOA SOUTH.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Arrapattai No. 1 *b.* ...	Govt.	54	4	58	...	5	42	11	43	47	25	334 60	I to VI.

* Value of unit 85 cents; capitation and needle-work reckoned at the rate of English schools.

E.—IV. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation					
GROUP VI.—*contd.*												Rs cts.	
Vernacular Schools—contd.													
Arrapattai No. 2 *b.*	Govt.	83	3	86	...	8	56	22	65	33	21	279 84	I to V.
Kaluthavalai *b.*	Wesleyan	86	..	86	..	1	46	39	42	20	30	150 20	I. to IV
Karukalmadam *b.*	do.	100	10	110	...	3	67	40	46	36	11	165 0	I. to IV.
Kattankudy *b.*	Govt	47	2	49	...	1	39	9	38	22	14	267 33	I to III.
Kattankudy *b.* No. 5	do.	32	...	32	...	...	8	24	22	Not examined		30 0	—
Kattankudyiruppu *b.*	do.	76	...	76	.	2	49	25	48	41	15	223 22	I. to IV.
Kerankolam, *m.*	Wesleyan	37	5	42	..	...	32	10	30	21	15	106 60	I. to III
Muthalikuda	Diocesan	91	10	101	..	...	43	58	101	43	6	159 40	I. to III.
Palaygamum *m.*	Wesleyan	110	29	139	...	...	84	55	70	58	20	253 50	I. to III.
Palumoonai *b*	Govt.	68		68	.		18	50	46	17	30	251 64	I. to IV.
Porativu *b.*	Wesleyan	70		70	...	...	30	40	55	15	11	75 35	I to III.
Puthukudiyiruppu *m.*	do.	56	9	65	...	...	57	8	39	34	13	168 20	I. to III.
Tettattivu *b.*	do.	100	...	100	...	3	74	23	45	46	4	182 35	I. to IV.
Tettattivu *g.*	do.	.	41	41		.	26	15	25	13	12	93 45	I. to III.
Thalankudah *b.*	Govt.	69	7	76		2	43	31	53	42	19	244 24	I. to IV. and VI.
GROUP VII.													
KALUMUNAI.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Attalachchany *b.*	Wesleyan	63	...	63	..	.	36	27	27	23	34	137 30	I. & II.
Blackheath *b.*	do.	34	1	35	..	...	20	15	28	18	24	115 65	I. to IV.
Eruville *b.*	Govt.	43	3	46		. .	30	16	30	19	19	206 82	I. & II.
Kallar *b.*	Wesleyan	109	.	109	.	8	65	36	50	46	19	210 70	I to VI.
Kallar *g*	do	. .	37	37		...	28	9	20	11	16	84 65	I. to II.
Kalmunai *b.*	do.	64	1	65	..	...	39	26	29	28	7	129 50	I. to V.
Karativu *b.*	do.	92	.	92		10	52	30	50	39	4	183 45	I to V.
Karankoddattivu South *b.*	do. *	77	1	78	...	.	52	26	47	43	30	225 0	I. to IV.
Karankoddattivu South *g.**	do.		23	23	. .	...	10	13	13	...	...	53 10	—
Kolaville *b*	do.	42	3	45	..	...	20	25	29	17	26	114 70	I. to III.
Karumanwelli *b.*	do.	54	12	66		...	33	26	26	17	14	102 80	I. to VI.
Kalavanchikuddyiruppu *b*	Govt.	44	..	44	...	2	22	20	24	22	12	178 0	I. to IV.
Magiloor *b.*	Wesleyan	65	8	73	..	...	43	30	26	10	27	74 70	I. to III.
Nayapettamunai *b.*	do.	98	.	98	...	2	45	51	35	17	23	104 30	I. to IV.
Nindoor *b.*	do.	58	.	58	.	2	38	18	26	24	2	75 50	I. to III.
Periya Nelavani *b.*	do.	57	3	60	...	.	42	18	28	27	10	131 65	I to III.
Panduruppu *g.*	do.	..	37	37	.		20	17	22	11	14	88 95	I. to III.
Panangkadu *b.*	do.	34	12	46	...	..	26	20	31	19	14	94 25	I. to III.
Sambanturai *b*	Govt.	98	6	104	...	2	57	45	63	36	39	275 88	I. to IV.
Sayuthamarathu *b.*	Wesleyan	52	...	52	...	..	40	12	29	23	6	81 30	I. to III.
Sambapturai *b.*	do.	51	8	59	..	...	26	33	23	11	11	57 20	I. to III.
Pandiruppu *b.*	do.	100	1	101	.	...	55	46	40	26	13	107 95	I. to III.
Turai Nelavani *b.*	do.	59	1	60	...	2	45	13	29	22	14	99 50	I. to IV.
Tampalville *b*	do.	69	..	69	...	..	52	17	44	54	14	226 0	I. to III.
Tampalville *g.*	do.	...	53	53	...	...	44	9	38	11	62	154 80	I. & II.
Tirikoil *b.*	do.	37	8	45	..	...	39	6	28	35	14	125 30	I. to III.

* C. School.

APPENDIX E.—V.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure		Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.				Rs.	cts.	
GROUP I.														
KANDY.														
English School.														
Kandy Central *b.* ...	Govt.	46	...	46	..	19	26	...	38	Closed		2584	98	...
Kandy *g.*	do.	...	36	36	1	2	29	4	33	Closed		4454	87	...
Kandy *b.*	R. C.	89	..	89	..	9	49	31	61	47	10	366	70	I. to VI.
Trinity College	C. M. S.	156	...	156	3	33	115	5	125	98	4	971	35	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.														
Ampitiya *b.*	Wesleyan	42	...	42	...	...	21	21	31	5	12	47	10	I. and II.
Gatembe *b*	C. M. S.	37	1	38	...	...	31	7	32	16	10	82	15	I. to III.
Halloluwa *b.*	Baptist.	39	..	39	..	1	27	11	24	21	4	97	65	I. to IV.
Kandy *b.*	Govt.	131	..	131		7	109	15	101	100	12	1619	76	I. to V.
Kandy *b.*	Diocesan.	86	...	86		3	63	20	63	45	1	241	25	I. to V.
Kandy *b.*	C. M. S	83	...	83	...	...	76	7	60	29	7	169	65	I to IV.
Kandy *b.* Tamil ..	Diocesan	41	...	41	...	4	31	6	26	15	9	99	95	I. to IV.
Kandy *b.* Tamil ..	C. M.S.	63	..	63	...	2	46	15	58	37	10	225	15	I to IV.
Kandy *g.*	do.	...	31	31	...	...	13	18	24	8	3	79	35	I. to III.
Katugastota *b.*	Baptist.	58	...	58	...	...	21	37	38	21	7	153	15	I. to IV.
Katukele *b.*	C. M. S.	105	.	105		...	47	58	76	47	13	285	60	I. to IV.
Katukele *g.*	do.	1	29	30	...	...	10	20	19	10	8	76	90	I. to III.
Kundasale *b.*	do.	46	2	48	..	1	26	21	23	14	4	75	65	I. to IV.
Peradeniya *b.*	Govt.	47	.	47	...	1	34	12	38	35	10	433	1	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.														
St. Anthony's (Kandy) *g.* ...	R. C.	...	46	46	...	...	15	31	27	15	3	80	10	I. to III.
Talatu-oya *b.*	Govt.	47	..	47	...	1	29	17	31	21	13	299	6	I. to V.
GROUP II.														
MATALE DISTRICT.														
English Schools.														
Matale *b.*	R. C.	57	...	57	...	...	34	23	33	24	5	140	0	I. to III.
Matale *g*	do.	...	46	46	...	..	26	20	30	14	16	127	30	I. to III.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.														
Matale *b.*	Diocesan	103	.	103	...	19	50	34	70	39	4	295	10	I to V.
Matale *g.*	Govt.	3	15	18	...	...	7	11	18	11	16	470	44	I. & II.
Elkaduwa *b.*	Diocesan	26	...	26	...	1	20	5	19	17	...	114	40	II. to V.
Matale *b.* Tamil ...	C. M. S.	43	...	43	...	...	29	14	32	14	4	57	85	I. to III.
Vernacular Schools.														
Akuramboda *b.* ...	Govt.	170	...	170	...	12	88	70	83	65	68	463	14	I. to V.
Alawatugoda *b.*	do.	44	. .	44	...	...	13	31	37	Not examined		10	0	—
Dambulla *b.*	do.	36	...	36	..	...	9	27	32	Not examined		184	28	—
Erumudugolla *b.* ...	do.	42	..	42	...	...	25	17	27	11	28	252	7	I. & II.
Kaikawela *b*	do.	31	...	31	..	1	16	14	24	16	8	232	6	I to V.
Kumbaloluwa *b.* ..	do.	43	...	43	...	...	20	23	24	15	24	225	72	I. to IV.
Kumbukkandanwela *b.* ...	do.	37	...	37	..	...	15	22	28	Not examined		182	28	—
Leandora *b.*	do.	77	...	77	.	...	18	59	56	Not examined		154	80	—
Madipola *b.*	do	98	..	98	...		16	82	80	Not examined		269	70	—
Naula *b.*	do.	92	1	93	...	8	35	50	50	27	32	290	49	I. to V
Nilagama *b.*	do.	27	...	27	..	...	9	18	32	Not examined		190	78	—
Talkola *b.*	do.	33	.	33	...	5	11	17	23	Not examined		84	3	—
Talumbugola *b.* ...	do.	59	.	59		...	18	41	49	Not examined		190	78	—
Wiltshire *b.* . . .	Diocesan.	28*	...	28	..	...	...	...	25†	20	3	58	80	I. to III.
Yatawatta *b.*	Govt.	79	...	79	...	1	52	26	49	45	22	328	49	I. to V.
Vahakottai *m.*	R. C.	79	..	79	Not examined.				40	...	...	..		...
GROUP III.														
DUMBARA DISTRICT														
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.														
Panvila *b.*	Govt.	36	. .	36	.	3	26	7	29	27	7	434	85	I. to V.
Urugala *b.*	do.	24	.	24	...	3	14	7	19	14	6	436	12	I. to V.
Walala *b.*	do.	64	...	64	...	3	56	5	47	17	26	788	25	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.														
Gunapana *b.*	Govt.	33	...	33	...	...	17	16	30	17	9	291	31	I. & II.
Hanwella *b*	do.	44	...	44	...	...	8	36	24	8	20	220	34	I. & II.
Medawaka *b.*	do.	22	...	22	...	...	22	. .	11	5	15	240	60	I. to III.
Narapanawewa *b.*	do.	42	...	42	...	6	29	7	38	24	6	305	26	I. to V.
Paranagama *b.*	do.	18	...	18	...	...	16	2	13	Not examined		218	93	...
Udatalawina *b.*	do.	43	...	43		.	27	16	29	26	14	253	60	I. to IV.
Udispattu *b.*	do.	45	...	45	3	7	14	21	25	16	21	240	68	I to IV.
Wewa *b.*	do.	33	...	33	...	...	23	10	14	19	2	255	46	I. to IV.
Walala *g.*	do.	...	16	16	...	...	7	9	11	10	12	150	0	I. to III.
Wattegama *b.*	do.	48	...	48	...	...	35	13	34	29	13	271	17	I. to IV.
Welapahala *b.*	do.	39	...	39	...	...	24	15	13	16	11	257	25	I. to III.

* Number on list at date of Examination. † Average for the 12 months preceding the date of Examination.

E.—V. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation					
GROUP IV.													
MATURATA DISTRICT.												Rs. cts.	
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Maturata *b*	C. M. S.	41	2	43	...	...	26	17	23	23	6	96 70	I. to III
Vernacular Schools.													
Hanguranketa *b.*	C. M S.	59	1	60	..	...	49	11	37	24	7	104 75	I. to III.
Rikiligasgoda *b.*	Govt	65	...	65	...	...	52	13	49	41	13	281 74	I. to III & V.
Tulpegoda *b.*	do.	55	...	55	...	...	35	20	38	26	18	258 8	I. to IV.
Udagama *b.*	do.	48	...	48	...	.	22	26	34	Not examined		339 32	..
GROUP V.													
KANDY TO PASSARA VIA NUWARA ELIYA AND BADULLA.													
English School.													
Gampola *b.*	Govt.	69	...	69	12	6	47	4	56	39	10	1,200 77	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Badulla *b.*	Govt.	64	...	64	. .	...	41	15	53	43	22	1,143 84	I to VI.
Badulla *g*	do.	8	19	27	...	...	16	9	20	16	12	434 97	I, III. & IV.
Gampola *g.* ...	C. M. S.	5	22	27	.	...	13	14	17	5	6	45 95	I. to III.
Kahatapitiya *b* ...	do.	68	..	68	...	...	56	12	49	27	11	151 25	I. to IV.
Nuwara Eliya *b.* ...	Govt.	15	...	15	...		13	.	12	18	7	793 68	I. to IV.
Pussellawa *b* (Tamil) .	C. M. S.	44	2	46	..	.	27	19	31	16	6	97 80	I to IV.
Sinhapitiya *b.* . ..	do.	60	.	60	...	..	28	32	35	19	9	98 30	I. to IV
Vernacular Schools.													
Baddegama *b.*	S. P. G	52	9	61		...	16	45	43	12	3	31 85	I. and II.
Kalapitiya *b.*	Govt.	33	..	33	..	...	23	10	16	19	9	240 0	I. to IV.
Maspenna *b.*	do.	15	...	15	...	...	10	5	7	Not examined		217 49	...
Meddawela *b.*	do	21	...	21	...	...	20	1	15	12	9	240 0	I. to III.
Merappe *b*	do.	34	..	34	...	...	12	22	19	11	9	240 0	II to IV.
Nilidandehena *b.*	do.	45	...	45	...	1	24	20	33	16	8	272 58	I. to IV.
Paranagama *b.*	do.	62	...	62	...	5	41	16	38	40	7	344 55	I to V.
Palugama *b.*	do	32	...	32	...	.	19	13	23	29	8	322 29	I. to V.
Passara *m*	S. P. G.	36	4	40	.	...	15	25	16	16	3	53 30	I to IV.
Rupaha *b.*	Govt.	38	...	38		...	23	15	20	8	11	258 22	I. to IV
Warwick *b* (Tamil) ...	C. M. S.	27	9	36	...	..	27	9	31	13	16	74 90	I. to III.
GROUP VI.													
NAWALAPITIYA DISTRICT.													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools													
Dikoya *b.* Tamil	C. M. S.	21	...	21	...	1	12	8	20	13	7	78 90	I., II. and V.
Lindula Tamil *m.*	do.	65	4	69	...	...	37	32	41	20	7	117 55	I to III
Navalapitiya *b.*	do.	75	.	75	...	1	67	7	59	35	6	203 95	I.,II.,IV.&V.
Navalapitiya Tamil *m* ..	do.	50	12	62	...	20	17	25	42	27	7	178 95	I. to IV.
Norwood *b.* Tamil... ...	do.	34	15	49	..	...	24	25	40	25	11	100 10	I. and II.
Vernacular Schools.													
Holyrood *b* Tamil. ...	C. M. S.	74	21	95	...	...	46	49	58	24	22	134 75	I. to III.
Mattakelly *b* Tamil ..	do.	29	11	40		...	34	6	29	24	5	111 20	I. to III
Palmerston *b* Tamil ...	do.	49	6	55	...	...	36	19	46	28	...	92 40	I. to IV.
GROUP VII													
UDUNUWARA DISTRICT.													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Kadugannawa *b.*	Govt.	48	...	48	...	10	28	10	37	29	16	427 29	I. to IV.
Embekkanadama *b.*	do.	59	...	59	...	3	38	18	41	38	18	274 88	I. and II.
Godaladeniya *b.*	do.	115	...	115	.	...	58	57	87	41	44	421 52	I. to III.
Ganhata *b.*	do.	51	...	51		4	39	8	37	30	9	280 43	I. to V.
Handessa *b.*	do.	96	. .	96		...	39	57	91	30	40	364 30	I. to III.
Paranapattiya *b.*	do.	38	...	38	..	5	27	6	29	21	15	258 6	I. to V.
Pitiyagoda *b.*	do.	59		59	..	3	39	17	40	30	25	263 70	I. to IV.
GROUP VIII.													
DELTOTA DISTRICT.													
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Wariyagala *b* Tamil ..	C. M. S.	37	7	44	...	...	26	18	36	18	13	113 45	I. to IV.
GROUP IX.													
HARISPATTU DISTRICT.													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Madawalatenna *b.*	Govt.	42	...	42	6	6	24	6	41	31	11	518 18	II. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Hadeniya *b.*	Govt.	65	2	67	...	...	56	11	44	39	18	435 21	I to III.
Pujapitiya *b.*	do.	27	...	27	...	...	16	11	11	13	8	209 44	I. to IV.
GROUP X.													
HAPUTALE DISTRICT.													
Vernacular School.													
Leangawella *b.*	C. M. S.	30	...	30	...	...	4	26	24	10	2	37 0	I. and II.

APPENDIX E.—VI.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.		Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation				Rs	cts.	
Anglo-Vernacular School.														
Anuradhapura *b.*	C. M. S.	36	...	36	..	1	26	9	23	13	8	76	50	I to IV.
Vernacular Schools.														
Andiagala *b.*	Govt.	22	...	22	..	..	...	22	16	New School		30	66	...
Kalpe *b.*	do.	30	...	30	...	...	30	...	21	20	7	242	72	I. to IV.
Kandawa *b.** ...	C. M. S.	37	...	37	...	...	12	25	17	...	...	44	13	
Kokatigollewa *b.**	do.	21	...	21	...	...	8	13	14	...	...	37	38	...
Mahadiyulwewa *b.** ..	do.	48	...	48	..	...	12	36	19	...	...	47	19	...
Onegama *b.*	Govt.	18	...	18	...	...	1	17	10	New School		50	32	...
Pitehampatti Tulane *b.* ...	do.	17	...	17	...	...	17	...	19	Not examined		175	60	...
Relapanawewa *b.*	do	31	...	31	...	...	31	...	20	11	17	238	41	I.
Talawe *b* *	C. M. S.	17	...	17	...	...	12	5	8	..	...	24	30	..
Tamuttegama *b.**	do.	19	...	19	...	...	11	8	7	...	..	33	39	...
Tirappene *b.*	Govt.	27	...	27	...	...	...	27	21	New School		30	66	...

APPENDIX E.—VII.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure		Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation				Rs.	cts.	
GROUP I.														
KURUNEGALA DISTRICT.														
English Schools.														
Kurunegala *b.*	Govt.	44	...	44	...	10	30	4	37	32	11	1199	61	I. to. VI.
Kurunegala *b.*	R. C.	131	..	131	..	9	64	58	96	53	7	485	85	I. to VI.
Kurunegala *g.*	do.	3	33	36	...	...	15	21	28	18	3	200	90	I to IV. & VI.
Kurunegala *g.*	Diocesan	5	17	22	...	3	18	1	23	18	3	170	0	I to V.
Anglo-Vernacular School.														
Polgahawela *b.* ..	C. M. S.	37		37	...	...	25	12	19	11	2	47	45	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.														
Bullapitiya *b.*	R. C.	40	...	40	...	...	18	22	27	18	3	83	55	I. to III.
Gammana *b.*	do.	48	...	48	...	...	14	34	33	14	12	66	90	I. & II.
Kurunegala Boys Boarding † ...	do.	77		77	...	..	35	42	44	25	7	178	15	I. to IV.
Kurunegala Girls Convent † ..	do.	...	81	81	..	...	20	61	45	20	16	246	20	I to IV.
Malagamuwa *b.*	Govt.	30	...	30	...	...	17	13	19	New school		120	0	.
Mitanwela *b.**	C. M. S.	15	9	24	...	...	22	2	18	...		35	34	
Talampitiya *m.*	do.	42	9	51	...	...	42	9	21	12	5	55	10	I. to IV.
Vellave *b.*	R. C.	35	3	38	...	...	30	8	27	24	6	73	60	I. and II.
Wadingoda *b.*	Govt.	35	..	35	...	...	15	20	20	... †	... †	211	42	
Hevadivela *m.*	C. M. S.	42	2	44	...	..	27	17	19	16	3	62	95	I. to IV.
Kudagama *b.* ..	do.	44	.	44	...	...	28	16	20	13	2	58	45	I. to IV.
GROUP II.														
KURUNEGALA TO PUTTALAM.														
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.														
Puttulam *b.*	Govt.	58	...	58	...	5	38	15	41	28	14	595	92	I. to V.
Puttalam *g.*	do.	2	21	23	...	...	17	6	16	12	6	497	26	I. to III.
Vernacular Schools.														
Anamaduwa *b.*	Govt.	20	...	20	...	...	12	8	14	16	9	194	88	I. to III.
Balalla *b.*	do.	36	...	36	...	...	24	12	25	29	10	240	12	I. to IV
Moonamale *b.*	C. M. S.	116	...	116	...	...	79	37	55	50	24	301	0	I. to IV.
Wariapola *b.*	Govt.	36	...	36	...	...	18	18	24	15	13	242	38	I. to III.

* "C." school.
† Value of unit 85 cents, and capitation and needle-work reckoned at the rate for English schools.
‡ Temporarily closed.

E.—VII. *(continued.)*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class	Government Expenditure	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle	Primary.	Capitation				Rs. cts.	
GROUP III.													
PUTTALAM TO TOPPU FERRY.													
English School													
Chilaw *b.*	R. C.	41	...	41	...	2	20	19	23	13	4	89 90	I. to IV.
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Madampe *m.*	Baptist	41	29	70	...	2	45	23	53	27	16	176 80	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Bandirippu *m.* ...	R. C.	28	26	54		...	38	16	37	25	14	139 70	I. and II.
Bolawatta *b.* Tamil ..	do	84	...	84	..	3	54	27	51	33	5	173 90	I. to IV.
Bolawatta *g.* Tamil ...	do.		46	46	...	..	30	16	27	21	2	139 10	I. to III.
Boralassa *m*	R. C.	84	50	134			97	37	94	50	21	258 85	I. to IV.
Chilaw *m.*	do.	88	29	117	...	...	84	33	68	58	15	285 20	I. to IV.
Chilaw *m.* Tamil ..	do.	33	10	43	.	.	21	22	22	21	3	100 60	I to III.
Godella *m.*	do.	90	43	133	...	8	77	48	70	76	39	361 0	I. to V.
Gonawila *b*	do.	60	...	60	...	..	47	13	32	43	11	180 40	I. to III.
Gonawila *g.*	do.	...	47	47	...	.	33	14	28	28	10	211 0	I. to IV.
Himuduwa *b.*	Govt.	32	6	38	..	...	20	18	26	14	17	244 70	I. to III.
Kirimetiana *m.*	R. C.	51	10	61	...	...	47	14	40	30	27	188 30	I to V.
Katuneriya *b.*	do.	165	...	165	..	17	98	50	106	76	15	419 95	I. to VI.
Katuneriya *g.* ...	do.	...	86	86	...	...	49	37	49	30	21	216 80	I. to IV.
Kirimetiana *b.*	Govt.	27	..	27	..	...	18	9	20	15	7	245 29	I. to IV
Lihiriyagama *b.* ...	do.	25	.	25	.	...	25		19	15	1	181 6	I. to IV.
Madampe *m.*	R. C.	47	2	49	...		33	16	27	21	5	90 85	I. to III.
Mahakandura *b.* ...	Govt.	40		40	...	...	27	13	30	14	20	276 54	I. & II
Mahawewa *b.* .	Govt.	48	...	48	...	...	30	18	40	12	19	235 63	I. to III.
Marawila *b* .. .	S. P. G.	52	.	52	.	17	19	16	30	26	5	111 20	I to IV
Marawila *b.* ...	R. C.	95	..	95	.	.	79	16	56	48	8	184 85	I. to IV
Marawila *g*	do.	...	45	45	..	...	32	13	31	20	12	137 0	I. to IV.
Mattakotuwa *b.* (Tamil) ...	R. C.	90	15	105	..	..	91	14	69	66	13	315 85	I to IV.
Nanjandankra *m* .	do.	70	34	104		7	76	21	70	59	22	339 25	I. to IV.
Natandiya *b.*	Govt	39	8	47	.	...	31	16	34	25	17	242 6	I. to III.
Naynamadama *b.*	R. C.	133	...	133	..	4	99	30	97	60	42	333 15	I. to V.
Naynamadama *b.* (Tamil)	do.	77		77	.	...	65	12	48	33	...	157 85	I. to IV.
Naynamadama *g.*	do.	...	70	70		..	40	30	40	25	8	218 20	I. to IV.
Naynamadama *b.* (Tamil) ...	do.	...	62	62	..	...	48	14	37	24	13	150 35	I. to III.
Pannala *b.*	Govt	57	...	57	...	15	30	12	42	29	9	344 11	I to V.
Talwila *b.* ...	R. C.	48	9	57		...	41	16	42	31	15	131 20	I to III.
Toduwawa *b.*	do	26	12	38	.	..	30	8	24	14	8	82 55	I. to IV.
Ullettiawa *b.* (Tamil) ..	do.	45	...	45	..		30	15	29	18	2	85 40	I. to IV
Waikkal *b.* ...	do.	85	...	85	.	3	65	17	59	40	13	200 35	I to IV.
Walahapitiya *b.* ...	Buddhist	85	..	85	...		64	21	62	21	23	101 55	I and II.
Wennappua *g.*	R. C.	..	151	151	..	...	82	69	88	66	10	476 55	I. to IV.
Wennappua *b*	do.	255	..	255	9	16	136	94	169	121	27	584 20	I. to VI.

APPENDIX E.—VIII.

SUMMARY OF APPENDICES E.—I. TO VII.

	Western Province.		Southern Province.		Northern Province.		Eastern Province.		Central Province.		North-Central Province.		North Western Province		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils	Schools.	Pupils	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government .	231	14333	40	2372	1	38	17	916	59	2926	6	145	15	564	369	21294
American ...	—	—	—	—	128	8473	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	8473
Baptist ...	32	1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	97	—	—	1	70	35	2135
Buddhist ..	3	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	85	4	246
Church of England, (C.M.S.)	52	3055	34	1646	50	3091	—	—	26	1477	6	178	6	316	174	9763
Church of England, (Diocesan)	15	1089	8	779	1	140	5	298	5	284	—	—	1	22	35	2612
Church of England, (S P.G)	26	1704	5	439	—	—	—	—	2	101	—	—	1	52	34	2296
Presbyterian ...	2	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	140
Private ...	7	946	3	289	14	1547	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	2782
Roman Catholic ..	116	11452	2	251	37	3081	8	535	4	238	—	—	35	2893	202	18450
Wesleyan ...	54	3597	24	1525	52	3716	64	4042	1	42	—	—	—	—	195	12923
TOTAL ...	538	38445	116	7301	283	20086	94	5792	99	5165	12	323	60	4002	1202	81114

APPENDIX F.—I.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Scholars in English, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction.

Province and Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on Roll on 30th November, 1880. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Nation. English.	European descendants.	Sinhalese. Low-country.	Kandyans.	Malabars. Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Religion. Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Roman Catholic.	Christians of other denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.	Number of Scholars in each Department of Schools. Primary.	Middle.	High.*	Capitation.
Western Province.	39	3449	628	4077†	37	1026	2653	32	216	35	20	28	6	788	303	258	1652	107	46	76	822	1	2466	643	672	655
English schools ..	34	2048	169	2217	2	57	1729	113	131	67	37	80	1	222	8	75	285	79	117	66	1359	6	1352	189	42	646
Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	465	22021	10130	32151	—	20	30732	514	732	27	6	41	8	1195	4	1258	11447	49	52	49	18024	2	19096	830	60	12096
Vernacular schools ...																										
Southern Province	17	1448	220	1668	8	242	1352	2	14	3	15	30	2	168	112	114	170	5	47	10	1042	—	924	322	163	373
English schools ...	15	894	126	1020	—	10	899	1	10	9	24	67	—	31	1	18	10	—	91	17	852	—	692	88	11	229
Anglo-Vernacular schools .	84	3543	1070	4613	—	1	4539	—	—	—	—	47	—	70	—	72	8	2	45	2	4388	—	2582	92	—	1911
Vernacular schools ...																										
Central Province.	7	417	82	499	3	141	223	71	27	2	12	6	14	79	32	25	209	14	19	10	110	1	327	69	16	87
English schools ..	37	1755	161	1916	5	81	723	467	165	226	110	112	12	211	2	24	220	25	222	250	937	10	1199	96	6	600
Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	55	2624	126	2750	—	3	268	2151	11	254	3	47	—	11	—	7	110	3	49	221	2335	1	1444	64	3	1226
Vernacular schools ..																										
North-Western Province.	5	224	50	274	2	44	135	68	5	3	12	4	1	44	3	1	172	2	17	2	33	—	147	24	—	103
English schools	4	138	50	188	—	18	99	20	36	1	4	7	3	18	—	—	65	9	11	4	81	—	122	10	—	56
Anglo-Vernacular schools ..	51	2675	865	3540	—	—	2317	688	522	—	1	12	—	65	—	2	2609	—	15	1	848	—	2287	90	9	1154
Vernacular schools .																										
North-Central Province.	1	36	—	36	—	1	4	16	8	—	1	6	—	4	—	—	3	—	7	7	15	—	26	1	—	9
Anglo-Vernacular schools ..	11	287	—	287	—	—	—	230	39	—	—	17	1	—	—	—	17	—	17	1	252	—	134	—	—	153
Vernacular schools ..																										
Northern Province	18	1804	45	1849	2	58	1	—	1740	2	10	20	16	132	7	81	276	75	30	1246	2	—	1028	614	106	131
English schools ..	20	1213	176	1389	—	20	—	—	1351	3	—	15	—	8	9	87	226	69	15	972	3	—	1011	212	2	164
Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	245	12790	4058	16848	—	7	1	—	16693	47	6	90	4	154	—	75	2316	291	96	13915	1	—	11111	636	31	5075
Vernacular schools																										
Eastern Province.	7	493	20	513	10	96	5	—	367	8	4	23	—	32	—	43	145	—	27	266	—	—	265	147	38	80
English schools ...	2	—	83	83	—	21	3	—	57	—	—	2	—	6	—	47	7	—	2	20	1	—	60	6	—	17
Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	85	4468	728	5196	—	25	3	—	4420	—	154	590	4	7	—	56	316	1	656	4158	2	—	3288	91	3	1814
Vernacular schools ...																										
TOTAL	1202	62327	18787	81114	69	1871	45686	4373	26544	687	419	1244	72	3245	481	2243	20263	781	1581	21293	31107	21	49561	4224	1162	26579

* Of the students enumerated in this column, all of whom are receiving instruction in one or more subjects beyond the standard, 564 are included in other standards.

† The students of the Vernacular side of the Normal school are not included.

APPENDIX F.—II.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Schools and Scholars, indicating Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction.

Synoptic View.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on 30th November, 1880.			Nation.									Religion.									Number of scholars in each Department of Schools.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	English.	European descendants.	Sinhalese. Low-country	Sinhalese. Kandyans.	Malabars. Natives of Ceylon.	Malabars. Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholic.	Christians of other denominations.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.	Primary.	Middle.	High.*	Capitation Class.
Western	538	27518	10927	38445	39	1103	35114	659	1079	129	63	149	15	2205	315	1591	13384	235	215	191	20205	9	22914	1662	774	13397
Southern ...	116	5885	1416	7301	8	253	6790	3	24	12	39	144	2	269	113	204	188	7	183	29	6282	...	4198	502	174	2513
Central ...	99	4796	369	5165	8	225	1214	2689	203	482	125	165	26	301	34	56	539	42	290	481	3382	12	2970	229	25	1913
North-Western ...	60	3037	965	4002	2	62	2551	776	563	4	17	23	4	127	3	3	2846	11	43	7	962	...	2556	124	9	1313
North-Central ...	12	323	...	323	...	1	4	246	47	...	1	23	1	4	..	...	20	...	24	8	267	...	160	1	...	162
Northern ...	283	15807	4279	20086	2	85	2	...	19784	52	16	125	20	294	16	243	2818	435	141	1613	6	..	13150	1462	139	5370
Eastern ...	94	4961	831	5792	10	142	11	...	4844	8	158	615	4	45	...	146	468	1	685	4444	3	...	3613	244	41	1911
Total ..	1202	62327	18787	81114	69	1871	45686	4373	26544	687	419	1244	72	3245	481	2243	20263	731	1581	21293	31107	21	49561	4224	1162	26579

* Of the Students enumerated in this column, all of whom are receiving instruction in one or more subjects of the Standard of the Code, 564 are included in other Standards.

APPENDIX G.—I.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Grant-in-aid English Schools, shewing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Southern.		Central		North-Western		North-Central.		Northern.		Eastern.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools	Grant.
		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
American	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	4	3462 82	—	—	4	3462 82
Baptist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buddhist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church of England:																
C. M. S. ...	2	859 45	3	1003 12	1	971 35	—	—	—	—	3	3949 82	—	—	9	6763 74
Diocesan ..	3	2179 80	2	644 60	—	—	1	170 0	—	—	1	1184 55	1	173 25	8	4352 20
S. P. G. ...	3	2002 27	2	1539 59			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3541 86
Presbyterian ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—
Private ...	3	3882 55	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	3	2101 49	—		6	5984 4
Roman Catholic ...	13	8001 90	2	1426 75	3	634 0	3	776 65	—	—	3	2125 97	3	1477 42	27	14442 69
Wesleyan ...	4	2334 5	3	2099 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4319 16	3	2253 97	14	11006 35
TOTAL ...	28	19260 2	12	6713 23	4	1605 35	4	946 65	—	—	18	17143 81	7	3904 64	73	49573 70

APPENDIX G.—II.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Grant-in-aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools, shewing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Southern.		Central.		North-Western		North-Central.		Northern.		Eastern.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
American ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3687 55	—	—	11	3687 55
Baptist ...	6	1005 55	—	—	2	250 80	1	176 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1433 15
Buddhist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church of England:																
C. M. S. ...	10	2260 70	1	87 60	19	2335 20	1	47 45	1	76 50	1	139 80	—	—	33	4947 25
Diocesan ...	—	—	1	251 45	4	750 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1002 15
S. P. G ...	1	245 95	3	575 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	821 90
Presbyterian ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	278 25	—	—	1	278 25
Roman Catholic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	584 90	—	—	2	584 90
Wesleyan ...	5	445 10	5	882 15	1	47 10	—	—	—	—	4	2475 95	2	514 85	17	4365 15
TOTAL ...	22	3957 30	10	1797 15	26	3383 80	2	224 25	1	76 50	19	7166 45	2	514 85	82	17120 30

APPENDIX G.—III.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools,* shewing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Southern.		Central.		North-Western		North-Central.		Northern.		Eastern.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs cts.		Rs. cts.
American ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	20731 90	—	—	113	20731 90
Baptist ...	26	4269 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	4269 25
Buddhist ..	3	431 15	—	—	—	—	1	101 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	532 70
Church of England:																
C. M. S. ...	38	4954 55	29	3003 30	6	555 0	4	477 50	—	—	46	6953 15	—	—	123	15943 50
Diocesan ...	12	1943 35	5	1205 80	1	58 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	495 20	22	3703 15
S. P. G. ...	22	3001 10	—	—	2	85 15	1	111 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	3197 45
Presbyterian ...	2	208 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	208 45
Private ...	4	926 70	3	619 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2985 60	—	—	17	4532 0
Roman Catholic ...	103	28596 55	—	—	1	80 10	32	6830 80	—	—	32	8166 30	5	833 80	173	44507 55
Wesleyan ...	45	4861 35	16	1931 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	7093 25	58	7179 20	163	21065 45
TOTAL ...	255	49192 45	53	6760 45	10	779 5	38	7521 5	—	—	245	45930 20	67	8508 20	668	118691 40

* Excluding "C." Schools.

APPENDIX G.—IV.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Grant-in-aid Vernacular "C." Schools, shewing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Southern.		Central.		North-Western		North-Central.		Northern.		Eastern.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs cts.		Rs. cts.
American ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baptist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buddhist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church of England:																
C. M. S. ...	2	40 26	1	47 22	—	—	1	35 34	5	186 39	—	—	—	—	9	309 21
Diocesan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. P. G. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Presbyterian ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roman Catholic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wesleyan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	53 10	1	53 10
TOTAL ...	2	40 26	1	47 22	—	—	1	35 34	5	186 39	—	—	1	53 10	10	362 31

APPENDIX G.—V.

SUMMARY.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Grant-in-aid English, Anglo-Vernacular, Vernacular and "C." Schools, shewing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Southern.		Central.		North-Western		North-Central.		Northern.		Eastern.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools	Grant.
		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs cts.
American ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	27882 27	—	—	128	27882 27
Baptist ...	32	5274 80	—	—	2	250 80	1	176 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	5702 40
Buddhist ..	3	431 15	—	—	—	—	1	101 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	532 70
Church of England:																
C. M. S. ...	52	8114 96	34	4141 24	26	3861 55	6	560 29	6	262 89	50	11042 77	—	—	174	27983 70
Diocesan	15	4123 15	8	2101 85	5	809 50	1	170 0	—	—	1	1184 55	5	668 45	35	9057 50
S. P. G. ...	26	5249 32	5	2115 54	2	85 15	1	111 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	7561 21
Presbyterian ...	2	208 45			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	208 45
Private ...	7	4809 25	3	619 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	5365 34	—	—	24	10794 29
Roman Catholic ...	116	36598 45	2	1426 75	4	714 10	35	7607 45	—	—	37	10877 17	8	2311 22	202	59535 14
Wesleyan ...	54	7640 50	24	4912 97	1	47 10	—	—	—	—	52	13888 36	64	10001 12	195	36490 5
TOTAL ...	307	72450 3	76	15318 5	40	5768 20	45	8727 29	6	262 89	282	70240 46	77	12980 79	833	185747 71

APPENDIX H.

SCHOOLS supported or supervised by the Department of Public Instruction under Special Arrangement.

	Number of Schools.	Number of children on the roll on the 30th November, 1880.			Nation.									Religion.									Number of Scholars in each Department of Schools.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	English.	European descendants.	Sinhalese. Low-country.	Sinhalese. Kandyans.	Malabars. Natives of Ceylon.	Malabars. Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Roman Catholic.	Christians of other denominations.	Mohammadans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.	Primary.	Middle.	High.	Capitation.
Buona Vista Orphanage * ...	1	—	36	36	1	7	27	—	1	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—
Colombo Girls' Ragged * ...	1	4	43	47	—	27	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	22	—	—	—	12	—	23	—	—	24
Galle Industrial *	1	29	29	58	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	40	13	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	28
Kandy Industrial *	1	52	—	52	5	32	8	3	4	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	39	3	—	10
Navatkuda Endowed * ...	1	46	1	47	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	46	—	—	30	8	—	9
Railway Boys' Night † ...	1	28	—	28	—	2	25	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	17	—	8	—	—	20
Railway Girls' †	1	2	77	79	1	6	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	23	8	—	—	40	—	43	—	—	36
Negombo Jail †	1	74	—	74	—	—	52	10	7	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	7	59	—	74	—	—	—
Welikada Jail †	1	64	—	64	—	1	38	6	3	7	2	7	—	1	—	—	8	—	8	9	38	—	31	—	—	33
Vidyódaya College *	1	85	—	85	—	—	73	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	85	—
	10	384	186	570	7	75	373	31	62	7	3	12	—	106	6	44	82	8	14	62	248	—	314	11	85	160

* Schools partly supported by Government donation.
† Schools receiving no support, but controlled and supervised by the Department of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX I.—I.

RESULT OF CEYLON LOCAL EXAMINATION, 1880.

PASSED FOR A CERTIFICATE.

In the First Division.

1.	Benjamin W. Bawa	...	Colombo Academy.
1.	David G. Gunawardene	...	Galle Central.
3.	H. M. Fernando	...	Colombo Academy.
4.	James H. B. Fernando	...	Do.
5.	W. A. Roosmalecocq	...	Do.

In the Second Division.

Arthur Mack	...	Colombo Academy.

In the Third Division.

1.	Charles S. Dissanayeke	..	Galle Central.
2.	Thomas H. Pieris	..	Colombo Academy.
3.	T. Ponnampalam	...	Chundicully Seminary.

J. H. MARSH,
Inspector of Schools.

Equal.

APPENDIX I.—II.

RESULT OF THE CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION, 1880.

CEYLON CENTRE.

Seniors.

The following candidates passed the Examination :—

Name.		Standard attained.		School or College.
Morgan, T. A.	...	Second class (1)	...	Colombo Academy.
Samarawickreme, A. L.	..	Second class	...	Do.
Diss, F. R.	..	Second class (2) *a*	...	Do.
Poulier, J. W.	...	Third class (2) *a b*	...	Do.

All these candidates were over 18 years of age.

(1) With distinction in English and Greek.
(2) With distinction in Greek.
a Failed in Natural Science.
b Marks enough for distinction in Latin, but Composition too weak.

Juniors.

The following candidates under 16 years of age passed the Examination:—

Name.		Standard attained.		School or College.
Buultjens, A. E.	...	Second class	...	St. Thomas' College.
Mendis, J. G. C.	...	Third class	...	Do.
Tennekoon, J G.	...	Satisfied *c*	...	Do.

Marks enough to pass in Latin, but "unseen" translation too weak.

The following candidates over 16 years of age also passed the Examination :—

Name.		Standard attained.		School or College.
Barr, C.	...	First class (1)	...	Colombo Academy.
Vanderwall, C. W. C. J.	...	First class (1)	...	Do.
Monesinghe, J.	..	Second class (2)	...	Do.
Abeyawardena, G. E.	...	Second class (1) *a*	...	Do.
Ferdinando, H	...	Second class *b*	...	Do.
Goonaratna, P. A.	...	Third class (3)	...	Do.
Fernands, J. H. B.	...	Third class	..	Do.
Roosmalecocq, W. A.	...	Third (3) *a*	...	Do.
Wiresinghe, D. J.	...	Third class	..	Do.
Fernando, M. J.	...	Satisfied	...	Prince of Wales' College.
Grenier, W. E.	...	Satisfied	...	St. Thomas' College.

(1) With distinction in Latin and Mathematics.
(2) With distinction in English and Mathematics.
(3) With distinction in Latin.
a Failed in Natural Science.
b Marks enough for distinction in Latin, but Composition too weak.

One candidate failed, and two were absent.

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction, from the year 1871 to the year 1880.

Year.	English Boys' Schools.		Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Schools.		Vernacular Boys' Schools.		English Girls' Schools.		Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Schools.		Vernacular Girls' Schools.		Grant-in-Aid Schools.		Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
1871	13	1,170	25	1,155	108	6,686	4	272	9	223	21	983	314	19,416	494	29,865
1872	13	1,110	24	1,069	130	7,267	4	257	7	176	22	973	402	25,443	602	36,295
1873	12	981	27	1,187	170	8,041	4	254	5	138	23	997	528	32,594	769	44,192
1874	12	945	30	1,545	169	7,886	4	258	4	135	24	950	595	35,559	838	47,278
1875	12	890	33	1,644	191	8,572	4	304	7	199	29	1,167	654	41,343	930	54,199
1876	12	970	32	1,622	212	10,687	4	281	7	220	34	1,335	697	45,422	998	60,537
1877	13	998	30	1,586	239	11,189	5	324	7	159	35	1,421	730	47,142	1,059	62,819
1878	14	1,131	29	1,418	255	12,899	6	364	5	129	47	1,955	772	49,854	1,128	67,750
1879	14	1,151	28	1,618	262	13,497	7	446	5	126	56	2,282	814	55,944	1,186	75,064
1880	13	1,165	26	1,735	262	15,093	7	506	5	136	56	2,659	833	59,820	1,202	81,114

APPENDIX L.—I.

STATEMENT shewing the Amount voted for the Department of Public Instruction, and the Amount expended, under the Heads of Establishment and Education, for the year 1880.

	Amount voted.		Amount expended.		Excess.		Balance.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs	cts.
Salaries.								
Fixed	39,250	0	38,440	2	—		809	98
Provisional	190,798	0	183,551	53	—		7,246	47
EDUCATION.								
Allowances.								
Grants-in-aid (including Supplementary Estimate 45,000 rupees)	195,000	0	198,019	96	3,019	96	—	
Allowance to Ragged schools	500	0	499	92	—			8
Cost of boarding Normal students	8,300	0	5,941	11	—		2,358	89
Cost of boarding Military orphan boys at the Kandy Industrial school	1,450	0	887	39	—		562	61
Manager's commission on work done at the Kandy Industrial school	550	0	450	25	—		99	75
Four English scholarships, including 500 rupees passage money	5,875	0	5,962	50	87	50	—	
Allowance to Kandy Industrial school ...	2,000	0	1,999	92	—			8
Queen's scholarships	2,200	0	1,775	75	—		424	25
Allowance to Galle Industrial school... ..	600	0	600	0	—		—	
Allowance to Buona Vista Charity school ...	900	0	900	0	—		—	
190 Monitors in vernacular schools, including bonus to Head Masters on the same	6,500	0	7,626	44	1,126	44	—	
Grant to Pali Vidyódaya College	600	0	600	0	—		—	
Cost of translating and printing a new series of Sinhalese school books ..	1,000	0	499	92	—		500	8
For a revised edition of the Mahawanso in English and Sinhalese	2,000	0	999	96	—		1,000	4
Donation to Libraries, Book Clubs, &c. ..	3,000	0	2,630	0	—		370	0
Contingencies.								
Cost of books and stationery	13,500	0	11,590	24	—		1,909	76
Furniture for schools	5,000	0	4,202	80	—		797	20
Repairs, &c.	3,500	0	3,831	25	331	25	—	
Mathematical prize	100	0	100	0	—		—	
To be charged against savings	—		250	0	250	0	—	
Rent.								
Rent of school houses, &c.	4,000	0	4,135	92	135	92	—	
Transport.								
Travelling expenses of Director, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Peons	14,000	0	14,747	58	747	58	—	
Horse allowance to two Sub-Inspectors ...	960	0	960	0	—		—	
Cost of bringing Teachers to local centre for examination	1,000	0	666	92	—		333	8
Rs.	502,583	0	491,869	38	5,698	65	16,412	27

APPENDIX L.—II.

STATEMENT shewing the Annual Expenditure incurred on account of "Education," and the Receipts by Fees, from the year 1871 to the year 1880.

Year.	Fixed Establishment.		Provisional Establishment.		Rent.		Education, exclusive of Establishment.		Transport.		Total.		Receipts by Fees.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs	cts	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
1871 ...	39,382	17	111,593	58	10,540	17	69,923	42	6,996	96	238,436	29	26,540	76
1872 ...	37,001	34	112.668	30	9,748	64	99,511	38	8,648	29	267,577	95	24,570	64
1873 ...	34,680	53	116,237	47	7,933	97	127,479	15	8,980	9	295,311	21	22,167	69½
1874 ...	33,219	25	128,197	54	6,306	21	140,569	54	10,558	81	318,851	35	23,253	5
1875 ...	36,519	66	135,709	30	5,880	92	164.104	18	10,634	93	352,848	99	22,691	2
1876 ...	39,211	3	150,788	75	5,797	37	171,229	14	13,887	91	380,914	20	24,158	80
1877 ...	36,749	95	160,975	46	4,244	53	180,298	88	14,849	68	397,118	50	23,111	70
1878 ...	32,763	77	172,001	43	4,215	68	186,634	23	13,441	27	409,056	38	22,139	44
1879 ..	38,025	56	181,961	44	3,942	8	205,674	12	15,624	94	445,228	4	22,927	73
1880 ...	38,440	2	183,551	53	4,135	92	249,367	41	16,374	50	491,869	38	22,824	38

APPENDIX L.—III.

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and and Expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction from 1st January to 31st December, 1880.

	Rs.	cts.
Amount received from the Treasury on account of votes	463,304	92
Amount received by Fees	22,824	38
.. Do. by sale of Stationery ...	558	56
Amount received by sale of Books ..	5,181	52
Rs.	491,869	38

			Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
ADMINISTRATION.						
Cost of Direction ...			22,263	32		
Cost of Inspection ...			37,145	12		
					59,408	44
GENERAL INSTRUCTION.						
Superior.	Rs.	cts.				
Colombo Academy	25,349	79				
Galle Central School	5,629	89				
Páli Vidyódaya College	600	0				
Scholarships and Prizes	8,355	79				
			39,935	47		
Middle and Primary.						
Government Schools	156,767	45				
Grant-in-aid Schools	198,753	79				
			355,521	24		
					395,456	71
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.						
Normal School ...			19,018	90		
Industrial Schools ...			4,075	9		
Orphan and Ragged Schools ...			1,787	31		
					24,881	30
LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.						
Donation to Libraries and Reading Rooms			—		2,630	0
ORIENTAL LITERATURE.						
Salary of Pandit engaged in translating the Mahawanso ...			—		1,500	0
PREPARATION OF SCHOOL BOOKS.						
Sinhalese Books and Maps ..			—		708	25
BOOKS PURCHASED FOR SALE.						
English, Sinhalese and Tamil Books ...			—		6,012	59
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads ...			—		1,272	9
					Rs. 491,869	38

APPENDIX M.—I.

ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several Classes of Government Schools during the year 1880.

SCHOOLS.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on list.	Average daily attendance.	RECEIPTS. Fees.	Stationery.	Total.	CHARGES. Salaries.	Rent.	Furniture.	Books, &c.	Stationery.	Sundries.	Total.	Cost of educating each Pupil for the year. By Receipts.	Cost to Govt.	Total.
				Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Boys'.																
English ...	13*	1165	987	16245 95	75 55	16321 50	60860 67	996 0	650 35	2619 98	361 36	7230 57	72718 93	14 1	48 40	62 41
Anglo-Vernacular ..	26†	1735	1364	3854 92	211 66	4066 58	22337 0	60 0	154 77	205 21	225 85	620 90	24072 36	2 34	11 53	13 87
Vernacular ..	262‡	15093	10642	—	239 85	239 85	62544 68	180 0	2416 67	636 48	681 16	7262 14	73252 50	0 1	4 84	4 85
Total, Boys'...	301	17993	12993	20100 87	527 6	20627 93	145742 35	1236 0	3221 79	3461 67	1268 37	15113 61	170043 79	1 15	8 30	9 45
Girls.																
English ...	7	506	410	2389 44	12 33	2401 77	18274 34	2340 0	36 56	53 0	46 94	66 15	20816 99	4 75	36 39	41 14
Anglo-Vernacular ...	5	136	107	334 7	3 9	337 16	3000 0	60 0	—	20 87	6 68	3 25	3090 80	2 47	20 25	22 72
Vernacular ..	56§	2659	1780	—	16 8	16 8	10843 54	—	385 2	240 39	98 12	57 93	11625 0	0 1	4 36	4 37
Total, Girls'. .	68	3301	2297	2723 51	31 50	2755 1	32117 88	2400 0	421 58	314 26	151 74	127 33	35532 79	0 83	9 93	10 76
GRAND TOTAL ..	369	21294	15290	22824 38	558 56	23382 94	177860 23	3636 0	3643 37	3775 93	1420 11	15240 94	205576 58	1 10	8 55	9 65

* Exclusive of the Borella boys' English school, which was closed during the year.
† Exclusive of the Mawatagoda and Udatenna Anglo-vernacular boys' schools, which were closed during the year.
‡ Exclusive of the Akuragoda, Attuduwa, Ballapana. Beliatta, Buttalla, Chenakkudiyiruppu, Dummalakotuwa, Dummaladeniya, Katana, Mahagammedda, Malabe, Mantrimulla, Meddagoda, Moragala, Nihiluwa, Nikaweratiya, Pelpola, Wewelduwa, Weyangala, Udugampola, and Yagoda vernacular boys' schools, which were closed during the year.
§ Exclusive of the Avisáwélla, Borella, Gikiyanakanda, Tihariya, Telengapata, and Wewita vernacular girls' schools, which were closed during the year.

N.B.—In this return the vernacular side of the Normal School is included with the English side, as the expenditure is combined.

APPENDIX M.—II.

ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost, and State of Government Schools in the several Provinces during the year 1880.

Name of Province.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on list.	Average daily attendance.	RECEIPTS. Fees.	Stationery.	Total.	CHARGES. Salaries.	Rents.	Furniture.	Books, &c.	Stationery.	Sundries.	Total.	Cost of educating each Pupil for the year. By Receipts.	Cost to Govt.	Total
				Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs cts	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.
Western Province ...	231*	14333	10326	14611 71	57 80	14669 51	113869 59	3126 0	1629 58	3335 5	784 75	13015 9	135760 6	1 2	8 45	9 47
Southern Province ...	40†	2372	1722	4667 76	242 51	4910 27	24991 38	510 0	834 88	221 67	279 57	569 63	27407 13	2 7	9 48	11 55
Northern Province ...	1	38	28	38 62	13 30	51 92	570 0	—	16 40	3 50	12 84	40 0	642 74	1 37	15 54	16 91
Eastern Province ...	17	916	619	—	62 97	62 97	3548 54	—	120 51	23 64	76 97	327 81	4097 47	0 7	4 40	4 47
Central Province ...	59‡	2926	2081	2956 34	150 1	3106 35	28300 46	—	1042 0	179 34	211 94	1101 69	30835 43	1 6	9 47	10 53
North-Central Province	6	145	107	—	10 72	10 72	771 64	—	—	—	7 45	—	779 9	0 7	5 30	5 37
North-Western Province	15§	564	407	549 95	21 25	571 20	5808 62	—	—	12 73	46 59	186 72	6054 66	1 1	9 72	10 73
TOTAL ..	369	21294	15290	22824 38	558 56	23382 94	177860 23	3636 0	3643 37	3775 93	1420 11	15240 94	205576 58	1 10	8 55	9 65

* Exclusive of the Borella boys' English school; Mawatagoda Angio-vernacular boys' school; Akuragoda. Ballapana, Katana, Mahagammedda, Malabe, Mantrimulla, Meddagoda, Moragala, Pelpola, Wewelduwa, Weyangalla, Udugampola, and Yagoda vernacular boys' schools; and the Avisáwélla, Borella, Gikiyanakanda, Telángapata, Tihariya, and Wewita vernacular girls' schools, which were closed during the year.
† Exclusive of the Attuduwa, Beliatta, and Nihiluwa vernacular boys' schools, which were closed during the year.
‡ Exclusive of the Udatenna Anglo-vernacular boys' school and Buttala vernacular boys' school, which were closed during the year.
§ Exclusive of the Chenakkudiyiruppu, Dummalakotuwa, Dummaladeniya and Nikaweratiya vernacular boys' schools, which were closed during the year.

N.B.—In this return the vernacular side of the Normal School is included with the English side, as the expenditure is combined.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS FOR THE YEAR 1880.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Report of the Post Office for the year 1880. As the Telegraphs were taken over by me on the 1st of July, the operations of that Branch of my Department have only reference to the last six months of the year.

Financial Results.

The financial results of the year are given in the following statement of receipts and expenditure:—

REVENUE of the POSTAL DEPARTMENT for 1880.

	Rs	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Sale of stamps ...	—		224,281	8
Postage collections	—		21,159	12
Commission, &c., on Money Orders exchanged with the United Kingdom	—		967	9
Commission on Inland Money Orders ...	—		9,012	80
Commission earned on Money Orders exchanged between Ceylon and India, October to December inclusive	--		193	95
			255,614	4
Payments to Treasurer.				
Overland parcels	5,300	0		
India parcels	650	0		
Sale of Postal Guides	102	50		
Property found in dead letters	43	97		
Fines	25	0		
Unserviceable articles ...	2	46		
	—		6,123	93
Total—Rs.			261,737	97

REVENUE of the TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT for the Half-year, July to December, 1880.

	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Total collection on account of message traffic, exclusive of replies prepaid	130,682	18		
Payments to India on account of transmission of messages by India and other Administrations	108,602	42		
Balances	...		22,079	76
Ceylon share on message traffic credited by India	5,021	87		
Payment by Railway Department on account of management and upkeep, Railway Telegraphs	1,566	48		
Fees for abbreviated addresses	190	0		
Balance	...		6,778	35
Recoveries on account of message books, mail steamer reports, &c.	...		74	24
Total—Rs.			28,932	36

EXPENDITURE Statement of the POSTAL TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT for the year 1880.

POSTAL.	Amount Rs.	cts.
Fixed Establishment	46,935	56
Provisional Establishment	74,144	54
Allowances	1,300	0
Office Contingencies	13,530	43
Conveyance of Mails	225,667	3
Printing	12,450	75
Rs.	374,028	31

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

REPORT.

TELEGRAPH.

	Amount. Rs.	cts
Allowances, Telegraph Masters and Pegu	3,895	1
Transport and rent	4,550	82
Line Maintenance	3,438	38
Petty Expenses	10,588	4½
Cash Imprest Service	6,081	28
Salaries	64,899	81
Rs	63,453	34½

Postal .	Rs.	374,028	31
Telegraph ..	„	63,453	34½
	Rs.	437,481	65½

REVENUE

	Rs.	cts.
Of the Postal Department for the year 1880	261,737	97
Of the Telegraph Department for the half-year ending December 1880 ...	28,932	36
Rs...	290,670	33

EXPENDITURE

	Rs.	cts.
Of the Post Office for 1880 ...	374,028	31
Of the Telegraph Department for the half-year	63,453	34
	437,481	65
Excess of Expenditure over Receipts	146,811	32

It will be seen from these particulars that the expenditure of the combined Departments—the Post Office for the whole year, and the Telegraphs for six months—amounts to a sum of 437,481 rupees and 65 cents, which is 146,811 rupees and 32 cents in excess of receipts. But this is not altogether a correct statement of the exact cost of working the two Departments for the above-mentioned period, since there has been exceptional expenditure in both Departments. Two or three years must of necessity lapse before the expenditure of the two Departments working together can be determined, as the system of organization which has commenced will take time to carry out. Postmasters have to learn Telegraphy, and to acquire sufficient experience to take charge of outstation post and telegraph offices, and in the same way Telegraphmasters have to learn postal business. This is a question of years more than months. In the meanwhile, the process of amalgamation is delayed by the want of a sufficient number of men trained to perform the combined duties; the consequence being that my present staff, so far as its numbers are concerned, is in excess of my requirements.

In the Post Office an item of over-expenditure to which I particularly refer is on account of sea conveyance of mails. Owing to unavoidable delays in the settlement of charges, which are based upon the returns of the weights of mails received and despatched, the liabilities incurred under this head in the previous year were paid in for 1880: this, and the proportionate share (22,304 rupees) of the additional loss to the Imperial Exchequer owing to reductions on postage, make the total contributions to the Imperial Post Office for this year 64,994 rupees and 12 cents, against 37,651 rupees and 22 cents for 1879.

In the Telegraphs also the Government has sanctioned expenditure which, though necessary in the best interests of the Department, cannot strictly be charged against the cost of its working for the half-year.

My object will be to shew, as soon as possible, a more favourable return by effecting reasonable reductions in expenditure. As soon as the extensions and improvements already sanctioned are carried out, the increased facilities for communication will certainly develop traffic which will increase "receipts."

Revenue.

In my last year's report I mentioned how greatly the system of free communication by Post affects the revenue, and I cannot illustrate this better than by instancing the case of the Police Department, which last year expended the sum of three rupees only on postage in five of the Provinces, the payment on account of postage in the Central Province being represented by the small sum of 129 rupees and 4 cents. If ever the Ceylon Post Office is required to shew a good revenue, the Franking Minute will have to be revised; and I should before this have urged the subject upon the consideration of the Government, were it not for the manifest advantage of our present privileges, and the knowledge that if ever Postal institutions become universally available to the public, without charge, this Colony will be in a most advantageous position to commence operations on such a system, quite a third of the business being already performed without payment.

In the Telegraph Branch of the service the actual sum recovered during the half-year on account of messages despatched, after deducting value paid for reply messages, amounted to 130,682 rupees and 3 annas, but out of this 22,079 rupees and 12 annas only are due to this Colony under the terms of apportionment laid down by the Indian

Government; the whole of receipts recovered on account of inland messages, amounting to 14,778 rupees form the bulk of our collections.

On messages to Europe, the Ceylon share, amounting to 11 centimes per word, is represented by a sum of 1,655 rupees and 12 annas, which does not bear any adequate relation to the expenditure incurred by the Department on this traffic, and the share on Indo-Ceylon messages both ways amounts to the small sum of 5,645 rupees and 6 annas out of an approximate total of 48,533 rupees and 8 annas.

Receipts in both Countries.—By allowing Ceylon only four annas per message received as well as despatched, the Indian Government expects Ceylon to pay for the transmission of messages throughout India, a sum in each case considerably in excess of the inland rates prevailing in that country.

A message of six words despatched from Paumben can be sent to any part of India for one rupee, yet the message received in the Paumben office, because it comes from Ceylon, is charged one rupee and four annas.

In the case of messages to and from India on which higher charges are paid, the Indian Government obtains a still greater advantage, for Ceylon receives but four annas on each message each way

I hope that I shall be able to obtain a readjustment of the apportionment when I am in a position to support my case by reference to a year's statistics of the traffic.

Universal Postal Union.

On the 1st of April the Paris Convention came into operation. During the year the following countries and colonies joined the Universal Postal Union:—

Bulgaria, Gold Coast, Gambia, Lagos, Sierra Leone, Falkland Island, British Honduras, Pegu Island, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Republican Honduras, Siberia, Mexico, Peru, and San Salvador.

Owing to a reduction in the transit rate paid for the accelerated mail service through Italy, the rates of postage viâ Brindisi were altered in accordance with the figures shewn in the following statement:—

	Letters per ½ oz.	Post Cards.	Newspaper per 4 oz.	Commercial documents per 4 oz.*	Commercial documents every additional 4 oz.	Books per 2 oz.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.
From (1879)	24	12	8	12	8	12
To (1880)	20	8	6	*	†	6

A corresponding reduction from 15 francs to 10 francs per kilogramme for letters, and from one franc to 50 centimes per kilogramme for other articles, was made in the transit charges for the accelerated service through France, and for the convenience of the public only one scale of charges was fixed for the Brindisi, Marseilles, or Naples routes.

No other alterations have been made in the duties levied on correspondence, with the exception of the post card rate to India, which has been reduced from 8 to 6 centimes.

Since this colony joined the Postal Union, the sea transit charges due to the Imperial Post Office for the conveyance of mails to and from the Straits Settlements and Hongkong have been taxed at 2*d.* per ½ ounce letter, ¾*d.* each post-card, 1*d.* per four-ounce rate newspapers or commercial documents, and ½*d.* per two-ounce rate books, &c.; but in July this method was discontinued, and the Union system was adopted, so that now the charge for sea conveyance is paid on the bulk weights of correspondence despatched during a statistical period of one month. The following table furnishes particulars of the cost of the mail service to Singapore, Penang, and Hongkong, for one month. See special statistical statement furnished from London, 9th March.

	Letters.	Papers.
To Singapore	820	2,833
Penang	334	2,374
Hongkong	369	816
	1,523	6,023

At 201·84 pence per kilog.=£1 5 7 4‡ — 5 2 4, 2 5 0 — £7 7 4

At 22·36 per kilog.=£0 11 3 4‡ — £2 5 0

* No reduction was made in the charge on commercial documents, except that the previous minimum charge of 12 cents per four ounces has been allowed to 6 per two ounces.

† Commercial documents are now charged 5 cents per two ounces.

‡ Four mails for two months.

Soldiers' Letters.

Formerly soldiers' letters were principally forwarded to England viâ Southampton, and when this service terminated their correspondence was, in default for some other route, liable to be despatched viâ Naples, Marseilles, or Brindisi, and to be charged an additional postage of one penny.

To avoid this extra tax, soldiers' letters stamped with four cents are now forwarded by private vessels; the commanders of which receive half the postage paid on each missive.

P. and O Mail Contract.

From the first of February, the arrangements under the new P. and O. mail contract came into operation, and the subsidized service was confined to weekly communication between Brindisi and Alexandria and Suez and Bombay, and to fortnightly steamers on the Suez to Shanghai line. The conveyance of mails by P. and O steamers between Suez and Southampton ceased on the 31st January, and since that date correspondence for Malta and Gibraltar is exchanged through the intermediary of the Brindisi Office.

The P. and O. mail service between Ceylon and India, which also terminated on the same date, has since been subsidized by the Indian Government, and the sea conveyance rate on correspondence forwarded by P. and O. mails to India is now accounted for at the rate of 15 fr. per kilogramme on letters, and 1 fr. per kilogramme on other articles; the calculations being based upon the system laid down in the Convention of Paris.

Pre-payment to and from India being compulsory by the Dâk line and by B. I. steamers, unpaid and insufficiently paid correspondence to and from India is forwarded by the P and O. Service.

Communication with Australia, which had previously been conferred to one P. and O. steamer a month, was improved by the addition of a second steamer each way, and the service on this line is now fortnightly. Pending the settlement of further arrangements, the service to Queensland viâ the Torres Straits ceased in October of this year. In the meantime correspondence for this Colony was despatched viâ Melbourne.

Correspondence.

From the return of the sale of stamps by the Treasurer, and in the different Provinces, it will be seen that the decrease in the sums realized by the Treasurer, and the Kachcheries of the Central and Southern Provinces amounts to the sum of 8,454 rupees and 31 cents.

A falling off in the sale of stamps in the Central Province to the extent of 4,562 rupees and 13 cents occurred in the previous year; the total decrease in this Province for the two years being 9,984 rupees and 63 cents.

In the Western and Northern Provinces, the sale of postage stamps shews a steady increase.

Parcels.

That the inland miscellaneous packet service is appreciated by the public, and must prove a great convenience to residents up-country, is proved by the large number of parcels which are now forwarded from the General Post Office to all parts of the Island, and I am pleased to notice that the natives are now beginning to find out the use of the Post Office for the transmission of parcels as well as letters.

Parcel Post with the United Kingdom.

4,062 parcels were received by this service, as against 1,773 despatched, making a total of 5,835 parcels received and despatched, being 521 in excess of the numbers received and despatched during 1879. The share of conveyance recovered on behalf of the Ceylon Government amounted to 5,986 rupees and 97 cents, of which a sum of 5,300 rupees has been brought to account.

A good deal of inconvenience to addressees and to the Parcel Post Office staff has been caused by the omission on the part of senders to declare the contents of parcels, which have in consequence to be opened by the Customs officers in presence of the addressee or some duly authorized agent.

A reference to the Secretary of the P. and O. Office in London shews that many parcels reached Leadenhall-street without declaration of contents, and without any information as to the name of the senders, and such being the case he is unable to assist me in requiring that each parcel despatched should be accompanied by a declaration of contents. I mention this that the public in Ceylon may assist in preventing delays in delivery by requesting senders to forward in every instance a declaration of value.

Parcel Post with India.

The number of parcels received did not come up to the previous year's transactions, the difference being 19; but in the despatch of parcels there is a decided improvement—399, the total number of parcels despatched during 1879, having risen to 608.

The sum paid into revenue on account of this branch of the business was 600 rupees, as against 400 rupees in the previous year.

Inland Money Order.

Statement B. 3 in the appendix furnishes the fullest particulars in regard to the transactions of the Inland Money Order business.

30,369 orders were issued, and about the same number were paid in the course of the year. The total value of orders issued amounted to 792,773 rupees and 46 cents, as against 784,748 rupees and 30 cents paid, and the commission earned was 90,128 rupees and 80 cents. These results shew a satisfactory increase, especially in the numbers of orders issued, which have risen from 23,129 (number issued during 1879) to 30,369 in 1880. On the 1st of October an exchange of orders with India came into operation. The transactions of the last quarter of 1879 are given in statement B. 4 of the appendix. During this period 822 orders were issued in Ceylon on India, representing a value of 39,479 rupees and 79 cents; and 78 orders were drawn in India on Ceylon for a total sum of 3,794 rupees and 36 cents.

I should mention that subsequent transactions shew a very considerable addition to this important branch of the Money Order Business, and I am in hopes that our operations with India will shortly be still further increased by placing the Jaffna office in direct communication with Madras. At present the Jaffna Postmaster's transactions have all to come through the head office in Colombo, and the transmission of orders is thereby so inconveniently delayed that the Jaffna merchants prefer to resort to other methods of effecting remittances.

The money order transactions between the United Kingdom have never amounted to very much, but the total of orders issued and paid during this year are considerably in excess of what has been done in this business in previous years.

Statements B. 1 and B. 2 in the appendix give particulars of the transactions during 1880, as well as a statement of the number and value of orders received and despatched since 1873.

Savings Bank.

I regret that circumstances have retarded the introduction of a Savings Bank to be worked in connection with this Department. To encourage thrift and afford improved facilities for putting by small sums of money is, I consider, a measure of such great importance that I am most anxious to commence operations at the soonest possible date. I notice each year that the interest which the Sinhalese take in this Department is increasing very rapidly, and I shall be more than ever anxious to push my way still further into the rural districts, especially those of the Western Province, when I know that every little office will be able to offer inducements to the village to lay by ever so small a sum of money.

The speeches, writings, and successful labours of the Imperial Postmaster-General in furtherance of thrift have been brought so prominently before the British public in all parts of the world, that I feel how needless it is for me to write further on this interesting subject. I hope that in the course of another year the Ceylon Post Office Savings Bank will be in operation.

Mail Robberies.

There were four mail robberies this year—two in June, one in November, and one in December. In each case the bulk of the mails was recovered and forwarded to destination.

On the 8th of June a runner, who had been employed as such for some time, stole the Agra Patanas mail packets, which had been given to him to convey to Lindula. When the mails were afterwards found on a coffee estate about half a mile from the Lindula post office, it appeared that only six out of eleven packets had been opened, and that three registered letters were the principal contents which were stolen. The recovered mails were carefully attended to, and were forwarded to destination. The runner made good his escape, and he has not since been detected. He is believed to have returned to India where his relations reside.

A second robbery, which occurred in the same district a few days later in the month, was a more serious affair, for the mails which were stolen from the runner consisted of some twenty packets which had been despatched from the post offices of Agra Patanas, Lindula, and Dimbula. In this instance the runner was severely assaulted at the foot of the Kotmalé Gap, about four and a half miles from Kotmalé, by four men who knocked him down with clubs and carried off the mails, which were however nearly all subsequently found on an adjoining estate, three of the packets never having been opened. The actual money loss sustained by the public and by this Department was 150 rupees, two-thirds of which was the property of the Post Office. The mails recovered were restored and repacked under the supervision of one of my assistants, and it is believed that the inconvenience and loss which this robbery involved was, comparatively speaking, slight.

Two persons were arrested on suspicion of having committed this robbery, but no evidence against them being forthcoming they were discharged. The perpetrators, whoever they were, have not been detected.

In November the Elkaduwa mail was robbed by some one who had some means of knowing that the Postmaster had forwarded a money order remittance in the packet which was stolen. The remittance in question appears to have been the only part of the mail

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which was abstracted, for the remaining contents of the packet were found on the road-side, and they were in due course despatched to destination. In this case certain men were arrested and Justice of the Peace proceedings were taken against them; but there was no evidence to support a conviction, and the accused were accordingly discharged by the order of the Queen's Advocate.

The fourth robbery, which occurred in December, was a very brutal one, for the unfortunate runner, who was on his way from Kandy to Haṇguranketa, was murdered and decapitated. The head, which had been severed from the body by a blunt instrument of some sort, was subsequently found in a thick jungle, having been carried for some distance away from the body in the direction of Kandy. The two packets which this runner had in his possession at the time of the robbery have not been recovered, nor have the Police been able to discover by whom this crime was committed.

Moneys tendered by Members of the Department as Security.

For some years past the majority of the members of the Staff have subscribed a certain sum monthly towards security, and the total amount at the end of 1880 standing to their credit is 35,605 rupees and 32 cents.

In the Indian Telegraph Administration a similar system prevailed, so that if 10,272 rupees and 50 cents, the security moneys of the Telegraph hands transferred to my Department, are added to the above amount, the total is represented by the sum of 45,877 rupees and 82 cents. The advantages of this fund are not confined to the interests of the Department, for the *employés* themselves, by being compelled to put by a certain sum of money monthly, are obliged to save. Many of them have now a sum of money to their credit, which they would otherwise probably have never possessed, and in the case of the death of a married man there is always something for the family.

Unfortunately this measure is not without its disadvantage, for one or two instances have occurred of young men having left the Department owing in some measure to the circumstance of their having sufficient funds at their disposal to enable them to be independent for a time.

Runner Service on North Road abolished in favour of Coach and Bullock Carts.

On the 1st of March coaching on the North Road was commenced by a Jaffna contractor, who, in consideration of a subsidy of 7,872 rupees, undertook to convey the mails from Jaffna to Galkandémaduwa, both ways daily. He agreed to run a coach between Jaffna and Elephant Pass, and bullock carts between the latter place and the end of his line; subsequently the contract by carts was extended to Anurádhapura and Mátalé.

Those who knew from experience what the North Road is in rainy weather did not believe that such a service could be maintained, and there were days in the last North-East monsoon when wheel traffic between Vavuniyá-Viláṇkulam and Anurádhapura was very slow travelling; but for all this the new service has been persevered with, and the coaches between Jaffna and Elephant Pass, and the carts between the latter place and Mátalé, now afford facilities of communication which are well appreciated.

The service was not at first worked with the punctuality which is exacted on older lines; but the distance of 185 miles is considerable, and allowance must be made for the contractors, who have to learn their business and to train a class of men to look after their interests and to appreciate the value of time. Proper and systematic arrangements have also to be made for feeding the cattle on portions of the road where grass and straw are at times of the year extremely scarce; and, altogether, time and close supervision is required to establish the arrangements on a satisfactory footing.

The coach from Jaffna to Elephant Pass is a great convenience to the residents of Pallai, Chávakachchéri, and other villages on the main road, who are able to go by it to Jaffna in the morning, and return to their homes in the afternoon.

During the year another coach service was started between Jaffna and Káṇkésanturai viâ Manipay, so that now, with the Point Pedro coach, the peninsula has three mail coach services running to Elephant Pass, Point Pedro, and Káṇkésanturai daily.

New Runner Service, Náwalapitiya.

The opening of a post office at Dolosbage necessitated a new runner service between that place and Náwalapitiya.

New Post Offices.

Four new post offices were opened this year, one in the 3rd class and three in the 5th class. Two of the latter are sub-offices in Colombo. The names of these offices are as follows: Dolosbage, Nainamadam, Slave Island, and Kollupitiya.

Rural delivery is so much appreciated that I have had several applications for rural postmen from districts where there are villages which have not yet been supplied with a post office, and in some places, such as Moratuwa and Panadure, persons have been selected by me to deliver correspondence beyond the limits of the regular delivery, on the understanding that the addressee pays a fee of two cents for each letter. This is a much

better plan than to attempt to deliver village letters through relations or friends, for I have always found such a practice a fruitful source of complaints.

Statements A. 14, 15, 16, 17, & 18 in the appendix give particulars of the work done by the rural-delivery peons in the Kalutara, Moratuwa, and Pánaduré villages, as well as amongst the villages in the neighourhood of Grandpass and Kóṭṭé.

Dead Letter Office.

The returns from the Dead Letter Office (statements C. 1, 2, 3 & 4 in appendix) call for no special remark. There has been an increase in the number of letters with which this Office has had to deal, but this has reference principally to the Western Province, where the Post Office is steadily gaining ground. A large number of letters is posted every year, the delivery of which must be a question of chance, for the addressees is frequently villagers who live at some distance from the post office and call for their letters, or not, according to circumstances. I have touched on this subject in my remarks on rural delivery.

Post Office Daily List.

The "Telegraph Daily Bulletin" which was issued to subscribers of 2 rupees 50 cents a month was altered and added to in July. It is published as a "Post Office Daily List," and it contains in addition the latest information regarding the movements of mail steamers, postal and telegraph notices, shipping and weather reports. The subscription is now 10 rupees a year payable in advance, and there are 42 subscribers.

The "Post Office Daily List" is sent to Heads of Departments in Colombo and to all principal post offices.

Appointment of Messrs Macready and Twynam to the General Post Office.

When the Deputy Postmaster-General of the Central Province was promoted to his present post at Jaffna, his appointment at Kandy was not filled up, for new arrangements had centralized the supervision to a great extent in the Head Office in Colombo, where additional assistance was required.

Accordingly Messrs. Macready and Twynam were attached to the General Post Office in June and March respectively, and I have every reason to be satisfied with an arrangement which was absolutely necessary for the supervision of the ever-increasing business of the various branches of this Department.

Telegraphs.

To remove the Telegraphs from a Department so ably administered as the Indian Telegraphs was a serious question, involving important considerations, which were the subject of a lengthy correspondence with the Indian Telegraph Department. In the end, the decision of this Government to resume their charge was, in the main, based upon reasons of economy.

The Director of Telegraphs in India required a payment of some 70,000 rupees to meet the loss on working the Ceylon Telegraphs, and this Government, not being prepared to agree to such terms, it was eventually decided to combine the Post and Telegraphs in Ceylon in accordance with the example set by the United Kingdom, France, and other countries.

My experience, short as it has been, enables me to state that as a matter of economy the decision of the Government will in course of time be shewn to have been a wise one, and that in other important respects the combination of the two Departments will be found to work successfully and be a source of great advantage to the public.

Two important considerations in connection with the arrangements for the combination of Post Office and Telegraphs have reference—First, to the appointment of the Head of the Department, who will in future, it is presumed, be an officer of longer service and more experience than former Postmasters-General (many of whom had on their appointment no practical knowledge of the business), and who will not be liable to be transferred from one appointment to another in the ordinary course of promotion;—Secondly, to the higher scale of salaries which Postmasters in charge of combined offices will in course of time be entitled to receive.

It will in future be very much more to the interests of Postmasters to be efficient, while the number of well-paid appointments in the Department will render it a very fair opening to Ceylon youths who are anxious to lead steady and industrious lives.

The combined Department is not likely for some time to come to attract the young men of the Colony, for, as compared with other Departments, the hours are long and the work is hard; besides, liability to night duty is regarded in this colony as a very serious objection. An advertisement which called for candidates for instruction in signalling to fit them for situations in the combined Postal and Telegraph Department, and appeared for some time in the local papers, was answered by some ten candidates, only one of whom was able to pass the ordinary examination, while at the same time some 700 names had been submitted to the Director of Public Instruction as candidates for the examination for entrance to the Clerical Branch of the Service.

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There must be hundreds of young men in the Island fit for employment in this Department, if they would only make up their mind to like work, and the fact of their not coming forward recalls an incident which occurred last year on the North Road, when the Inspector in charge of a gang employed on the Telegraph line mentioned to me the case of a villager, who had joined the working party on that day, having declined an invitation to come to work on the day previous. When this man was called upon by the Inspector to state why he had so suddenly changed his mind about coming to work, he replied, "I had enough rice yesterday." With only one day's food in store and work offered to him, he refused it, for he was not so foolish as to exert himself so long as he had anything to eat, however small the supply might be! This, I was assured, was the custom in that part of the country.

So it is to a great extent, I am afraid, with many Ceylon youths. They are content to live on their parents as long as they can, and, if work they must, they elect to earn their livelihood in the easiest method possible, the majority of them preferring 20 rupees a month and book-keeping, to a higher salary and a better position, if these advantages are to be gained by mental effort and at the expense of physical energy or some discomfort.

So long as the question of the transfer of the Telegraphs was under consideration, the extension of telegraph facilities and expensive improvements in existing lines were of necessity postponed; but as soon as the matter was definitely settled, this Government sanctioned several important additions and alterations, which, when they are carried out, will increase in a marked degree the usefulness of our Telegraph system.

I.—First in importance is the addition of a wire between Colombo and Kandy; estimated cost, 75,000 rupees.

At present the bulk of the traffic passes along the single and defectively insulated line, 72 miles in length, between Colombo and Kandy, and during business hours the press of work is such as to delay traffic considerably, especially at times of the year when the frequent occurrence of afternoon storms accompanied by thunder and lightning on the Kadugannáwa pass seriously interfere with the work of the signallers.

As matters are now, it is not to be expected that traffic will increase, for the usefulness of the Telegraph is to an appreciable extent curtailed by the time messages occupy in transit. Business transactions between Colombo and Kandy cannot be conveniently arranged by wire during the busy hours of the day by reason of the difficulty experienced in getting quick replies, and in the case of India an answer within business hours cannot be depended upon. By the proposed addition between Colombo and Kandy, one line will be rendered available for foreign traffic, while the other will be reserved for local messages only.

II.—An additional wire from Kandy to Mannár for foreign traffic; estimated cost, 49,200 rupees.

This is a very necessary continuation of the previously mentioned work, and it will have a very beneficial effect in reducing the period of transit of foreign messages received and despatched. The opportunities which this line will offer for improved communication with India will, I anticipate, be duly appreciated by the mercantile community, and lead to increased traffic.

III.—A line to connect Trincomalee with Anurádhapura in place of the present communication between Trincomalee and Kandy; estimated cost, 27,205 rupees.

Trincomalee has hitherto been worked with the Kandy office, but as two additional wires from Kandy to Mannár and Kandy to Mátalé will be hung on the same posts, it has been considered desirable to dismantle the Kandy to Trincomalee line, and to join Trincomalee to Anurádhapura by a new line of 66 miles in length.

In addition to the fact of the new line passing through more open country, the shorter distance affords readier means of repairing interruptions, and in the cost of upkeep there will be a saving which will be represented by the difference between a line of 66 miles and one of 102 miles in length.

IV.—A telegraph line between Polghawela and Kurunégala has also been sanctioned; estimated cost, 11,745 rupees.

This work will be undertaken simultaneously with the re-construction of the lines between Colombo and Kandy.

V.—Opening of a telegraph office at Lunugala.

For some time past the planters residing in the Madulsima district have been anxious to have the advantage of a telegraph office at Lunugala, and in accordance with such wish the Government approved the opening of a telegraph office at this station in connection with a post office, and as soon as a suitable building, the cost of which has been sanctioned, is constructed, the necessary arrangements will be made for placing Madulsima in communication by wire with the rest of the Island.

Departmentally also it will be advantageous to have a station at Lunugala, as a means of checking interruptions on the line which connects Badulla with Batticaloa over a distance of 94·87 miles without a break.

Railway Telegraphs.

This service is worked by signallers who have neither the practice nor supervision requisite to make them efficient. They have other and equally important duties to perform at the railway stations to which they are attached, and from absence of sufficient training they are unable to manage their instruments satisfactorily, or detect the simplest fault in their own offices. For these reasons it will not be possible just yet to use the Railway Telegraphs for the transmission of private messages.

In India the signallers on State Railways have nothing to do with the railway traffic, and are entirely under the supervision and control of the Telegraph Department. This, it will be seen, can hardly be arranged in Ceylon without incurring additional expenditure, which the Government is not likely to sanction in view of the small amount of traffic which would pass through the railway stations where there is not already a public telegraph office. Arrangements may perhaps be made with advantage at some future date for this Department to take over and work the signalling staff at the Polgahawela railway station.

The Government has sanctioned the addition of a through wire between Colombo and Kandy, to enable the Traffic Manager the more easily to work the traffic on the up-country branch lines.

An additional wire has also been sanctioned between Pérádeniya and Kandy, with the object of placing the latter station in direct communication with the Gampola and Náwalaptiya offices.

At present messages passing between Kandy and these stations are received at Perádeniya and re-transmitted from thence.

Combination of Post Offices and Telegraphs.

During the last half of the year the work of combining the two offices was carried on as far as possible, having due regard to the caution which was necessary in order to avoid any hitch which might inconvenience the public.

This measure has imposed upon me the task of converting Postmasters into Telegraphmasters, and Telegraphmasters into Postmasters.

Unfortunately the Telegraphmasters upon whom I have had to operate have most of them, for shorter or longer periods, been in charge of telegraph offices in Ceylon in which the traffic has not averaged ten messages a day "received" and "despatched," and they have apparently during their services lost any working capacity which they may ever have possessed. Postmasters, on the other hand, are many of them rather old to learn to receive messages by sound quickly, and their education in signalling has occupied a longer period than I anticipated.

I hope eventually to require my model Postmaster to possess, first, a fair knowledge of English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and to be able to read and write each of these languages; secondly, a thorough acquaintance with the details of Practical Telegraphy; and thirdly, ability to manage a post office, with its different branches of business, to the satisfaction of the public.

Western Province.

The post and telegraph offices, which were situated in different parts of the village at Kalutara, have been moved into one building in the main street, and are now in charge of a Postmaster and his assistant.

Central Province.

Gampola.—The post office building having been slightly enlarged, the telegraph has been transferred to it, and the combined duties are now performed by one Postmaster and his assistant.

Náwalaptiya.—A wing has been added to the post office, which is now a combined office under a Postmaster with two assistants.

Nuwara Eliya.—As the telegraph office is a larger and more convenient building than the post office, the latter was removed into the telegraph quarters. The combined office is now in charge of a Postmaster and one assistant, with provision for a second assistant during the six months of the season when Nuwara Eliya is a third class telegraph office.

At *Badulla* the post office was a dilapidated Government building, quite unfit for the purpose, and the telegraph office was in a private dwelling of a very poor description. Both offices have been moved to a commodious house, which has been leased and appears to answer the purpose very well. A Postmaster with a couple of assistants will be sufficient staff for this office.

At *Mátalé* the post and telegraphs occupied hired houses at some distance from each other on the main road. They have now been placed in a hired building in a more convenient position, and they are worked by a Postmaster and one assistant.

Eastern Province.

A room in the Kachcheri has hitherto been used as a post office at Batticaloa, and the telegraph office was at some distance off in a hired house at the bazaar corner of the esplanade. The Government has provided suitable premises for the combined offices by

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purchasing a suitable house in a very convenient position. These postal and telegraph offices are now worked by a Postmaster with one assistant. At Trincomalee, the additions and alterations necessary to render the post office suitable for working the two offices combined have been sanctioned, and when the improvement of the building is completed, a Postmaster with one assistant will be able to carry on the work.

North-Central Province.

Adjoining buildings, in which the post and telegraph offices have been worked at Anurádhapura, have been altered so as to allow the combined duties being worked together by a Postmaster and one assistant.

Northern Province.

Prior to the transfer, the main post office at Jaffna was at the Kachcheri, and there was a sub-office in the town at the Customs premises, the telegraph office being in another house in the town of Jaffna.

The Jaffna Customs office has now been abolished. The post and telegraphs have been placed in a suitable building in the principal street of the town, and the Kachcheri post office is now a separate office.

The Jaffna post and telegraph office has been worked to my satisfaction by the Postmaster, Mr. Van Schoonbeek, who after having served for some eight years in the Indian Telegraph Department had joined the Post Office some two years previous to the transfer. The saving in cost of establishment which was effected by this combination was considerable, for the principal office in the town of Jaffna, as well as a separate office at the Kachcheri, together cost but little more than was expended on the Jaffna telegraph office alone prior to the transfer.

At Mannár the services of the Postmaster have been discontinued, and the post office is in charge of the chief of the telegraph staff at that station.

A good deal more still remains to be done before the combination of the offices can be said to have been accomplished, but I am in hope that by the end of 1881 this work will have been carried out satisfactorily and with due regard for the convenience of the public. I shall postpone till then the consideration of the subject of expenditure on the combined offices, as compared with the expenditure on the offices separately prior to the transfer.

Telegraph Stamps.

Duplicate stamps of the same pattern as used in the Telegraph Department of India have been received from England. They represent in value 12 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, 1 rupee, 2 rupees and 50 cents, 5 rupees, 10 rupees, 25, and 50 rupees respectively, and their dies cost 21,285 rupees and 25 cents. Unfortunately the stamps of the value of 25 cents, 1 rupee, and 10 rupees, have not been cut according to the pattern sent, and the firm employed has been called upon to correct the mistake at their own expense.

Check Office.

An office for dealing with Telegraph accounts, the checking of message drafts, and complaints has been placed in charge of a Post Office clerk of some service, who is allowed for the present one assistant. Both men being new to the work have not been able to avoid arrears, but with some assistance I hope to enable them in a short time to get this business brought up to date.

Traffic. (Telegraphs.)

Statement G. 4 furnishes full particulars of the message traffic during the latter half of the year.

Returns.

With my report I forward a number of returns which afford information on various details of postal business.

General Post Office,
Colombo, 20th June, 1881.

T. SKINNER,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX.

A 1.

ABSTRACT of Letters, &c., Despatched and Received at the Post Offices in Ceylon, during the year 1880.

Provinces.	Despatched.								Received.							
	Letters on Service.	Letters Post Paid.	Letters Post not Paid.	Parcels on Service	Miscellaneous Packets	Registered Letters.	Postal Cards	Printed Matter.	Letters on Service.	Letters Post Paid.	Letters Post not Paid.	Parcels on Service.	Miscellaneous Packets.	Registered Letters.	Postal Cards.	Printed Matter.
Western Province ...	347,954	2,329,563	57,887	167,042	80,770	89,824	9,256	1,8[illegible]7,178	287,723	1,054,696	48,227	49,802	100,540	58,373	16,420	893,391
Central Province ...	250,067	1,971,502	29,537	16,795	32,474	45,732	24,860	109,938	203,497	1,558,020	45,754	4,164	38,864	24,649	24,788	543,970
Southern Province ...	95,716	472,730	41,643	11,593	17,354	9,592	1,906	85,377	93,880	425,499	39,567	9,490	4,537	22,744	1,523	187,018
North-Western Province	40,266	84,740	1,612	733	797	3,126	516	3,969	35,837	88,656	3,356	1,337	19,077	1,746	581	27,382
Northern Province ...	54,088	228,896	5,848	1,196	2,769	8,156	571	82,223	54,198	221,264	5,918	2,040	2,850	5,819	618	54,976
Eastern Province ...	32,945	72,726	2,196	927	972	3,862	455	7,661	27,989	74,793	3,[illegible]15	1,338	1,952	3,689	364	32,662
North-Central Province	9,298	15,165	351	125	184	716	36	1,374	9,659	15,753	722	407	972	313	81	5,957
Total...	830,334	5,175,322	139,074	198,311	135,320	161,008	37,660	2,188,335	712,783	3,438,681	146,559	68,578	168,792	117,333	44,375	1,745,356
							Total despatched..	8,865,364							Total received ...	6,442,457
															Total despatched ...	8,865,364
															Total of despatched and received...	15,307,821

A 2.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Correspondence exchanged between Ceylon and Offices East of Suez during the year 1880.

Description.	Quantity Despatched. Number.	Quantity Received. Number.
Paid Letters ...	36,280 ..	37,461
Unpaid Letters ..	2,126 ...	11,429
Books ...	2,[illegible]03 ..	2,208
Papers ...	68,484 ..	30,892
Registers ...	1,634 ...	980

A 3.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Correspondence exchanged between Ceylon and United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe during the year 1880.

	Quantity Despatched.	Quantity Received.
Paid Letters .	oz. 7[illegible],724 ...	73,684
Unpaid Letters	oz. 23,841 ...	2,804
Books ..	lb. 2,902½ ...	14,211
Papers ..	No. 62,486 ...	198,742
Registers ..	No. 2,539 ...	2,929

Note.—A slight decrease in Paid Letters and Books; the latter owing to Books being now more conveyed by Parcel Post than by Book Packet Post. An increase in unpaid correspondence.

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A. 4. & 5.

STATEMENT shewing the Weights of the P. and O. Overland Mails despatched from London to Colombo, and from London to Point-de-Galle, fortnightly during the year 1880.

Date of despatch from London.	Route.	To Colombo. Unpaid Letters.		To Colombo. Paid Letters.		To Colombo. Paid Books.		To Galle. Unpaid Letters.		To Galle. Paid Letters.		To Galle. Paid Books.	
1880.		lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
Jan. 2	*Via* Brindisi	2	0	70	0	71	12	0	9	8	10	2	2
8	*Via* Southampton	0	2	20	6	297	4	0	2	1	10	23	10
16	*Via* Brindisi	2	13	70	6	40	7	0	7	10	8	2	3
22	*Via* Southampton	0	3	23	4	264	12	0	1	1	6	14	0
30	Do.	1	7	72	12	109	6	0	1	9	14	12	3
Feb. 13	Do.	2	9	88	14	158	1	0	9	11	0	10	11
27	Do.	2	10	86	4	220	3	0	6	10	8	15	2
March 12	Do.	3	3	84	7	126	6	0	4	11	0	5	2½
26	Do.	2	7	88	10	271	8	0	5	10	6	18	5
April 9	Do.	2	14	87	12	240	8	0	7	12	0	20	2
23	Do.	2	9	87	12	174	0	0	6	12	4	19	1
May 7	Do.	2	9	96	8	218	11	0	6½	11	4	16	2
21	Do.	1	14	80	4	126	10	0	5	12	2	9	10
June 4	Do.	0	12	76	0	304	4	0	2	10	8	28	7
18	Do.	2	12	84	12	218	2	0	6	9	4	11	3
July 2	Do.	1	9	100	12	472	8	0	3	10	12	42	1
16	Do.	2	10	95	12	255	4	0	6½	12	0	14	0
30	Do.	3	2	98	12	347	8	0	7	11	15	31	8
Aug. 13	Do.	2	11	91	12	111	12	0	8	12	12	4	7
27	Do.	3	0	85	12	214	4	0	8	12	0	14	1
Sep. 10	Do.	2	15	100	14	173	4	0	11	11	0	10	0
24	Do	2	13	83	10	148	13	0	5	12	0	12	2
Oct. 8	Do	2	14	98	12	158	4	0	5	12	12	10	2
22	Do.	2	8	90	10	63	0	0	8½	11	12	18	6
Nov. 5	Do	3	0	84	0	232	3	0	5	11	0	27	4
19	Do.	3	5	110	0	191	14	0	8	14	14	12	11
Dec 3	Do	6	2	124	15	430	9	0	12½	13	13	42	8
17	Do.	2	12	96	10	286	8	0	11	12	6	32	4
31	Do.	3	4	82	0	282	0	0	8½	11	10	24	2
		73	5	2462	2	6209	9	11	7½	312	14	503	7½

A. 6. & 7.

STATEMENT shewing the Weights of Mails despatched from London to Colombo, and from London to Point-de-Galle, by French Packets fortnightly, during the year 1880

Via Marseilles.

Date of despatch from London.	To Colombo. Unpaid Letters.		To Colombo. Paid Letters.		To Colombo. Paid Books		To Galle. Unpaid Letters.		To Galle. Paid Letters.		To Galle. Paid Books.	
1880.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz	lb.	oz.
Jan. 9	0	6	50	12	244	3	0	1	4	14	22	1
23	0	4	49	3	103	12	0	2	3	15	9	14
Feb. 6	1	12	52	8	324	0	0	3	3	14	39	15
20	2	1	54	6	112	9	0	12	3	14	9	4
March 5	2	0	53	4	179	8	0	10	4	6	17	15
19	7	4	45	12	79	9	0	6	3	10	10	0
April 2	4	8	45	10	173	7	0	7	4	6	20	9
16	4	1	53	4	92	12	0	6	3	10	12	10
30	2	14	56	8	304	10	0	6	5	14	36	8
May 14	2	15	54	15	117	6	0	7	4	8	5	7
28	2	9	50	6	222	0	0	5	4	12	26	15
June 11	1	12	52	15	195	1	0	2	5	2	8	9
25	1	4	47	8	99	12	0	3	3	14	9	13
July 9	2	3	48	7	202	5	0	4	2	15	12	14
23	1	12	48	14	133	2	0	2	5	6	9	10
Aug. 6	1	10	47	8	189	6	0	6	3	14	14	13
20	1	0	51	8	173	6	0	3½	4	0	13	12
Sept. 3	2	3	50	12	297	13	0	3	5	6	28	11
17	3	1	57	10	126	4	0	6½	5	0	6	12
Oct. 1	1	9	54	14	355	8	0	5	4	6	40	14
15	2	0	56	6	159	2	0	2¾	5	6	10	14
29	2	7	60	4	312	6	0	3½	4	12	34	4
Nov. 12	2	1	52	6	180	15	0	4½	5	0	22	9
26	3	0	85	14	207	6	0	3	6	0	23	12
Dec. 10	5	6	69	4	413	11	1	9	5	0	48	12
24	1	12	48	14	179	14	0	6	4	6	17	2
	63	10	1399	8	5179	11	9	0¾	118	2	514	3

A 8 and 9.

STATEMENT shewing the Weights of Mails despatched from (1) Colombo and (2) Point-de-Galle to London by the P. and O. Steamers during the year 1880.

Date of despatch from Colombo.	Route.	Colombo to London. Unpaid Letters.		Paid Letters.		Paid Books.		Date of despatch from Galle.	Route	Point-de-Galle to London. Unpaid Letters.		Paid Letters.		Paid Books.	
1880.		lb	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	1880.		lb.	oz.	lb	oz.	lb.	oz.
Jan. 13 ...	Via Brindisi	2	10	49	12	20	5½	Jan. 1 ...	Via Brindisi	0	3	13	6	2	11
„ ...	Via Southampton	20	14	3	0	8	4	„ ...	Via Southampton	4	5	1	0	2	6
27 ...	Via Brindisi	1	14	68	0	21	6	14 ...	Via Brindisi	0	7	17	0	9	2
„ ...	Via Southampton	33	0	2	12	1	8	„ ...	Via Southampton	0	13	1	4	—	
Feb. 10 ...	Via Brindisi	28	12	82	0	24	4	28 ...	Via Brindisi	—		11	2	7	2½
24 ...	Do.	41	14	81	0	49	5	„ ...	Via Southampton	0	0½	0	14	0	4
March 9 ...	Do.	29	12	91	2	77	7	Feb. 11 .	Via Brindisi	1	2	14	6	13	11
23 ...	Do.	58	10	81	0	47	15	25 .	do.	0	12	20	0	5	11
April 6 ...	Do.	24	12	65	12	34	0	March 10 ...	do.	0	4	22	0	13	3
21 .	Do.	41	0	76	0	37	2	24 .	do	0	2½	14	6	4	4
May 1 ..	Do.	36	6	41	8	15	13	April 7 ...	do	0	4	11	0	9	3
15 ...	Do.	39	8	61	0	43	15	22 .	do.	0	5	22	4	7	9
June 1 ...	Do.	26	8	60	0	19	3	May 3	do.	2	8	26	0	10	4
15 ...	Do.	75	2	69	8	29	4	18 ...	do.	6	12	37	0	12	2
29 ...	Do	40	3	74	0	32	11	June 3 .	do	0	6	58	6	41	13
July 13 ...	Do.	23	0	89	0	29	3	16 ...	do.	0	6	26	0	56	8
27 ...	Do.	28	0	75	14	21	7	30 ...	do.	0	10	16	14	12	4
Aug. 11 ...	Do.	48	2	85	14	35	0	July 15 ..	do.	8	14	31	6	20	13
25 ..	Do.	32	8	74	14	24	7	29 ..	do.	2	0	30	9	11	0
Sept. 7 ...	Do.	20	10	81	12	24	4	Aug 13 ...	do.	2	0	22	12	7	11
21 ...	Do	41	10	64	11	38	13	26 ...	do.	0	3	31	0	14	12
Oct. 2 ...	Do.	76	10	43	4	23	3	Sept. 8 .	do	2	10	24	12	9	14
21 ...	Do.	38	11	104	8	66	13	22 ..	do.	0	10	23	0	15	0
Nov. 2 ...	Do.	70	8	78	14	23	11	Oct. 5 .	do	0	12	44	14	18	3
16	Do.	17	12	71	14	25	9	23 ...	do.	4	11	23	12	13	10
30 ...	Do.	36	0	89	8	33	3	Nov. 3 ..	do.	1	14	23	11	18	6
Dec 15 ..	Do.	34	8	88	0	45	[illegible]	17 ..	do.	0	3	19	6	14	0
29 ...	Do.	58	12	76	10	30	7	Dec 1 ...	do.	0	4	44	[illegible]	13	11
								16 ..	do.	0	3	27	7	20	2
								30 ..	do.	0	3	17	4	4	8
	Total ..	1027	8	1931	1	883	9½			43	11	676	13	389	11½

A 10.

STATEMENT shewing the Weights of Mails despatched from Colombo to London by the M. M. Steamers during the year 1880.

Via Naples.

Date of Despatch from Colombo.	Unpaid Letters. lb.	oz.	Paid Letters. lb.	oz.	Paid Books. lb.	oz.
January 8 ...	1	6	79	3	48	14
February 4 ...	2	0	66	12	65	3
March 2 ...	1	0	49	12	21	1
„ 31 ..	2	10	51	0	24	2
April 27 ...	14	2	59	0	18	15
October 9 .	9	6	47	4	33	7
November 9 ...	5	13	59	8	40	7
December 7 ...	19	0	68	10	45	0
Total ..	55	5	481	1	297	1

A 11.

STATEMENT shewing the Weights of Mails despatched from Galle to London by M. M. Steamers during the year 1880.

Via Naples.

Date of Despatch from Galle.	Unpaid Letters. lb.	oz.	Paid Letters. lb.	oz.	Paid Books. lb.	oz.
January 7 ..	0	0	6	4	1	4½
„ 22 ...	12	2	83	5	29	3½
February 3 ...	0	2	9	8	1	8
„ 17 ...	4	0	66	0	40	8½
March 1 ..	0	4	5	8	1	8
„ 16 ...	3	6	61	12	34	9
„ 30 ..	0	2	7	14	13	11
April 13 ...	8	0	60	12	33	0
„ 26	0	10	6	0	1	4

(continued over.)

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH

APPENDIX.

No. 11—*continued.*

Date of Despatch from Galle.		Unpaid Letters. lb.	oz.	Paid Letters. lb.	oz.	Paid Books. lb.	oz.
May	9	4	14	65	0	28	3
"	24	34	0	60	12	14	12
June	8	2	14	62	3	28	3
"	21	16	10	43	8	27	0
July	5	1	13	48	2	11	9
"	20	12	0	41	10	22	7
August	3	4	10	45	12	9	12
"	16	8	0	38	0	8	4
"	30	1	12	34	10	8	1
September	15	5	6	65	8	27	8
"	27	2	10	41	6	12	6
October	8	0	3	5	12	3	4
"	26	2	14	31	13	9	8
November	8	0	2	3	2	1	11
"	23	19	14	52	14	16	5
December	6	0	3	4	14	3	9
"	21	4	14	45	0	8	13
Total..		151	5	996	13	397	11½

A 12 and 13.

STATEMENT shewing the Total Weights of Mails (1) despatched from Ceylon to London, and (2) received in Ceylon from London by P. & O. and M. M. Steamers duirng the year 1880.

	Despatched.							Received.						
	Unpaid Letters.		Paid Letters.		Paid Books.				Unpaid Letters.		Paid Letters.		Paid Books.	
P. & O. STEAMERS.	lb.	oz	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz			lb.	oz.	lb.	oz	lb.	oz.
From Galle ...	43	11	676	13	389	11½		In Galle ...	11	7½	312	14	503	7½
From Colombo .	1,027	8	1,931	1	883	9½		In Colombo ..	73	5	2,462	2	6,209	9
Total ...	1,071	3	2,607	14	1,273	5		Total ...	84	12½	2,775	0	6,713	0½
M. M. STEAMERS.														
From Galle ...	151	5	996	13	397	11½		In Galle ...	9	0¾	118	2	514	3
From Colombo ...	55	5	481	1	297	1		In Colombo ...	63	10	1,399	8	5,179	11
Total ..	206	10	1,477	14	694	12½		Total ...	72	10¾	1,517	10	5,693	14

A 14.

STATEMENT of Correspondence delivered to and brought by the Rural Postman during the year 1880 in the Kalutara District.

Article.		Number delivered.		Number brought.
Letters on Service	...	552	...	4
Do. paid	...	16,608	...	69
Do unpaid	...	696	...	—
Printed matter	...	1,224	...	—
Miscellaneous packets	..	9	...	—
Post cards	...	24	...	—
Registered letters	...	120	..	—
	Total ...	19,233		73

A 15.

List shewing the Number of Letters distributed by the Rural Postmen of the Moratuwa Post Office during the year 1880.

	Pedro Fernando.				Elias Fernando.			
	Letters.	Printed Matter.	Miscellaneous packets.	Letters brought for the post.	Letters.	Printed Matter.	Miscellaneous packets.	Letters brought for the post.
1880.								
January ...	2,077	287	1	5	906	92	2	3
February ...	1,986	237	5	2	790	113	1	1
March ...	1,521	203	3	7	723	57	1	1
April ...	1,533	271	7	3	773	71	0	4
May ..	1,360	397	1	4	707	112	2	3
June .	1,421	211	2	0	679	59	1	5
July ...	1,522	389	5	3	731	128	3	0
August ...	1,449	371	1	1	691	131	1	4
September ...	1,473	391	4	8	897	179	1	1
October ...	1,510	369	3	4	723	165	2	3
November ...	1,413	285	2	3	664	79	0	5
December ..	1,369	431	7	4	649	83	2	2
Total ...	18,634	3,842	41	44	8,933	1,269	16	32

A 16.

STATEMENT of the Kóṭṭé Post Office.

(1) Letters distributed and (2) brought to be despatched by the Rural Postman at Kóṭṭé during the year 1880.

	Distributed.				*Despatched.*			
	Letters.	Printed matter.	Miscellaneous packets.	Registers.	Letters.	Printed matter.	Miscellaneous packets.	Registers.
January	343	14	2	7	16	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
February .	245	16	1	16	9			
March ..	269	6	0	19	6			
April ...	318	3	1	27	19			
May ..	329	3	2	17	20			
June ..	254	3	0	21	10			
July .	319	1	5	23	4			
August ..	235	0	1	17	3			
September .	259	24	0	11	0			
October .	237	10	0	14	4			
November ..	267	5	0	14	4			
December ...	292	6	3	17	1			
Total ...	3367	91	15	203	96			

A 17.

LETTERS, &c., distributed by Rural Postmen, during the year 1880, at the Pánadure Post Office.

Beats.	Names of Rural Postmen and Villages belonging to their beats.	No. of Letters, &c, delivered.
1 Northern beat ...	Walane, Gorakapola, Sarikkalimulla, Henemulla, Pallimulla, Totawatta, Walepola, and Vekada —Delivered by the rural postman *Dines Fernando* ...	4,595
2 Southern beat .	Nalloruwa, Dededda, Kaludewala, Morawinna, Egoda Uyana, Pinwatta, Tudawa, and Katukurunda.—Delivered by rural postman *Don David.* ...	4,054

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

APPENDIX.

A 18.

LETTERS distributed and brought to be despatched by the Rural Postman of Grandpass during the year 1880.

	Distributed.	Despatched.
On H.M.S.	556	3
Paid ordinary	1,488	40
Unpaid	168	0
Miscellaneous packets	16	0
Printed matter	176	0
Registered letters	58	0
Post cards	12	0
TOTAL	2,474	43

A 19.

RETURN shewing the Number of Letters, &c., distributed by the Rural Postman of Henaratgoda during the year 1880.

Letters, H.M.S.	1,102	Miscellaneous packets	4
Letters, ordinary	3,246	Registered letters	38
Parcels, H.M.S.	27		
Cards	5	Total	5,160
Printed matter	738		

B 1.

STATEMENT Particulars of Money Order Transactions between Ceylon and the Chief Money Order Office, London, from January to December, 1880

	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.
To Orders collected (£1,985 10*s.* 7*d.*)	19,855	29	By Remittance to England	15,695	8
„ Exchange collected on the above	4,069	99	„ Half-share of commission on Orders to England	198	54
„ Commission do.	512	70	„ Exchange paid to Oriental Bank for Drafts on London	3,234	97
„ Half-share of commission on Orders on Ceylon	43	4	„ Orders issued in England and payable in Ceylon (£430 7*s* 6*d.*)	4,303	75
	24,481	2	„ Exchange paid on the above	284	88
To amount of orders outstanding	203	29		23,717	22
			By balance	967	9
Rs.	24,684	31	Rs.	24,684	31

MONEY ORDERS received and despatched during 1880.

Received.			Despatched.		
No. of Orders.	Amount. £ *s.* *d.*	Amount. Rs. cts.	No. of Orders	Amount. £ *s.* *d.*	Amount. Rs. cts
145	430 7 6	4,303 75	896	1,985 10 7	19,855 29

B 2.

MONEY ORDERS between Ceylon and United Kingdom despatched and received from 1873 to 1880.

Year	Despatched. No. of Orders.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Amount £ *s.* *d.*	Received. No. of Orders.	Amount. £ *s.* *d.*	Amount. Rs. cts.
1873	27	4,815 75	481 11 6	22	113 19 0	1,139 50
1874	219	5,895 92	589 11 10	26	74 7 11	743 62
1875	267	7,355 96	535 11 11	61	204 14 2	2,047 8
1876	156	4,075 61	407 11 2¾	69	255 7 11	2,553 96
1877	283	6,385 71	638 11 5	67	175 5 11	1,752 96
1878	368	9,595 54	959 11 5	80	223 19 9	2,239 87
1879	550	12,262 33	1,226 4 8	91	265 11 1	2,655 54
1880	896	19,855 29	1,985 10 7	145	430 7 6	4,303 75

B 3.

STATEMENT shewing the Number and Amount of Orders issued and paid in the undermentioned Post Offices, and the Amount of Commission collected, during the year 1880.

PLACES.	ISSUED.			PAID.	
	No. of Orders issued.	Amount.	Commission.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount.
		Rs cts	Rs. cts		Rs. cts.
Anuradhapura ...	763	19,234 43	217 20	79	1,961 85
Avisawella ...	281	8,791 10	98 20	54	1,996 59
Aranayaka ...	106	1,640 58	20 30	13	168 97
Ambagamuwa ...	231	4,687 73	56 10	21	308 75
Agra Patanas ...	382	6,954 41	83 30	41	1,118 30
Batticaloa ...	830	37,508 25	394	270	12,881 66
Badulla ...	1,053	25,416 1	293 60	253	5,838 86
Balapitimodara ...	124	2,782 84	32 90	464	10,057 33
Bentota ...	43	582 75	7 80	118	2,488 20
Bagawantalawa ..	256	5,001 14	60 40	19	313 97
Beruwala ...	33	1,313 59	14 50	245	6,960 38
Bandaragama ...	19	219 33	3 20	60	1,824 75
Balangoda ...	404	16,744 80	176 80	58	2,129 60
Patticotta ..	16	65[illegible] 50	6 90	664	32,501 67
Baddegamuwa ..	12	112 3	1 80	26	368 15
Colombo ...	2,308	67,940 58	786 0	9,102	178,395 48
Colombo Courts ...	203	2,989 15	37 90	309	5,177 34
Chilaw ...	398	10,499 25	119 30	117	3,076 74
Chavakachcheri ...	32	759 0	8 40	41	793 79
Dikoya ...	770	15,217 27	182 40	98	2,863 45
Dimbula ..	584	11,698 [illegible]8	139 50	81	2,514 40
Deltota ..	81	1,183 52	14 80	37	1,089 77
Dodanduwa ..	46	1,613 56	17 30	99	2,840 20
Dikwella ...	30	787 55	9 40	39	1,657 29
Dambulla ..	182	4,101 60	47 90	28	1,126 4
Dolosbage ...	73	1,138 23	14 40	13	582 69
Elkaduwa ...	77	1,891 91	22 30	8	78 5
Fort MacDonald ...	290	4,609 70	59 70	34	1,076 95
Galle ...	1,063	18,049 63	228 70	1,502	30,363 2
Gampola ...	655	14,874 74	173 40	332	7,194 32
Gallissa ...	66	1,241 39	14 80	218	4,323 98
Grandpass ...	57	580 50	7 10	188	2,351 78
Hambantota ...	308	9,438 85	106 70	92	2,781 99
Haldummulla ..	465	11,327 51	129 80	80	2,468 23
Hikkaduwa ...	13	257 25	4 0	82	1,669 28
Hanguranketa ...	90	2,808 13	31 0	11	186 50
Haputale ...	253	5,981 5	69 80	20	396 54
Hapwella ...	105	2,585 18	28 70	44	1,493 67
Jaffna .	320	9,883 22	109 60	1,815	69,596 56
Jaela ...	30	372 66	4 80	78	1,499 71
Jaffna Customs ...	116	4,927 87	52 20	55	1,733 80
Jaffna Kachcheri ...	43	828 6	10 0	59	2,252 60
Kandy ...	2,350	54,061 68	608 30	3,006	50,095 58
Kurunegala ...	1,117	31,896 28	358 40	398	11,002 43
Kalutara ...	344	5,415 49	69 80	504	12,671 15
Kegalla ...	369	7,411 4	90 0	85	1,702 37
Kataluwa ...	36	951 38	10 90	564	16,001 70
Kalpitiya ...	138	4,459 59	48 60	24	525 36
Kopay ...	2	36 70	0 40	55	1,216 0
Kotmale ...	94	1,643 9	20 80	45	1,173 38
Kotte ...	29	492 43	6 20	113	2,071 64
Kosgoda ...	21	340 58	4 40	89	2,364 9
Kankesanturai ...	2	45 0	0 50	73	2,566 5
Kadugannawa ...	110	2,122 62	25 50	33	807 98
Koliupitiya ...	67	784 31	11 10	155	2,942 33
Lemastota ...	262	5,284 27	66 60	36	1,294 36
Lindula ...	807	16,683 10	198 40	136	3,455 43
Lunugala ...	245	7,646 53	84 90	33	1,643 58
Matale ...	1,041	34,615 72	356 10	253	6,149 2
Matara ...	446	9,769 14	117 30	358	6,497 45
Moratuwa ...	87	1,534 11	18 20	1,213	35,691 68
Mannar ...	374	13,283 19	143 20	150	6,565 10
Mullaittivu ..	255	9,126 14	98 80	292	24,513 37
Madulkele ...	65	1,196 69	14 50	16	151 35
Maturata ...	236	4,517 39	53 0	28	829 11
Morowaka ...	20	629 44	7 0	36	1,550 46
Maradana ...	155	2,998 85	35 0	457	7,087 41
Mutwall ...	25	459 49	5 60	150	2,468 96
Madampe ..	46	471 69	7 0	14	414 0
Maskeliya ...	487	12,020 66	138 0	39	1,893 99
Minuwangoda ...	48	834 25	10 80	38	973 23
Maduwalatenna ...	82	1,628 37	19 20	36	1,373 96
Nuwara Eliya ...	784	13,124 35	160 40	440	5,460 42

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

APPENDIX.

B 3—*continued.*

PLACES	Issued. No. of Orders Issued.	Issued. Amount. Rs cts.	Issued. Commission. Rs. cts.	Paid. No. of Orders Issued.	Paid. Amount. Rs. cts.
Nawalapitiya ...	866	19,669 56	227 80	412	10,212 72
Negombo ...	785	34,816 55	371 90	335	7,857 92
Naimamadema ...	21	524 43	6 0	2	169 65
Panadure .	131	2,973 21	35 0	613	17,820 5
Pussellawa ...	368	7,304 99	88 70	93	2,497 48
Puttalam ...	635	18,012 52	200 70	126	5,237 60
Point Pedro ..	54	1,492 14	17 0	713	48,420 78
Passara ...	148	5,670 8	62 10	7	117 79
Panwila ...	121	1,432 34	19 50	36	1,027 89
Pundalu-oya ...	130	2,069 66	26 10	16	646 57
Polgahawela ...	112	2,951 48	32 90	20	340 78
Pallai ...	59	535 6	7 90	5	85 60
Pelmadulla ..	178	10,988 99	113 90	15	675 51
Ratnapura ...	718	19,702 64	226 10	202	5,740 78
Ramboda .	155	2,408 17	30 10	38	1,203 51
Rakwana ...	201	5,149 46	60 0	107	4,205 90
Rattota ...	133	2,955 50	34 10	27	806 25
Rangalla ...	43	351 37	5 60	13	148 90
Slave Island ...	83	1,136 12	14 20	184	2,414 72
Trincomalee ...	884	32,625 55	353 40	555	28,097 19
Tangalla ..	339	10,692 50	120 70	79	1,316 67
Teldeniya ...	8	328 0	3 50	316	12,078 30
Uduvil ..	44	493 40	6 40	19	648 73
Urugalla ..	76	1,472 64	17 70	21	716 91
Utuvankanda .	31	548 85	6 40	11	175 60
Veluvettiturai ...	12	449 73	5 0	49	1,782 34
Vavuniya Vilankulam ...	337	10,223 0	113 80	15	414 73
Weligama ...	58	661 43	9 40	89	1,889 63
Wilson's Bungalow ..	119	4,107 82	45 30	27	961 50
Yatiyantotta ...	45	2,014 50	22 30	4	153 30
Kayts ..	4	94 0	1 0	53	2,554 75
TOTAL ... Rs	30,233	788,072 24	8,966 30	30,038	783,976 19

B 4.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Amount of Indian Orders issued and paid in the undermentioned Post Offices, and the amount of Commission collected during the year 1880.

PLACES.	Issued. No. of Orders Issued.	Issued. Amount. Rs. cts.	Issued. Commission. Rs. cts.	Paid. No. of Orders Paid	Paid. Amount. Rs. cts.	Date of introduction of Money Order business.
Anuradhapura ...	7	143 50	2 24	—	—	1st October, 1880.
Avisawella ..	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Aranayaka ...	1	23 0	0 25	—	—	do.
Agra Patanas ...	15	975 0	10 75	1	10 0	do.
Ambagamuwa .	3	85 0	1 25	—	—	do.
Batticaloa ...	25	1,592 6	16 72	—	—	do.
Badulla .	64	5,255 50	55 11	1	21 25	do.
Balapitiinodara ...	1	10 0	0 12	—	—	do.
Bentota ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Bagawantalawa ...	11	715 75	7 49	—	—	do.
Beruwala ...	—		—	—	—	do.
Bandaragama ..	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Balangoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Batticotta ...	—	—	—	1	10 0	do.
Baddegama ..	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Colombo Courts ...	4	53 87	0 74	—	—	do.
Chilaw ..	4	128 0	1 37	—	—	do.
Chavakacheheri ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Colombo ...	152	6,473 41	74 0	24	755 43	do.
Dikoya ...	32	1,410 62	15 73	—	—	do.
Dimbula ...	17	777 6	8 35	1	10 0	do.
Deltota ...	4	107 0	1 37	—	—	do.
Dodanduwa ...	—	—	—	5	900 0	do.
Dolosbage ...	1	15 0	0 25	—	—	do.
Dikwella ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Dambulla ...	1	10 0	0 12	—	—	do.
Elkaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Fort McDonald ...	13	790 0	8 24	—	—	do.

B·4—*continued.*

PLACES.	Issued.			Paid.		Date of introduction of Money Order business.
	No. of Orders Issued.	Amount.	Commission.	No. of Orders Paid.	Amount.	
		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	
Galle ...	17	769 12	8 47	6	177 68	1st October, 1880.
Gampola ...	17	577 0	7 37	—	—	do.
Galkissa ...	2	40 0	0 62	—	—	do.
Grandpass ...	—	—	—	—	—	do
Haldummulla ...	5	245 0	2 75	—	—	do.
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Hikkaduwa .	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Hanguranketa ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Haputale ...	2	26 0	0 50	—	—	do.
Hanwella ..	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Jaffna ...	34	1,795 56	19 70	17	811 50	do.
Ja-ela ...	3	45 0	0 49	—	—	do.
Jaffna Kachcheri ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Kandy ...	79	3,870 0	43 28	5	308 0	do.
Kollupitiya ...	1	7 0	0 12	—	—	do.
Kurunegala .	3	90 0	1 0	—	—	do.
Kalutara ...	5	99 93	1 49	—	—	do
Kalpitiya .	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Kataluwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Kégalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Kopay ..	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Kosgoda ..	—	.	—	—	—	do
Kotmale ...	1	17 0	0 25	—	—	do.
Kotte ...	—	—	—	1	5 0	do.
Kankesanturai ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Kadugannawa ...	7	360 0	4 0	—	—	do.
Kayts ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Lemastota ...	4	75 0	0 87	—	—	do.
Lindula ...	16	629 50	7 48	1	15 50	do.
Lunugala ...	14	772 50	8 24	1	100 0	do.
Matara ..	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Matale ...	13	298 0	3 60	1	15	do.
Moratuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Mannar ..	7	535 0	5 49	2	20 0	do.
Maturata ...	2	55 0	0 75	—	—	do
Maradana ...	5	79 37	1 11	—	—	do.
Madulkele	2	70 0	0 87	—	—	do.
Morowaka ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Maskeliya .	23	569 0	7 22	1	60 0	do.
Mutwal ...	2	3 87	0 24	—	—	do.
Madawalatenna ...	—	—		—	—	do.
Minuwangoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Madampe ...	5	145 0	1 61	1	5 0	do.
Nuwara Eliya ...	16	788 50	8 48	—	—	do.
Nawalapitiya	38	2,040 0	22 6	—	—	do.
Negombo ...	4	320 0	3 25	—	—	do.
Nainamadam ...	2	30 0	0 37	—	—	do.
Panadure	1	20 0	0 25	—	—	do.
Pussellawa ...	33	2,131 50	22 73	1	15 0	do
Puttalam ...	1	125 0	1 25	—	—	do.
Pelmadulla ...	3	65 0	0 74	—	—	do.
Point Pedro ...	4	314 62	3 50	1	50 0	do.
Panwila ..	1	50 0	0 50	—	—	do.
Passara ...	1	100 0	1 0	—	—	do.
Pundalu oya	3	110 0	1 25	—	—	do.
Polgahawela ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Pallai ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Ratnapura ...	1	10 0	0 12	—	—	do.
Ramboda ...	7	180 0	2 12	—	—	do.
Ratteta ...	13	397 0	4 47	—	—	do.
Rakwana ...	8	495 0	5 50	—	—	do.
Rangalla ...	3	90 0	1 0	—	—	do.
Slave Island ...	4	105 0	1 50	1	25 0	do.
Trincomalee ...	23	901 55	10 59	—	—	do.
Tangalla ...	1	7 50	0 12	—	—	do.
Teldeniya ...	3	150 0	1 50	1	100 0	do.
Urogala ..	6	125 0	1 75	—	—	do.
Utuwankanda ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Uduvil ...	—	.	—	1	20 0	do.
Vavuniya-Vilankulam ...	2	102 0	1 12	—	—	do.
Valuvettiturai ...	—	—	—	3	360 0	do.
Weligama ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Wilson's Bungalow ...	17	997 50	11 37	—	—	do.
Yatiyantota ...	3	84 0	1 25	—	—	do.
Total ..	822	39,479 79	4,394 41	78	3,794 36	

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

APPENDIX.

C 1.

STATEMENT shewing the Revenue derived from Postage Stamps sold in each Province during 1880.

	Rs.	cts.
Treasurer	97,753	21
Western Province ...	11,506	62
North-Western do. ...	3,731	99
Southern do. ...	18,988	48
Eastern do. ...	4,606	99
Northern do. ..	9,215	56
North-Central do. ...	1,108	86
Central do. ...	77,369	37
Total ... Rs.	224,281	8

C 2.

STATEMENT shewing the Revenue derived in each Province by Postage Collections during the year 1880.

	Rs.	cts.
Treasurer	15,162	22
Western Province ...	416	34
North-Western Province ...	314	41
Southern Province ...	640	61
Eastern Province ...	337	34
Northern Province ...	395	21
North-Central Province ...	3,822	9
Central Province ..	70	90
Total ... Rs.	21,159	12

C 3.

STATEMENT shewing the several Amounts paid to Treasurer on account of the Post Office during 1880.

	Rs.	cts.
Amount found in dead and unclaimed letters	43	97
To sale of Postal Guides	102	50
Amount collected on Overland parcels	5,300	0
Amount collected on Indian parcels	650	0
Proceeds sale of unserviceable articles	2	46
To fine on individuals posting letters with defaced stamps ...	25	0
Total...Rs.	6,123	93

C 4.

EXPENDITURE Statement of the Postal and Telegraph Department for the year 1880.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs.	cts.
Fixed Establishment	46,935	56
Provisional Establishment	74,144	54
Allowance	1,300	0
Office Contingencies	13,530	43
Conveyance of Mails	225,667	3
Printing	12,450	75
	374,028	31
Telegraph Service	63,453	34½
Total...Rs.	437,481	65½

D 1.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Overland Parcels that have been received and despatched during 1880, together with the Amount collected for Carriage homeward and Carriage and Customs duty on Parcels received from England into Ceylon, shewing also the Amount received from and paid to the P. and O. Agent, and the Profit to the Ceylon Government, for 1880.

	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
January, 1880.		
Amount on 328 parcels received for Ceylon	—	740 16
Do. 119 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	111 0
Amount paid to P. & O. Agent	7 87	851 16
Do do Customs	331 13	
		339 0
Amount in favour of the Government for January ...		512 16
February, 1880.		
Amount on 238 parcels received for Ceylon	—	480 27
Do. 131 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	151 0
Amount paid to P. & O Agent	44 70	631 27
Do do Customs	219 19	
		263 89
Amount in favour of the Government for February ...		367 38
March, 1880.		
Amount on 415 parcels received for Ceylon	—	833 83
Do. 119 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	162 0
Do. paid by P. & O. Agent ...	—	19 35
Amount paid to Customs	414 72	1015 18
Do. do. P. & O. Agent	0 0	
		414 72
Amount in favour of the Government for March ...		600 46
April, 1880		
Amount on 378 parcels received for Ceylon	—	630 70
Do. 127 do despatched from Ceylon	—	137 0
Amount paid to P & O Agent	75 79	767 70
Do do. Customs	269 1	
		344 80
Amount in favour of the Government for April ...		422 90
May, 1880		
Amount on 355 parcels received for Ceylon	—	740 28
Do. 133 do despatched from Ceylon	—	214 50
Amount paid to P. & O. Agent ..	23 18	954 78
Do. do. Customs	400 60	
		423 78
Amount in favour of the Government for May ...		531 0
June, 1880.		
Amount on 269 parcels received for Ceylon	—	569 97
Do. 182 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	182 50
Amount paid to P & O. Agent	54 14	752 47
Do do. Customs . ..	298 81	
		352 95
Amount in favour of the Government for June ...		399 52
July, 1880		
Amount on 277 parcels received for Ceylon	—	626 53
Do. 175 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	181 0
Amount paid to P. & O Agent	51 39	807 53
Do do. Customs	329 64	
		381 3
Amount in favour of the Government for July ...		426 50
August, 1880.		
Amount on 341 parcels received for Ceylon	—	720 70
Do. 151 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	182 50
Amount paid to P. & O. Agent	75 59	903 20
Do. do. . Customs	318 9	
		393 68
Amount in favour of the Government for August, 1880 ...		509 52

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

APPENDIX.

D 1—*continued.*

	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.
***September*, 1880**		
Amount on 449 parcels received for Ceylon	—	952 95
Do. 142 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	133 50
Do paid by P. & O. Agent —	—	24 50
Amount paid to P & O. Company	—	1,110 95
Do. do. Customs	455 66	
		455 66
Amount in favour of the Government for September ...		655 29
***October*, 1880.**		
Amount on 324 parcels received for Ceylon	—	565 20
Do. 125 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	152 0
Do. paid by P. & O. Agent —	—	39 40
Amount paid to P. & O. Company	—	756 50
Do. do. Customs	309 12	
		309 12
Amount in favour of the Government for October, 1880 ..		447 48
***November*, 1880.**		
Amount on 324 parcels received for Ceylon	—	769 98
Do. 250 do. despatched for Ceylon	—	165 50
Amount paid to P & O. Company	68 4	935 48
Do. do. Customs	373 23	
		441 27
Amount in favour of the Government for November, 1880 ...		494 21
***December*, 1880.**		
Amount on 356 parcels received for Ceylon		621 3
Do. 119 do. despatched for Ceylon		272 50
Do paid by the P. & O. Agent		41 12
Amount paid to P. & O. Company	—	934 65
Do. do. Customs	311 60	
		311 60
Amount in favour of the Government for December, 1880 .		623 5

D 2.

Amount received from the P. & O. Agent during 1880 ...	—	124 37
Do. on overland parcels received in Ceylon . .	—	8,251 60
Do. despatched from Ceylon	—	2,045 0
		10,420 97
Amount paid to the P. & O. Agent during 1880	400 70	
Do. Custom-house do. ...	4,030 80	
Do. Cheque Book .. .	2 50	
		4,434 0
Amount in favour of the Government for 1880 ...		5,986 97

D 3.

Total number of Parcels received in Ceylon by Overland Parcel Post during 1880 . ..	4,062
Do. do. despatched from Ceylon by Overland Parcel Post during 1880 ...	1,773
Total receipt and despatch during 1880 ...	5,835
Do. do 1879 ...	5,314
Excess in 1880 ...	521

D 4.

STATEMENT of Sums paid into Government as Revenue on account of Overland Parcels despatched during 1880.

		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
April, 1880, paid to revenue .	—	1,000 0	
July do. do.	—	1,000 0	
October do. do.	—	1,300 0	
December do. do.	—	2,000 0	
			5,300 0
Amount paid as Customs duty on parcels from England ...			4,030 80
Total ...			Rs. 9,330 80

D 5.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Parcels despatched and received from India by the British India Steamers, and the several Amounts collected and paid on them, during the year 1880.

	Despatched.			Received		
	No. of Parcels.	Amount.		No. of Parcels.	Amount.	
		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts
January ...	38	48	0	116	30	90
February ...	36	46	50	50	38	62
March ..	37	48	0	62	48	22
April ...	36	38	50	72	15	40
May .	67	62	50	85	56	0
June ..	62	75	0	93	76	0
July ...	69	60	50	100	79	59
August ...	60	69	0	58	51	53
September ..	53	65	50	70	72	70
October ...	50	53	50	65	74	12
November ...	57	67	0	75	80	99
December ...	41	61	50	80	74	35
	608	700	50	926	698	42

D 6.

STATEMENT of Sums paid as Revenue on account of Parcels despatched to India during 1880.

	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts
April, 1880, paid to revenue	100 0	
July do.	150 0	
October do.	200 0	
December do. .. .	200 0	
		650 0
Amount paid as Customs duty on Parcels from India	...	698 42
Total ..	Rs.	1,348 42

E 1.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Letters, &c., received at the Dead Letter Office during the year 1880, and how they were disposed of.

	No. of Letters, &c., received from each Province.	
Western Province	16,985	
Central do.	18,903	
Southern do	4,615	
Northern do	1,750	
North-Western Province ..	1,830	
Eastern Province	970	
North-Central Province	293	
		45,346
Total number of Registered Letters, &c.	...	1,012
	Total	46,358

E 2.

NUMBER of Inland Letters, &c., returned to Senders through the Dead Letter Office during the year 1880.

Paid letters	16,588
Unpaid letters	9,075
Registered letters	1,012
Letters returned to foreign countries	12,052
Letters re-directed by the Dead Letter Office to different offices in the Island	1,976
Illegible and anonymous letters	5,655
Total ...	46,358

E 3.

NUMBER of Letters, &c., finally returned to Dead Letter Office (Senders not being known) and destroyed.

Paid letters	5,997
Unpaid letters	6,048
Total .	12,045

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

APPENDIX

E 4.

NUMBER of Letters and Amount of Property found in Unregistered Dead Letters.

Number of letters		63	
Amount of property as follows:		Rs.	cts.
From drafts		1,060	0
Postage stamps		12	88
Cheques		6,121	72
Cash		45	50
Post Office Orders		230	50
Stamp duty		10	0
Total ..	Rs.	7,480	60

F 1.

STATEMENT shewing the Division of the Contribution paid by Ceylon for the year 1880 towards the cost of the Bureau International.

Amount of Contribution.	£	s	d.
Bill of Exchange for 3,775 fr. at 25 fr. 27½c. per £	149	7	2
Brokerage and commission, at 7s. per £100 ...	0	10	5½
Total ...	149	17	7½

Division.

	Per-centage.		Amount. £	s.	d.
Ceylon ...	19·45	=	29	3	1

G 1.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Total Collection on account of Messages Traffic ..	130,682	3	0			
Payments to India on account of transmission of Messages by India and other Administrations ..	108,602	7	0			
				Rs.	A.	P.
Balance to credit of Ceylon Government ...				22,079	12	0

G 2.

REVENUE.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ceylon share on message traffic	5,021	14	6			
Payment by Railway Department on account of management and upkeep of Railway Telegraph	1,566	8	0			
Fees for abbreviated-addresses	190	0	0			
				6,778	6	6

G 3.

RECOVERIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Sale of message books	32	0	0			
Fees for copying messages	1	12	0			
Subscription to mail steamer reports ...	24	0	0			
Sale of telegraph message forms ...	0	8	0			
Sale of one insulator	15	0	0			
Sale of one map	1	0	0			
				74	4	0
Total ... Rs.				28,932	6	6

G 4.

STATEMENT of Messages despatched from the undermentioned Offices during the Half-year of 1880.

Office of Origin.	Foreign Private.		Foreign State.		Foreign Free.	Inland Private.		Inland State.		Inland Free.	Indo-Ceylon Private.		Indo-Ceylon State.		Indo-Ceylon Free.	Indo-Ceylon State Bearing.		Indo-Ceylon Private Bearing.		Total.	Reply Deposits	Grand Total.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			
		Rs. ans.		Rs. ans.			Rs. ans.		Rs. ans.			Rs. ans.		Rs. ans			Rs. ans.		Rs. ans.	Rs. ans.	Rs. ans.	Rs. ans.
Anurádhapura ...	...	..	...	...	.	112	124 0	26	31 0	249	4	12 0	1	9 0	3	...	...	..	...	176 0	215 14	391 14
Badulla ...	13	501 14	..	...	2	641	764 0	34	45 0	189	57	123 0	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	1433 14	1011 0	2444 14
Batticaloa ...	6	112 2	.	...	...	864	1008 8	58	61 8	177	112	276 8	1	3 0	1	...	..	...	...	1461 10	723 4	2184 14
Colombo ...	2090	61308 9	21	1385 12	53	4334	4673 12	190	225 4	518	7880	16377 12	13	51 0	74	184	276 0	...	..	84022 1	3582 8	87604 9
Galle ...	738	17257 6	..	..	7	1482	1617 4	51	63 8	434	1905	3806 0	1	1 8	286	153	229 8	180	423 0	22745 10	345 2	23090 12
Gampola	...	...	...	...	...	266	287 0	1	1 0	68	39	87 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	375 0	263 10	638 10
Jafna ...	3	100 10	...	..	.	1115	1199 14	65	101 0	271	502	947 0	2	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	2353 0	182 12	2535 12
Kalutara ...	3	63 4	...	...	...	171	184 8	..	...	66	10	16 8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	264 4	13 0	277 4
Kandy ...	31	737 3	1	97 12	4	1906	2010 8	78	105 8	257	339	757 8	...	...	25	..	..	...	...	3708 7	3737 0	7445 7
Mannár ...	...		.	...	...	148	163 12	19	28 8	153	23	40 8	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	232 12	145 8	378 4
Mátalé ...	9	253 0	...	...	...	304	332 8	9	10 0	37	41	84 12	...	...	15	..	...	...	..	680 4	452 0	1132 4
Náwalapitiya ...	14	541 2	...	..	...	408	438 0	8	9 8	35	51	173 8	...	..	1	...	...	.	...	1162 2	953 8	2115 10
Nuwara Eliya ...	16	466 1	...	.	...	526	576 8	17	22 8	146	42	105 6	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	1170 7	403 6	1573 13
Trincomalee ..	3	49 2	7	377 12	...	534	618 4	59	76 0	198	72	161 4	15	72 4	1	152	228 0	..	...	1354 10	440 2	1794 12
Total ...	2926	81390 5	29	1861 4	66	12811	13998 6	615	780 4	2798	11077	22968 10	33	141 4	410	489	733 0	180	423 0	121140 1	12468 10	133608 11

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total amount by sale of Stamps	133,608	11	0
" of abbreviated addresses... ...	190	0	0
Total ...	133,798	11	0
" Credited by Indian Government .	5,021	14	6
Total ...	138,820	9	6
By payment to Indian Government ..	108,602	7	0
Total . .	30,218	2	6
" made on reply Deposit messages ...	2,926	8	0
Total ...	27,291	10	6

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

APPENDIX.

G 5.

STATEMENT shewing the Casualties that occurred in the Telegraph Establishment from 1st July, 1880, to 31st December, 1880.

Nature of casualty.	Telegraph Masters.	Linemen.	Office coolies.	Peons.	Cable guard.	Store cooly.
Dismissed	1	—	—	—	—	—
Services dispensed with ..	—	3	9	7	1	1
Returned to India	1	—	—	—	—	—

G 6.

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts of the Telegraph Signal Offices from 1st July to 31st December, 1880.

	Rs.	cts.
Amounts realized by sale of Inland and Foreign Message for books ...	32	0
Amount realized by receipt of fees form copying duplicate copies of telegrams	2	25
Amount received for Mail steamer reports	24	0
Amount realized by sale of stores, &c.	16	0
Total...	74	25

G 7.

STATEMENT shewing the Expenditure on Telegraph Service from the 1st of July to the 31st December, 1880.

	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Contingencies.				
Allowances, Telegraph-masters and Pegu	3,895	1		
Conveyance of Mails, including transport, rent, &c. ...	4,550	82		
Line maintenance	3,438	38		
Petty expenses	10,588	4½		
Cash Imprest service	6,081	28		
			28,553	53½
Salaries			34,899	81
Grand Total...			63,453	34½

H 1.

NUMBER of Employés in the Postal Department during 1879 and 1880.

1879.		1880.
1	Postmaster-General ...	1
1	Assistant Postmasters-General ...	3
2	Deputy Postmasters-General ...	0
48	Clerks ...	49
2	Relieving Postmasters ...	2
100	Postmasters ..	102
15	Sorters ...	16
13	Receiving Officers	12
4	Inspectors of Postmen ...	4
1	Storekeeper ...	1
1	Bookbinder ...	1
6	Supervisor of Mails ..	6
153	Postmen and Messengers ...	153
347		350

H 2.

COMPARATIVE Statement shewing the Strength of the Telegraph Establishment taken over from the Indian Government on the 1st of July, 1880, and the Establishment as it stood on the 3rd December, 1880.

Taken over on the 1st of July, 1880.		Establishment on 31st December, 1880.
0 ...	Director	1
1 ...	Superintendent	1
1 ...	Assistant Superintendent ...	1
18 ..	Telegraph Masters	18
15 ...	Signallers	19
1 ...	Clerks	4
1 ...	Storekeeper	1
2 ...	Inspectors	2
2 ...	Sub-Inspectors	3
36 ...	Linemen	31
35 ...	Peons	28
14 ..	Office Coolies	9
1 ...	Printer	1
1 ...	Cable Guard	0
1 ...	Store Cooly	0
0 ...	Cashier	1
0 ...	Probationers	2
0 ...	Batteryman	1

T. SKINNER, Postmaster-General.

PRISONS.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR THE YEAR 1880.

PRISONS.

REPORT.

IT is, I regret to say, no longer my pleasing duty to record a diminution of the number of criminals committed to the prisons of Ceylon. On the contrary, there has been a steady increase during the year, and the daily average has been in excess of the previous three years, though still under that of 1876 and 1875. The actual number of persons committed to penal imprisonment (exclusive of Road Ordinance defaulters), however, is only some 300 over that of 1879—an exceedingly light year, I may remark, and much below that of any year previous. A portion of this increase is among the long-sentenced men—viz., those with sentences over one year, 192. There is also an excess of 319 for terms over three months and not exceeding a year, against which, however, must be placed a reduction of 188 for shorter periods by the Police Courts. This is chiefly due to the action of the Police Magistrate of Colombo, referred to in my last report, of sending re-convicted thieves to a higher tribunal, instead of dealing summarily with them on petty charges. Road Ordinance defaulters figure more largely than ever in the statistics, the total number committed having risen to 8,611, against 7,532 in 1879, 8,119 in 1878, and 3,251 in 1877. As a Committee has been recently appointed to deal with this matter, I will make no further reference to the subject.

The following table summarises the results of the year's figures as fully detailed in the appendices :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total number of commitals ...	13,935	12,533	14,030	9,608	8,305	8,724
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ...	8,611	7,532	8,129	3,251	2,823	2,566
Actual convicts ..	5,324	5,001	5,901	6,357	5,482	6,158
Daily average, all convicted ...	2,051	1,612	1,976	2,006	2,073	2,188
Deduct Women	22	17	34	38	38	32
„ Road Ordinance defaulters...	114	102	109	65	56	48
„ Simple imprisonment ...	5	2	4	10	17	17
	1,910	1,491	1,829	1,893	1,962	2,091

The number of convicts in prison at the end of each year for the past six years has been as under :—

	1880.	1879.		1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
	31st Dec.	31st Dec	30th June.	31st Dec.	31st Dec.	31st Dec.	31st Dec.
2 weeks and under ...	50 ...	32 ..	117 ...	494 ...	89 ...	27 ...	55
1 month and under ...	79 ..	76 ...	69 ...	102 ...	119 ..	94 ...	68
3 Do. ...	259 .	422 ...	196 ...	342 ...	409 ...	365 ...	314
6 Do. ...	126 ...	76 ...	83 ...	114 ...	124 ...	96 ..	116
12 Do. ..	409 ...	223 ...	198 ...	249 ...	291 ...	285 ...	292
5 years and under ...	675 ...	527 ...	396 ...	522 ...	599 ...	713 ...	719
Over 5 years ...	479 ...	369 ...	341 ...	332 ...	361 ...	375 ...	422
Life ..	36* ...	22 ...	19 ...	20 ...	23 ...	27 ..	26
	2,113	1,747	1,419	2,175	2,015	1,982	2,002
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ...	34 ...	18 ...	77 ...	473 ...	89 ...	27 ...	20
	2,079	1,729	1,342	1,702	1,926	1,955	1,982

* Includes one under sentence of death, subsequently hanged.

PRISONS.

REPORT.

The daily average for each month has been as under :—

	1880.		1879.		1878.		1877.		1876.		1875.	
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.
January ...	1,825	359	1,756	263	1,980	349	2,027	327	2,124	365	2,075	426
February ..	1,877	377	1,664	256	2,034	378	2,007	369	2,093	378	2,156	428
March ..	1,821	449	1,619	273	1,932	336	1,969	332	2,044	378	2,139	438
April ...	1,881	425	1,534	269	1,872	324	1,950	316	1,997	359	2,154	425
May ..	1,994	400	1,515	247	1,830	308	1,988	346	2,044	351	2,188	398
June ...	2,051	397	1,461	278	1,888	342	1,905	557	2,031	348	2,272	423
July ..	2,021	480	1,477	283	2,021	368	1,910	357	1,964	362	2,228	446
August ...	2,116	498	1,591	264	2,045	380	2,017	353	2,076	329	2,271	438
September ...	2,259	469	1,600	284	2,018	316	2,005	346	2,109	300	2,257	419
October ...	2,267	450	1,563	362	1,997	300	2,035	256	2,158	292	2,227	431
November ...	2,241	443	1,715	390	1,981	311	2,140	243	2,148	268	2,232	385
December ...	2,250	365	1,841	403	1,758	294	2,165	294	2,093	285	2,073	354
Whole year .	2,051	427	1,612	298	1,975	348	2,010	325	2,073	335	2,189	413

In comparing these figures it should be borne in mind they include Road Ordinance defaulters, and that the proportion of these offenders was in 1877 and previous years very small—viz., two to three per cent. on the daily average, against six per cent. in the later years.

The following is a classified summary of the committals from the Supreme Court and District Courts during the past six years :—

For	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
(1) Offences against Person ..	499	365	263	333	284	356
(2) Offences against Property : ...						
(*a*) With violence .	342	228	103	104	78	138
(*b*) Without violence { Cattle stealing ..	326	137	183	164	157	251
(*b*) Without violence { Other .	264	157	103	109	127	142
(3) Malicious injury to Property ...	—	—	3	1	4	3
(4) Forgery, Perjury and Offences against the Currency	64	29	15	55	51	74
(5) Offences not included in foregoing, including breaches of local Ordinances	89	43	66	80	148	95
TOTAL .	1,584	959	736	846	849	1,059

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

The concentration of authority in the hands of the Inspector-General has resulted in much increasing his work and responsibility, all matters being now necessarily referred to him before any action is taken. During the year I paid a hurried visit to England and had an opportunity of visiting two of the convict prisons and two county jails. I was gratified to find that our principal prisons compared so favourably with the more expensive establishments, we have in this Colony for some years past taken as our models.

The powers of the Inspector-General of Prisons have during the year been departmentally increased, and he is now empowered—

(*a*) To offer rewards for the re-capture of escaped prisoners :

(*b*) To authorize expenses attendant on the transfer of prisoners from one jail to another :

(*c*) To authorize expenditure to the extent of 50 rupees per annum per prison for small repairs :

(*d*) To pay substitutes from the salaries of absent officers.

During my absence in England Captain Wyndham Thompson acted as Inspector-General from the 17th March to the 20th June.

CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

Names of several Prisons.	Cells.	Wards.	To hold.	Greatest Number in prison during the Year.	DAILY AVERAGE. All Inmates.	DAILY AVERAGE. Sick.	Number of Deaths.
Welikada, Male	388	—	388	417	396	17	19
Do. Female	5	2	45		12	—	1
Do. Hospital (Borella) ..	1	9	128	*	*	*	*
Slave Island, Male	181	5	303	241	340	5	4
Breakwater, do.	144	1	186	176			
Mahara, do.	83	5	220	218	186	6	4
TOTAL...	802	22	1,270	1,054	934	28	28

* *Borella Hospital.*—The sick from all the Colombo prisons and Mahara are removed to this and treated therein, though shown for statistical purposes against the prison in which taken ill.

Though situated some twelve miles from Colombo, the Mahara jail is so closely identified in all respects with the Colombo prisons, that I have included it in the above table, and will deal with it in this respect as a portion of the Convict Establishment.

Accommodation and Buildings.—During the year under review no new buildings were erected at any of the Colombo prisons for the accommodation of convicts; but, owing to an increased demand for labour by the Resident Engineer of the Breakwater both at Colombo and Mahara, more room was found for the additional number by clearing out sundry rooms, lobbies, and sheds. By this means an extra hundred were lodged at Slave Island and Breakwater, and about 40 others at Mahara. When this was done it was believed the increased demand by the Resident Engineer would be only temporary, but in view of the rapid progress made on the Breakwater during the past season, Mr. Kyle has signified his intention to find occupation for the larger number of convicts for some time to come, if not permanently. Government have consequently authorized an increase to the cellular accommodation at Slave Island on a plan submitted by me. This is now being done by convict artizans and labour, with materials supplied by the Resident Engineer, which alone will cost 6,600 rupees. It will be also necessary to add to the accommodation at Mahara.

At Welikada the guard-room referred to in last year's report was completed, but on further consideration it was judged objectionable to remove the guard from the gate. In consequence of this, the new buildings have been turned into quarters for the Assistant Superintendent, and the old guard-rooms improved, specially in regard to ventilation, and by the addition of two small yards.

At the Borella Hospital the accommodation has been re-arranged and improved. Three new *permanent* wards have been added by utilising and altering existing buildings. The position of the sheds has been changed, and two, which were near the outer wall and offered special facilities for escape, were removed to other sites and re-erected in an improved and more secure style.

At Mahara, a shed was put up outside the walls for the treatment of prisoners suffering from infectious diseases in consequence of an outbreak of mumps, and a permanent brick drain built round the new block of cells.

Expenditure in these prisons during the past four years has been as under :—

1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.		1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
Daily Average.								
330	358	332	412	Welikada	82,496	84,672	74,387	77,756*
373	366	328	340	Slave Island and Breakwater	66,412†	63,667	68,565	66,142
56	115	142	186	Mahara	32,225	28,837	23,537	14,688
759	839	802	938		181,133	177,226‡	166,489	158,586
				Cost per head of Daily Average	Rs. 193	Rs. 221	Rs. 198	Rs. 208

As explained in last year's report, the expenditure on Welikada included a large sum —3,600 rupees—expended on materials for the repairs of the prison buildings and charged against the votes instead of being defrayed by the Public Works Department. The charges for the numerous transfers of prisoners to and from Colombo are also debited to Welikada, through which all convicts pass; in fact, it is the reserve depôt from which is drawn all the labour required for the Breakwater and Mahara, and to which all who become unfit are returned, to be kept till again physically capable of rejoining those prisons; or, if unfit to be invalided, to Negombo or elsewhere. It follows, therefore, many expenses are charged against Welikada which ought to be borne to a great extent by the other prisons forming the Convict Establishment. Except the bare cost of victualling, it is impossible to sub-divide the other items with any decree of accuracy, and I will consequently treat of the expenditure on the prisons in the aggregate.

The increased daily average retained at Colombo, owing to the exigencies of the work at the Breakwater, of course led to a higher expenditure, though there is a saving per head of about 28 rupees as compared with 1879, and it is now practically the same as in 1878, viz., say 200 rupees per head per annum in round numbers.

Establishment cost less in the Colombo prisons during the year: every endeavour is made to keep it down, and the additional subordinate staff employed was reduced from 13,581 rupees to 10,395 rupees.

Victualling cost about 7,600 rupees more in the aggregate, or 86 rupees per head, against 91 rupees in 1879; of this decrease about one-half is due to the lower rates at which a contract was secured, and the other half to the changes in the dietary rules, referred to at greater length under the general head.

* Exclusive of 5,000 rupees paid on account of 1876 in 1877. See report for 1878 (page 63).

† Exclusive of 4,000 rupees paid to the Assistant Superintendent out of Breakwater funds.

‡ This is the correct expenditure for 1879, of which a sum of 4,597 rupees due for clothing and equipment, was included in last year's returns by the late Accountant to screen his defalcations, but paid from 1880's votes. The other expenditure has been returned accurately in the aggregate.

PRISONS.

REPORT.

Miscellaneous expenditure figures for 33,060 rupees, against 34,670 rupees in the previous year. There is still heavy expenditure under the sub-head "Clothing and Bedding," the stock of which had to be added to in view of the higher strength retained in these prisons, the work in the Breakwater and at Mahara being specially calculated to damage clothing.

Public Works.

Earnings.—The value of the labour supplied to public works at Colombo and Mahara is returned for the past three years as follows :—

	1880.		1879.		1878.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Slave Island and Breakwater ...	31,088	...	29,663	...	31,393
Mahara ...	16,324	...	12,888	...	10,711
Total ...	47,412	...	42,551	...	42,104

As the cost of these prisons has been in round numbers 100,000 rupees, the return is now nearly 50 per cent. of the outlay. If the labour were paid for at its proper value the return would be much higher.

At the Breakwater the convicts were engaged in the works connected with the progress of this great undertaking, chiefly in stone-breaking and block-making. In all 1,748* blocks weighing 35,520 tons were made with the aid of machinery, entailing the breaking of 14,300 cubic yards of stone, giving an average daily task all the year round of ·87 of a cubic yard per man per day of 8½ hours.

At Mahara sledging and loading stone was the sole employment, and over 71,000 tons of stone were sent by train to Colombo, besides 1,000 cubic yards of earth.

At the same time there has been a satisfactory reduction in "Prison Services," from 7,924 rupees in 1878 to 6,845 rupees at the Slave Island and Breakwater prisons.

At Welikada the cost of Prison Services has been reduced from 11,669 rupees in 1879, and 11,102 rupees in 1878, and 19,969 rupees in 1877, to 8,482 rupees. Expenditure under this head has been always scrutinised by me, and it is gratifying to be able to report such a considerable saving; for that of last year Mr. Castle deserves credit.

On the other hand, the value of labour contributed to public works at Welikada has increased from 620 rupees in 1877 to 4,569 rupees in 1879 and 4,830 rupees in 1880. This is chiefly caused by the erection of quarters for prison officers, and the excavation of gravel in the waste ground at the back of the prison for the Municipality, to whom it is sold at one rupee per 100 bushels, which just covers the salaries of the additional officers required by the extra-mural employment of the convicts. In consequence of the greater demand at the Breakwater prison and for the construction of the new Lunatic Asylum there will be no labour available for these purposes this year.

The great majority of the prisoners retained at Welikada are men in the penal stage, who are now worked in strict accordance with the rules and kept at penal hard labour, coir-beating and shot-drill, while those exempted by the Medical Officer as unfit for the harder labour are employed in twisting th fibre into rope.

Coir manufacture.

Coir-beating is undoubtedly good hard penal labour of a disagreeable nature, and is disliked especially when it is done in separate stalls. It is a great pity, consequently, it is not more remunerative, but attention has been paid with a view of remedying this by improving the class of yarn turned out. Last year there was a large stock of coir yarn, amounting to about ten tons, most of it of very inferior quality as regards twist, uniformity of colour, &c.; while some of it twisted to the left was said to be almost valueless in the market. Though frequently exposed for sale, purchasers could not be found for this accumulated stock, and after much trouble I succeeded in inducing a Colombo merchant to take the whole lot at 4 cents. per lb. In consequence of the information gathered in the course of the endeavours to get rid of this inferior stuff, I engaged the services of a Sinhalese man, acquainted with the requirements of the market, to impart instruction to both officers and men as to the details of the manufacture. This led to a great improvement in the out-turn, and I am in hopes of quadrupling the value of the coir yarn produced in our prisons; but of course an improved quality necessitates a reduction in the quantity which a man can do in a day, and this leads to a reduction in the amount earnable; still, we are now making yarn which will command a ready sale instead of accumulating an unmarketable stock. It may be interesting in this connection to give some figures regarding the out-turn of coir. It is found by experiment that 1 cwt. of husk gives about 8 lbs. of fibre, well cleaned and dried, which turns out 5½ lb. of rope. The husk cost 20 cents a cwt., delivered at Welikada, and it takes a man 112 hours to work it into 5½ lb. of yarn, worth at most a rupee, or hardly a cent per hour. This is the result of the improved yarn at Welikada. At Galle, on the other hand, the out-turn is double this, but about half the value of the Welikada yarn. Better results at both places could be secured if the husk was soaked, as it would be easier to work and would have a better colour, but it is out of the question to create in the neighbourhood of our prisons a nuisance which has been suppressed elsewhere and only tolerated in rural districts.

* These include 267 for the quay wall weighing 1,700 tons.

Attention has also been turned to brush-making consequent on my noticing that a carriage brush purchased by me was made of coir. Very good carriage, crumb, shoe, house, and other descriptions of brushes have been turned out at about one-fourth of the prices charged for similar articles of English manufacture, some of which have been sold through Messrs. J. Auwardt & Co., but the demand is comparatively small for these articles. Brush-making.

The manufacture of brush door-mats has been resumed. At one time they were turned out at Welikada in considerable numbers, I believe. Those now made are of an improved quality under the directions of Mr. Mooney, who has had experience in mat-making when serving in the Irish prisons. Mat-making

The printing of forms for Government has also been introduced, two hand-presses having been transferred to Welikada from the Government Printer. At present the forms are furnished by his office, and only impressions are struck off by convicts. In time it will be possible, I think, to do the setting-up as well as the printing. Printing.

There is no present intention to undertake these industries on any but a small scale. As long as employment can be found on the Breakwater and other public works for a large number of convicts, no better mode of utilising them, as well as exacting good hard work, can be found. But there is a small body who, for a variety of reasons, cannot be placed on these works. Most of these are men who have committed themselves either by continued bad or violent conduct, and are not to be trusted on the public works after the expiration of the punishment inflicted for such offences. These men are, under the authority of the 195th rule, retained at Welikada, and are known as the "special class." For these it is necessary to provide suitable work, not necessarily of a penal character, and they are the men almost entirely employed in the industries specified, as well as in tailoring, carpentering, and sawing, of which however there is not always sufficient on hand. Special class

At one time it was proposed to establish a laundry and take in washing at the Slave Island prison; and an experiment was made on a small scale, the gross receipts from which amounted to 87 rupees and 50 cents, and gave a nett cash return of 44 rupees. The prices charged were 2½ and 3 cents per piece, being calculated to allow 37½ cents for each convict employed, after deducting the cost of all articles purchased. On a large scale, the employment would be decidedly more remunerative. Government, however, objected to the establishment of a public laundry, and I did not press the matter, as all the accommodation at Slave Island is required for the convicts employed on the Breakwater works, and the scarcity of water at Welikada precludes its being undertaken in connection with that prison. Laundry.

Discipline.—The "special class" men referred to in the last paragraph but one are kept by themselves and entirely apart from the general body of native convicts, both by day and night. The Europeans have been for some time past worked in the same shed, but apart, and their presence in the yard has undoubtedly had a decided influence on the conduct of the natives, as they can be relied on to take the part of the authorities if required. Not that this is likely to be necessary, for, curious to relate, these men, who have been all troublesome elsewhere, behave under these altered circumstances admirably, with few exceptions, and have never attempted any serious breach of discipline.

There is thus a double benefit derived—one favourable to the general discipline of the prisons, and the other beneficial to those composing this class; for as long as any man behaves properly and works diligently, he receives the marks, treatment, &c., accorded to a well-conducted convict, so that he labours under no disadvantage by the special manner in which he is dealt with.

At no time, perhaps, has discipline been more strict at Welikada than during the past year, when, besides two European jailors, the prison was under the immediate supervision, as Assistant Superintendent, of Mr. Castle, who is a very strict disciplinarian. It is therefore gratifying to find that there has been a very large decrease in the number of punishments—to 472 from 891 in 1879, against 1,438 in 1875. At the Slave Island and Breakwater prisons, too, there is a decrease to 152 from 241, against 819 in 1875, though at no previous period has better work been done by the convicts. One cause of this improved state is undoubtedly the better class of subordinate officers now serving in the prisons, and which will be treated of more at detail a little further on in this report. Another, is the greater care and time devoted to the investigation of reports both by the Superintendent and his Assistants, the latter summarily looking into all complaints without loss of time. At the Breakwater, especially, where the Superintendent can only pay a short visit twice a week, as a rule, the immediate attention the Assistant Superintendent, *resident* on the spot, is able to give such matters has proved a check on false or frivolous charges, as well as prevented the concoction of evidence. It may be well here to place on record that during the many years I have been more or less connected with prisons in this Colony I have, when adjudicating on charges brought by or against a prisoner, made a point of hearing any witness he desired should be examined, whether a fellow-prisoner or not; indeed, acted as I would do in an ordinary judicial capacity, the fact that the witness being a convict going towards his credibility, but not altogether excluding his testimony. I also induced Captain Thompson to follow my practice. I feel no hesitation in stating that the course followed by us can be carried out, at all events in the Ceylon prisons, without detriment to the discipline of a prison or the Punishments.

PRISONS.
—
REPORT.
—

exaction of hard labour, and without danger of the officers falling victims to conspiracies, &c., on the part of the prisoners. I am aware this is opposed to the feeling amongst the prison authorities in England.

The number and character of the punishments inflicted during the year for breach of Prison rules were as follows:—

	1880.			1879.		
	Welikada.	Slave Island and Breakwater.	Mahara.	Welikada.	Slave Island and Breakwater.	Mahara.
1 Reduction to Penal Stage ...	42	24	13	49	17	7
2 Disrated from office of Constable ...	3	3	4	7	4	4
3 Fines of marks	99	66	65	125	107	40
4 By placing on punishment diet ...	240	23	81	549	44	150
5 Solitary confinement, 1 to 7 days ...	14	1	—	32	—	—
6 Lashes	2	2	2	16	8	4
7 Strokes with rattan	60	20	20	105	28	30
8 Otherwise, by Superintendent ...	3	13	8	6	30	2
9 Additional imprisonment by Visitors ...	9	—	—	2	3	—
Total...	472	152	184	891	241	237

	Welikada.	Slave Island and Breakwater.
Return for 1878 ...	995 ...	439
Do. 1877 ...	1,192 ...	347
Do. 1876 ...	1,438 ...	461
Do. 1875 ...	1,343 ...	819

The strength at Mahara has been considerably higher than in the previous year, or there would have been a more marked reduction in this prison also. In March a serious assault was committed by a prisoner on a fellow-convict, but on enquiry the assailant was pronounced insane by the medical authorities, and transferred to the Lunatic Asylum. There were no assaults on officers during the year at the Slave Island or Breakwater prisons. At Welikada there were two, which were not of a serious nature.

Superior Officers.—The Superintendent, Captain Thompson, proceeded to England on leave of absence on the 17th August. Major Tranchell, Superintendent of Police, Central Province, was appointed by His Excellency the Governor to act as Superintendent during Captain Thompson's absence.

Mr. E. R. Templer proceeded on leave of absence to England in June, owing to ill-health, and was succeeded by Mr. Trump, of the Public Works, an energetic young officer who has shown special aptitude for the post he holds.

Mr. Castle has acted as Assistant Superintendent of the Welikada and Mahara prisons, and discharged his duties very satisfactorily. He has paid special attention to the discipline, as already stated, and succeeded in reducing the cost of working these establishments. Besides restricting the expenditure on Prison Services, he has effected a considerable saving in "the cost of establishment," as well as of oil, soap, and other stores.

Mr. Scully, Deputy Jailor, resigned at the end of the year to proceed to India, and his place was filled by Mr. Jenkins Lloyd, formerly a sergeant of the Army Hospital Corps, who retired after 24 years' service in that branch of the Army.

The Accountant of the Convict Establishment, I regret to state, betrayed the trust reposed in him, and on the 1st June disappeared, taking with him a sum of 6,665 rupees, the property of Government, proceeds of cheques entrusted to him in the ordinary course for the payment of the salaries of the officers of the establishment. On examination of his accounts it was brought to light that he had mutilated his books for the purpose, apparently, of hiding further defalcations to the extent of over 5,500 rupees more. He did not long evade arrest, but when caught had lost all his money, and there were good grounds for believing he was robbed with the connivance of some influential relations who sheltered him in the Pasdun-kóralé. He was tried before the Supreme Court and received three years' imprisonment for his offence. As this was the fourth holder of this office who, under successive Superintendents, had got into trouble about the moneys necessarily entrusted to them, Government appointed a Commission, consisting of Messrs. Wright, Saunders, and myself, to enquire into the matter and report what steps should be taken to guard against a re-occurrence in the future. In consequence of the report submitted by this Commission, Government has sanctioned the appointment of a shroff on 600 rupees per annum, so that the clerk who is required to keep the accounts should not also be the custodian of the actual money. A shroff has been already appointed and been required to give security to the extent of 5,000 rupees by the hypothecation of title deeds of landed property. A very competent Accountant has also been

appointed, and his emoluments increased. Under these improved arrangements, I trust that security has been obtained against a re-occurrence of any future fraud.

Subordinate officers have continued to be the subject of much consideration during the year. On the one hand, Government was not prepared to allow funds to pay them on a scale to attract good men; on the other, the working of the prisons requires a large number which I did not see my way to reduce. As our guards on the lowest pay were the worst class, I determined to try to work with fewer overseers at the higher rates; by this means, without making any great change in the total number of officers, funds were provided to improve the pay and prospects of the lower ranks. The smallest pay now given to any executive officer is 15 rupees, with a fair prospect of obtaining promotion in time to 20 rupees and 25 rupees per mensem. Into these lower ranks I purpose for the future only admitting men of a social position, in which these rates of pay will suffice for the decent support of themselves and their families. They will not be required to know English, and they will understand that, as a rule, they are not to expect promotion to the rank of overseer.

The overseers will begin on 30 rupees per mensem with hopes of promotion to 40 rupees and 50 rupees, besides chances of being appointed jailors at outstations. They will for the future be all required to have a competent knowledge of English and to be fair clerks. The standard male executive staff of subordinate officers attached to the Convict Establishment is now considered to be as follows:—

	Per Mensem.	Welikada.	Slave Island and Breakwater.	Mahara.	Total.
Overseers at	Rs. 50	3	2	1	6
Do.	40	4	1	2	7
Do.	30	10	9	2	23
Sub-overseers	25	6	8	1	15
Do.	20	10	10	3	23
Guards	15	30	30	8	68
Costing Rs. ...		16,920	15,110	4,992	37,022

This is the ordinary expenditure, but it is continually necessary to make additions when more convicts and extra parties have to be provided; for instance, during the overtime work at the Breakwater or when extra men have to be sent daily from Colombo to Mahara.

There is also an expenditure of 4,000 rupees on dispensers, matrons, clerks, and schoolmasters.

A small reduction in the staff of officers at Welikada has been secured without in any way interfering with the proper discipline and guarding of the prison, but chiefly by limiting the number of out-door parties and by a stricter observance of the rule regarding the intramural employment of those in the penal stage. Convicts in this class during detention at Welikada are now all kept to shot-drill and coir-beating, with the exception of nine men in the latrine party, in which very short-sentenced men are necessarily employed, as they have special facilities for escape if so disposed. I have further laid down as a rule, there are never to be more than three out-door parties at Welikada—viz., one of sweepers and scavengers; one of masons and coolies engaged in repairs, building, &c. (for whom there is and will be work for some time to come, if not always); and one general party when convicts are available. With the present heavy requirements of the Breakwater authorities and the prospects of occupation at the new Lunatic Asylum, it is not probable for some time there will be at Welikada more men available for out-door employment than will be covered by the above arrangement.

Attention was also paid to the possibility of reducing the number of officers on night duty, which absorbed the undivided services of 37 male subordinate officers in the prisons forming the Convict Establishment, of whom 17* were so engaged at Welikada and four at Borella Hospital. None of these men got more than 4½ hours' sleep in the night, and they were 13 hours within the prison walls. Under these circumstances, it was not possible to require them to do any duty by day. The proportion of officers actually on duty by night is very far in excess of what it is in any English prison. At Pentonville, for instance, I found there was only one officer actually on night duty inside the central blocks and one watchman patrolling outside, to guard over 1,100 convicts; but there was a reserve of 8 officers in the guardroom, who were allowed to take their clothes off and go regularly to bed, if so minded. The reserve are consequently available for day duty. In view of this it seemed to me, and Mr. Castle concurred, we might with advantage imitate this example at Welikada, where there are three armed policemen patrolling inside the walls and one sentry outside the main gate, besides the reserve police guard of eight, mostly Europeans. As an experiment, with the sanction of Government, I began with the large central block containing 269 cells, reducing the officers actually on duty at one time from four to two, and so limited the time each man must keep awake to four hours

* Besides two more whenever the refractory cells are occupied.

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per night, leaving nine hours for rest or sleep. These 8 officers would have consequently no claim to total exemption from day duty, if we could ensure their residing in the neighbourhood. Very few do so, and to insist on it, as we are unable to offer quarters to many, would limit our area of selection and drive away many eligible candidates, the number of whom is generally only too small. The remedy was to provide food for the men doing night duty. The cost of this was 53 rupees and 80 cents per mensem, but this was more than saved by dispensing with four guards at 15 rupees each. This system was first tried in October, and Major Tranchell reports (16th February) that "from my own observation as well as from what I learn from Mr. Castle, the method inaugurated by you for providing for the night duty at Welikada has, during a trial of three months, answered admirably." There is some difficulty in extending the practice at Welikada owing to the remaining four blocks of cells being so scattered. The same difficulty arises at Borella hospital.

Appointment of officers.

I have since August last taken the appointment of all these subordinate officers into my own hands. Owing to the general depression in mercantile circles, I have had an enormous number of applicants, and consequently a very wide field of selection. I have therefore been able to secure the services of a superior class of men for the Department, but I have grave fears that when times improve they will not stay for the present rates of pay. I am therefore under the necessity of still adhering to the request so often put forward by me, for sufficient funds to pay no subordinate less than 20 rupees per mensem.

Punishments on officers were as follows :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Welikada	185 ..	194 ...	303
Slave Island and Breakwater ...	190 ...	181 ...	208
Mahara	38 ...	36 ...	48
	413	411	559

Out of the 413 punishments awarded during the past year, 332 were moderate fines, one-half of the offences being late for duty, frequently only a few minutes. Two overseers and 20 guards were dismissed during the year, against 31 of all ranks in the previous year, and 37 in 1878. Resignations, often allowed when a man is not suited to the service, or resorted to to avoid punishment, were also fewer in number,—viz., 13 against 32 in 1879. So that the total number of changes of officers during 1880 was 35, against 63 in the previous year; indeed the number would have been smaller, but in view of the improved class offering during the year, I was induced to sanction the discharge of many inefficients who would have been previously retained for want of better; but I think I have now convinced all persons connected with the prisons that there are great drawbacks to the Department, in resorting too frequently to dismissal. During the first five months of the present year, I am glad to say only two officers have been dismissed, and but one for a serious offence. The other was struck off for absence without leave, which probably means he has unexpectedly obtained more remunerative employment elsewhere, and which did not admit of his leaving in the regular manner on due notice. We are occasionally served in this manner, and there appears to be no means of punishing such men; as, however, it rarely causes inconvenience, I have not seriously sought for a remedy.

Health.—My remarks under this head will be found embodied further on in this report, where I discuss generally the health and mortality in all the prisons. The following are extracts from the medical officer's (Dr. Gratien's) annual report on the sanitary condition of the Colombo prisons in his charge, which has been placed at my disposal:—

"With the exception of a temporary failure of water during the dry season, the water supply has been good and abundant. I had the water from all the jails analysed during the year and found it to be free from organic impurities. 1,120 patients were treated in hospital during the year. The daily average sick in hospital was 30·86.

"As usual, diarrhœa takes the first place among the number of admissions to hospital; 372 cases were treated, with 15 deaths, giving a per-centage of 4·03. By far the largest number of admissions for diarrhœa were among penal stage men, recent admissions to jail, many of them admitted in a weakly state, having suffered from want and privation before conviction, and totally unaccustomed to prison diet. In order to gradually accustom them to the jail food, I recommended that dholl and ghee should be stopped from the diet of all penal stage men at Welikada. This was done in November, when diarrhœa was prevailing to an unusual extent. There has since been a decrease in the number of admissions for bowel complaint, but it will be premature to express an opinion without a more extended trial as to whether this is the result of the change of diet or due also to climatic causes. Of the 15 deaths from diarrhœa no less than 11 were recent admissions to jail: five were old and infirm on admission, three being 60, and two 67 and 68 years of age respectively; two others, each 55 years of age, were weak and sickly on admission; two were weak, emaciated, and phthisical, and two others were weak, sickly, and emaciated on admission. So that of the 15 deaths, 11 were either old, infirm, sickly, emaciated, or the subjects of disease when convicted. Such men are generally found to die off soon after admission to jail. Of the other four fatal cases of diarrhœa, one had been only 20 days, one one month, one six weeks, and one two months in jail on admission to hospital. Of the 372 cases of diarrhœa treated, 224 were penal stage men.

"Fifty-one cases of acute dysentery were treated with 4 deaths. All the fatal cases were penal stage men, recent admissions to jail; of the 51 admissions for acute dysentery, 39 were penal stage men. There were five admissions from chronic dysentery, with two deaths. Four of these were re-admissions and were transferred from Kalutara jail. Eleven cases of pneumonia were admitted during the year, as follows:—One in January from Welikada, one in February from Welikada; two in March, one from Welikada and from Slave Island; one in May from Welikada, five in December, (two from Slave Island, two from Mahara and one from Welikada) Of these, four died, five were discharged, and one remained under treatment at the end of the year. Though there were undoubted enteric complications in this case, I do not think it could be traced to any specific power, but is probably rather the result of climatic influence.

"The length of the prisoners' residence in jail, the absence of any other case during the year, the purity of the water used for drinking, and the satisfactory sanitary condition of the jail, seem to point to this conclusion.

"There were two deaths out of hospital. Both occurred at Mahara. One was a case of acute diarrhœa, which proved fatal in about 24 hours. The attack was sudden, and the patient was so soon prostrated that he could not with safety be transferred to the convict hospital. The second was a case of accident. A prisoner working at the Mahara Quarry was jammed between two buffers and died within half an hour. On *post-mortem* examination the liver was found ruptured."

Miscellaneous.—The night soil of the town of Colombo is, I am glad to say, not now deposited in the neighbourhood of Welikada.

Juveniles.—Additional safeguards have been introduced during the year for keeping the juveniles apart from adults. They are now both by day and night worked, fed, and lodged by themselves. No juveniles in any stage are allowed to be sent away from Welikada to Mahara or the Breakwater prisons. A separate ward has been also provided for the sick boys, and only serious cases are removed to Borella for treatment, where, also, endeavours are made to keep them apart.

Arrangements have also been made for educating those boys, and they now get three hours schooling a day, an extra hour in the afternoon having been added, which was approved of by the Governor on his last visit. The number of juvenile offenders in Welikada has now risen to about 50, and the time is, I think, come for the serious consideration of a scheme for a reformatory.

Hulftsdorp Prison.

Cells . ..	30
Wards ...	5
To hold prisoners ...	153
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880	158

Daily Average.	
Convicted	23
Unconvicted	98
Sick	1·35
Number of deaths ...	1

Buildings.—The internal arrangements of this prison require to be re-modelled, as some of the buildings abut on outer or divisional walls, which either afford facilities for or excuses for permitting escapes. The improvements required are:—

(1) A new female prison capable of holding 10 persons. (A separate ward for two prostitutes would be an advantage).

(2) Re-arrangement of debtors' ward. The present buildings will hold thirty persons; a small building to hold ten would be sufficient, with a small bath-room, kitchen, and latrine.

(3) Latrine of F. ward to be removed to the other end of ward and reduced in size. Outer wall to be raised all through to same height, and eaves of debtors' ward to be altered (if a new civil prison is not constructed).

(4) Existing female ward and matron's room to be entirely removed, so as to isolate D. ward.

(5) Dead-house also to be removed to another site not abutting on outer wall.

(6) Kitchen and store of civil prison, which are not required, to be entirely removed.

Proper prison locks were substituted during the year for the bolts and padlocks used formerly for securing the cells.

Escapes.—There was, I regret to say, a very disgraceful escape during the year of two unconvicted prisoners, regular "jail birds," carried out with the assistance of a Malay peon and the connivance of the turnkey on duty, and possibly of the gate-keeper. The first-named deliberately opened the cell doors and let the two prisoners out. The latter, on being re-captured, declared they had been let out by the front gate, but there were reasons for doubting this, and the District Judge who tried the case acquitted the gate-keeper, but convicted the peon and sentenced him to be imprisoned at hard labour for twelve months.

This case illustrates the necessity for taking away the keys of all cells and wards from the night duty peons. This can now be done where the "pan system," which avoids

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the necessity of letting men out to the latrine at night, is introduced; and I am glad to say Government have approved of its extension to all prisons in the Island.

PART III.—PROVINCIAL PRISONS.

Kalutara Prison.

Cells	24
Wards	4
To hold prisoners ...	48
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880 ...	44

Daily Average.	
Convicted	19
Unconvicted	8
Sick	·68
Number of deaths ...	1

Buildings.—The above is the accommodation afforded by the new prison, which was taken over and occupied early in the year. The following is an extract from the Superintendent's report :—

"The new jail was completed in December, 1879, at a total cost of 27,000 rupees, and was first occupied by prisoners on the 24th February, 1880. It possesses ample accommodation for the convicted prisoners at this station, only those of short sentence being kept here; all others received are transferred at once to Welikada jail. The accommodation consists of one block of 24 separate cells, each 10 × 6 ft. and containing 540 cubic feet of space. The entire space enclosed by the jail walls is 37,226 feet of superficial area, of which 4,446 are taken up by the offices at the entrance, viz., jailer's room, medical officer's room, dispensary, clothing room, and visitors' room, and the space set apart and enclosed for the female jail comprises 3,224 feet of superficial area.

"In addition to the above, block of cells there is another group of buildings consisting of a kitchen and two rooms attached to it, which are used as a civil debtors' ward and a store-room. The kitchen should be removed to a separate building; in its present position it is most objectionable, rendering the civil debtors' room almost uninhabitable from the smoke which finds its way over the walls, and for the same reason considerably damaging things in the store-room. The jail yard also contains the latrine and well. I have erected a cadjan-roofed maduwa in the yard for the protection from rain and sun of those prisoners who have to be kept within the jail walls.

"I would urge that another block of buildings be erected in the south-west corner of the yard for the accommodation of unconvicted prisoners and Road Ordinance defaulters.

"At present they have either to be shut up in the cells or in the civil debtors' ward, which is only large enough for two, or in the entrance offices, and often, when the jail is crowded, in the passages. The buildings in question could easily be erected with prison labour.

"I have also to recommend that a suitable room be provided for the custody of lunatics. During the past year 13 were received from the court and were in temporary confinement here. They can only be put in one of the entrance rooms, which they quickly render unfit for any future occupation, and it would be difficult to prevent a lunatic inflicting serious injury upon himself, were he so determined I would suggest that the room now used as a kitchen be altered for the purpose, on the construction of a new kitchen elsewhere.

"The jail is a very hot one during the day, and it has been found impossible to detain sick prisoners within the jail. They are always sent to the Government hospital.

"The female jail contains only two rooms, one for the matron and an association ward able to contain three women, at the most, and the requisite offices. During the past year there have been 10 women convicted and 22 women awaiting trial and under remand in my custody.

"I have further to point out that there is no hospital accommodation within the jail walls, and all serious cases have to be removed to the Government hospital, an arrangement objectionable on every ground. The room which I was informed had been provided as a hospital was that mentioned above, next to the kitchen, and it is needless to state was at once condemned by the medical officer as totally unsuited for the purpose.

"There is plenty of room in the yard for the erection of a separate jail hospital, and I trust this will be constructed during the present year."

The improvement of the hospital and the erection of a separate kitchen is under consideration; but as this station is now easily accessible from Colombo by rail, I cannot support the Superintendent's application for further expenditure in buildings; in fact, Kalutara prison should only be used as a lock-up for the detention of remand prisoners.

Provision for the safe custody of suspected lunatics should be made at the civil hospital.

Negombo Prison.

Cells	18
Wards	12
To hold prisoners ...	207
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880	203

Daily Average.	
Convicted	133
Unconvicted	15
Sick	7
Number of deaths ...	13

I regret to say that funds have not been allowed to supply the balance of materials still required to complete the block of cells begun with prison labour in 1878; another

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1,700 rupees is required to do this, and I would be glad to see this sanctioned at an early date.

Mr. Green, who has taken much interest in the working of the prison, has furnished a full report, from which I take the following extracts :—

"The gross expenditure of the Negombo prison for the year 1880 was 19,808 rupees and 46 cents, as against 12,585 rupees and 53 cents in 1879. There is thus an increase of expenditure of 7,222 rupees and 93 cents.

"But it must be borne in mind that the daily average of prisoners in this prison in 1879 was only 78·20, whereas the daily average for 1880 has been 147·87, or very nearly double the number in 1879, so that the increased cost is far less than the increased strength. If the cost of the prison had increased at the same ratio as the number of prisoners, we should have expended 23,718 rupees. There has really, therefore, been a considerable saving in the management of the prison.

"The gross cost of each prisoner during 1880 was 133 rupees and 95 cents, and the nett cost (after deducting the value of prisoners' earnings) was 94 rupees and 28 cents. In 1879 the gross cost of each prisoner was 160 rupees and 94 cents, and the nett cost 118 rupees and 59 cents.

"The value of prisoners' earnings during 1880 has been 5,866 rupees and 55 cents, as against 3,311 rupees and 40 cents in 1879, and 5,131 rupees and 6 cents in 1878, which speaks well for the improved usefulness of the prisoners, and reduces the gross cost of the prison from 19,808 rupees and 46 cents to a nett cost of 13,941 rupees and 91 cents.

"The sum of 5,866 rupees and 55 cents is made up as follows :—

	Rs.	cts.	
1.	880	50	Being value of prison labour contributed to prison services.
2.	2,279	0	Do. do. do public works.
3.	937	0	Do. do. do. building new cells.
4.	1,649	25	Do. do. do. the Local Board for which the Local Board paid the cost of additional guards (Rs. 284·86).
5.	7	80	Cash for cloth sold.
6.	2	76	Do. coir sold.
7.	110	24	Do. carpentering, &c.
Total—Rs.	5,866	55	

"The manufacture of official envelopes out of old printed forms has been re-commenced, and during the latter portion of the year 41,000 envelopes, to the value of 175 rupees, were manufactured at a cost of 84 rupees and 50 cents, as per annexed table :—

Number of Envelopes made.			Value of Envelopes.	Value of Labour.		Profit.	
				Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Large ...	17,000	...	85 rupees @ 5 rupees per 1,000	84	50	90	50
Small ...	24,000	...	90 do. 3·75 do.				
Total ...	41,000		175 rupees	84	50	90	50

"Basket-making, mat-pillow-making, and brush-making for the light labour prisoners have also been commenced recently, and as soon as these manufactures are properly in hand the Colonial Store will be supplied with these articles by this prison.

"The hard labour prisoners have been employed on the masonry work of the still unfinished cells, the completion of which I have so often urged.

"It will be remembered that these cells were commenced in 1878 on an arrangement that the Public Works Department was to supply the materials and this prison was to construct the cells out of the materials so supplied ; but at the end of 1878 the Public Works officer had not supplied the full amount of the materials, and the Government cut off the uncompleted estimate at the end of the year, so that we were left with insufficient materials.

"At present I am still insufficiently supplied with materials, although two years have elapsed and the cells are still unfinished, and likely to remain so unless the Public Works officer is allowed to submit another estimate.

"The hard labour prisoners have further been employed in road-making for the Local Board, as before mentioned, and in clearing and sweeping public grounds and other miscellaneous work.

"The health of the prison has been good, considering that this is a convalescent prison for convicts who have broken down at other stations. The hospital daily average for the year has been 7. There have been, however, 13 deaths, whereas in 1879 there was only one. This is owing to the increased number of hopeless invalids sent to this prison from the Breakwater. Not a man died excepting old weakly men sent here in a bad state.

Ratnapura Prison.

Cells	0		
Wards	9	**Daily Average.**	
To hold prisoners ...	44	Convicted	18
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880 ...	57	Unconvicted	20
		Sick	1
		Number of deaths ...	2

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Nothing has been done to provide the new prison so urgently required here, and I see no prospect of its being undertaken.

A special pipe has been laid for providing the prison with water from the town service. Nothing else occurred calling for special notice.

Avisáwella Prison.

Cells	8	Daily Average.	
Wards	3		
To hold prisoners ...	18	Convicted	3
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880 ...	13	Unconvicted	7
		Sick	·18
		Number of deaths ...	0

Nothing occurred calling for mention.

Kégalla Prison.

Cells	2	Daily Average.	
Wards	4		
To hold prisoners ...	21	Convicted	10
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880 ...	23	Unconvicted	8
		Sick	·6
		Number of deaths ...	0

At this station, too, a new prison is badly required. Captain Thompson, while acting for me, suggested that the existing building should be enclosed with a palisade. In reply he was informed that—

„ The Director of Public Works is of opinion that a timber palisade will only last a few years, and as a permanent enclosure is estimated to cost no less than 3,704 rupees, it has been decided to defer taking any step in the matter until His Excellency the Governor has had an opportunity of visiting Kégalla.

" His Excellency is of opinion that no prisoners should be detained in the Kégalla lock-up except those on remand or under sentences of less than a fortnight, and in view of this opinion the construction of a new prison has been postponed in favour of more urgent works."

BOGAMBRA PRISON, KANDY.

Cells	177	Daily Average.	
Wards	5		
To hold prisoners ...	453	Convicted	345·27
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) imprisoned at any one time during 1880 ...	486	Unconvicted	46 91
		Sick	7·33
		Number of deaths ...	10

Until the 4th September both the convicted and unconvicted prisoners sent to jail at Kandy were confined at Bogambra.

Buildings.—The north wing of the new prison was all but completed by the end of the year, and that it is not now finished and occupied is solely due to the want of hinges to hang the doors on, regarding the arrival of which from England there has been some unfortunate delay. It has been decided not to construct the remaining two wings for the present, I think very wisely, as there would be great difficulty in providing suitable occupation for so large a number as 500 prisoners at Kandy.

The Clerk of Works and most of the artizans have consequently been removed to Colombo to complete the new Lunatic Asylum, and only a small number left to complete the end wings and to build the jailer's house. This is being constructed just outside the walls, in consequence of the quarters already provided over the entrance proving most unsuitable. The work of construction was carried out in the same satisfactory manner as in previous years, and entirely by convict artizans and labourers.

The old buildings taken over in the Malay lines and occupied as quarters by the subordinate officers have had temporary repairs done to them, but many of them are wretched places, and I trust some day it will be found possible to find funds for the thorough re-construction, if not all, at least, of a few for the upper class of subordinates. It was decided to built some refractory cells at Bogambra, but they have had to lie over on account of financial reasons.

At my instance, Government called for a report from the Director of Public Works and his assistant at Kandy on the buildings carried out by convict labour at the Bógambra prison, especially as to the quality of the work done, and how it stands comparison with work done by free labour, either directly under the officers of the Department or with the intervention of a contractor.

In reply to this, Mr. MacBride reported:—

"The quality of work done by convict labour at the Bogambra prison bears comparison with that done by ordinary labour, and is, in my opinion, better than that carried out under contract.

"As the convicts have been trained and employed under the immediate direction and supervision of this Department, care has been taken to have the work well executed."

In forwarding this satisfactory statement, the Director of Public Works stated he concurred in the opinion expressed by his Assistant at Kandy.

Expenditure and Earnings.—The total expenditure on account of the Kandy prisons was (exclusive of establishment) 44,627 rupees, but 13 per cent. of this is the approximate proportional cost of the unconvicted, leaving 38,826 rupees for cost of the keep of the convicted, besides an expenditure of 11,074 rupees on establishment, making their total cost 49,000 rupees in round numbers. Against this may be placed the estimated earnings of 43,489 rupees, made up of 7,121 rupees value of jail services, and 592 rupees value of manufactures and other small reimbursements, while public works figure for 35,876 rupees. Of this last amount, 19,860 rupees is the value of labour contributed to the buildings, 1,765 rupees represents the value of the labour placed at the disposal of the Municipality for clearing the lake of silt on the usual condition of paying the extra officers required. Of the balance, 15,324 rupees was earned by doing various works about the town on behalf of Government, such as improvements at the Police Barracks (4,936 rupees), Kachchéri, Court-house, Pavilion, Cemetery, Civil Hospital, &c. Some very good cut stone has been prepared during the year by convict stone-cutters for a fountain it is proposed to erect in front of the Kachchéri.

Discipline.—The Superintendent has, I am glad to say, seen his way to reducing the number of instances in which he has had recourse to corporal punishment for prison offences, from 248 in 1878, 122 in 1879, to 20 in 1880, though the daily average of convicted prisoners rose from 298 to 345. I have no reason to believe the discipline of the prison has in any way suffered from the more limited resort to the rattan or that less satisfactory work has been done.

Health.—Mumps and chicken-pox were prevalent during the earlier part of the year, but the health was not bad. There were, it is true, ten deaths against four in the previous year, but four of the former were due to causes which in no way affected the health of the general body of convicts. There was one death by accident, for which the deceased was himself entirely to blame, he having fallen from an upper storey of a partially-completed building, where he had no business, and to which he had skulked away for the purpose of shirking work.

Miscellaneous.—It is creditable to the Administration that only one escape occurred during the year, notwithstanding the large number of long-sentenced men necessarily employed outside.

Kandy (old) Prison.

Cells	43	Daily Average.	
Wards	12	Convicted	5·82
To hold prisoners ...	147	Unconvicted	22·20
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880... ...	13	Sick	·21
		Number of deaths ...	0

The new Kachchéri having been completed, the Government Agent moved out of these buildings, and they were re-occupied as a prison on the 4th September. Nothing occurred calling for special mention between that and the end of the year.

Nuwara Eliya Prison.

Cells	8	Daily Average.	
Wards	4	Convicted	19·84
To hold prisoners ...	34	Unconvicted	5·53
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880	42	Sick	·56
		Deaths	0

Nothing happened during the year calling for special mention. I concur in the recommendation made in the following extract from the Superintendent's report:—

"I am of opinion that the staff of four peons or jail guards is inadequate. Four are required for day work, and their efficiency for this duty is considerably decreased by the night-watching which they have to perform every other night, the night work being divided between two guards. I am of opinion that an addition of one peon should be made to the staff, which would enable the guard, who should take the longer watch of the night, *i.e.*, from midnight to 6 A.M., to take rest in the morning, instead of going out with the prisoners to work or remaining on duty in the jail."

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Badulla Prison.

Cells	12	Daily Average.		
Wards	8			
To hold prisoners ...	65	Convicted	21·57	
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880 ...	89	Unconvicted	35·31	
		Sick	·15	
		Number of deaths ...	1	

The jail was frequently overcrowded during the year owing to the large amount of crime in the District. As I trust this is exceptional, and as all long-sentenced prisoners are removed as soon as convicted, there is no necessity to ask for any addition to the accommodation.

Buildings.—The following is the Superintendent's report:—

"The roof of the jailer's quarters and of the guard-room and that over the gate have been for a long time in very bad order, so that the buildings are quite untenable in wet weather.

"It is most desirable that the buildings just named should be speedily put in order, as the greatest possible discomforts result to the jail guards in rainy weather, and other quarters have to be provided for the jailer."

Mr. Ormsby, of the Public Works Department, made the following suggestion:—

"With regard to the proposal to put tiled roofs on, I fear that the weight would be too great for the safety of the building. The present roof is enormously heavy, and the building, being a two-storied one, there must be immense pressure on the brick walls of the basement; indeed, there appear to be slight cracks already in the arches of the doorways of the lower cells, and I fear that the increase of weight which a tiled roof would produce might cause a failure of the walls. I would repeat my former suggestion, that light roofs of galvanized iron should be put over the flat ones. These would have the advantage of being extremely light and not disfiguring the building, as they might be kept entirely out of sight."

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on his last visit gave instructions for the preparation of a fresh estimate, and I trust funds will be shortly available to provide a water-tight roof. Meanwhile, a house at a rental of 30 rupees per mensem, has been engaged for the jailer.

Mátalé Prison.

Cells	0	Daily Average.		
Wards	5			
To hold prisoners ...	26	Convicted	2·79	
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880 ...	24	Unconvicted	8·89	
		Sick	·49	
		Number of deaths ...	0	

Owing to the facilities now offered by the railway for transferring to Kandy, the prison has not been overcrowded.

GALLE PRISON.

Cells	46	Daily Average.		
Wards	15			
To hold prisoners ...	247	Convicted	144·48	
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880 ...	229	Unconvicted	37·60	
		Sick ...	1·42	
		Number of deaths ...	1	

Buildings.—The following is the Superintendent's report:—

"The jail hospital was completed during the year. It consists of two wards and a surgery, as well as latrine and bath-room; the two latter are detached from the main building. The hospital cook-house is in course of construction. These works have been executed by prison labour.

"The buildings generally are in good order. I have to repeat in this report what was said in my last, that the cook-house, jailer's quarters, gate, office and guard-rooms are additional buildings urgently required. The jail is seriously insecure. The latter remark applies especially to the hospital, which stands in the new enclosure, the wall of which is low. I have requested that the verandah be fitted with lattice work, so that men let out to go to the latrine at night may not be able to slip away. In the present insecure state of the arrangements, it will be impossible with any equity to hold any officer responsible for escape from the hospital.

"The lean-to buildings abutting on the outer wall of the old enclosure also present facilities for prison-breaking which I should be glad to see removed.

It will take another thousand pounds of expenditure in materials to complete the buildings required at this prison, exclusive of any addition to the cellular accommodation which may be deemed advisable.

Punishments show a considerable increase, especially in regard to strokes of a rattan, which have been inflicted in 155 instances. From a detailed return since received I find that 110 of these cases were for "insufficient work" or "idling at work."

Earnings.—A large quantity of labour (5,328 rupees) has been contributed to the formation of a new road in the town, which is a great improvement, but without requiring the Municipality to contribute towards the supervision of the convicts extra-murally employed in this manner. 2,844 rupees worth, mostly of skilled labour, was expended on the jail buildings already referred to. Broken metal was sold to the value of 737 rupees, and coir brought in 279 rupees. Some attention has been paid to improving the coir made at this prison, and arrangements have been made by the Superintendent to sell it as made to a local firm. There is, however, considerable room for further improvement; at present, quality is sacrificed to quantity, and the yarn turned out is not worth, in the local market, more than one-half of what is now prepared at Welikada.

A contribution of 500 rupees has been made from the prison votes towards the construction of a sewage depôt by the Municipality.

I find that a charge has been made against the votes of 1879 of 2,000 rupees for a quantity of satinwood imported from Trincomalee and purchased on jail account. A portion of this has been utilised for the erection of a shed. It is owing to this item that "other expenditure" figures for a lower sum in 1880, and that the cost per head is 132 rupees, against 144 rupees in 1879.

Miscellaneous.—The house of observation for suspected lunatics has, I am glad to say, been at last completed, and it will be no longer necessary to admit any more of this class to prison.

Mátara Prison.

Cells	2	Daily Average.	
Wards	8	Convicted	55·74
To hold prisoners ...	0	Unconvicted	14·12
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881. ...	76	Sick	·90
		Number of deaths ...	3

Buildings.—The roof of the main building in Mátara prison requires thorough repair. The Director of Public Works, on being referred to, reports further that his Assistant examined the roof and found most of the timbers more or less rotten, and estimated the cost of repairs at 860 rupees. The building in question consists of three large, very lofty wards, with enormous cubical contents, out of all proportion to the floor space, and a very extensive roof with a span of 27 feet. I recommended, therefore, that before undertaking the repair of this roof, estimates should be obtained for altering these wards into cellular compartments similar to the last built at Welikada.

This would admit of a less expensive roof, and as the timbers are mostly in short lengths, it is possible much of the wood of the old roof might be utilized.

The accommodation of the prison as at present, and as altered, would be as follows:—

	At present.	Remodelled.
3 Large wards holding ...	68 ...	28 cells.
2 Cells do. ...	2 ...	2
2 Wards for unconvicted holding ...	15 ...	15
2 „ women do. ...	6 ...	6
3 Hospital wards do. ...	5 ...	5
	96	56

The daily average strength of the Mátara prison, exclusive of Road Ordinance defaulters, during 1878 was 45; in 1879, 48; and during 1880 it was 68, including some men transferred from Galle, which could be avoided if necessary.

The reduced accommodation would consequently suffice for all present requirements, and any temporary pressure could be relieved by transfer to Galle or Tangalla. If at any time it were required to enlarge the prison, there is room within the present enclosure for another row of cells.

The estimate of the Director of Public Works for carrying out this suggestion came to Rs. 2,519; but it has been decided the alterations should be deferred for the present, and only the repairs absolutely necessary this year effected.

Establishment.—Authority has been granted to transfer to the staff of the Fiscal's Office the three peons employed as process servers, but paid from the jail votes.

Tangalla Prison

Cells	0	Daily Average.	
Wards	7	Convicted	14 06
To hold prisoners ...	70	Unconvicted	11·46
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880	9	Sick	·50
		Number of deaths ...	1

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Buildings.—The female jail on the western bastion is in want of small repairs, for the execution of which with prison labour, a sum of 100 rupees has been allowed by Government.

Hambantota Prison.

Cells	13
Wards	6
To hold prisoners ...	102
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880	121

Daily Average.	
Convicted	81·07
Unconvicted	·22
Sick	4·95
Number of deaths ...	1

Buildings.—The Superintendent repeats his request for a permanent kitchen with a tiled roof. Plans were prepared during the year for the conversion of the existing wards into cellular compartments, but the work has been allowed to stand over for the present.

Earnings on public works are estimated as 8,594 rupees, of which 7,533 rupees represents the value of services rendered in "receiving, issuing, weighing, measuring, heaping, and removing salt, clearing léwáyas, and building and repairing stores."

Jail services are heavy owing to the distance water has to be fetched. Free labour at this station costs 50 cents a day, and is difficult to procure at that.

Miscellaneous.—In consequence of representations as to the quantity of work to be done in connection with the salt department, the strength of the prison was increased to a hundred, but the Superintendent at Galle arranged on one occasion for the transfer of others without reference to me, and so the jail was for a short time overcrowded.

Mr. Gogerly, the jailer, having to retire owing to ill-health, the jailer of a higher class has been again attached to the prison in view of the strength having been increased, Mr. Peris, an experienced officer who had been for some time attached to the Colombo prisons, was accordingly sent to Hambantota.

Balapitiya Prison.

Cells	5
Wards	14
To hold prisoners	0
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880	34

Daily Average.	
Convicted	4·57
Unconvicted	9·52
Sick	·01
Number of deaths ...	0

As a rule, this lock-up is not overcrowded, owing to frequent transfers to Galle, but occasionally there are a large number committed of an evening in default of bail, &c.; this leads to temporary overcrowding which cannot be obviated or met by transfer.

Buildings.—A small temporary kitchen has been erected outside the walls, there being no room inside, and the food is now cooked by prisoners.

Kurunégala Prison.

Cells	9
Wards	12
To hold prisoners ...	113
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880	145

Daily Average.	
Convicted	61·17
Unconvicted	35·88
Sick	3·87
Number of deaths ...	4

Buildings.—The Superintendent reports:—

"The only alteration was the transfer of a door of the office room from north-east to south-west to face the guard-room and to command a view of the general entrance."

Overcrowding.—The Superintendent reports :—

"During the month of April, July, August, and September, there were more prisoners than the jail is certified to hold; but the verandahs of the jail were utilized for sleeping purposes, and thus the overcrowding of the cells and wards was avoided."

Health very good. There were four deaths from disease, and one man suffered the extreme penalty of the law on conviction for murder.

Miscellaneous.—There was a bad case of escape of a rich man within a few days of his conviction by the Supreme Court. He was, however, so harassed by the attempts made to re-arrest him in consequence of the offer of a large reward, that he was driven to surrendering himself into custody after being three and a half months at large. Very full enquiry was made as to the circumstances of this man's escape, and I think the only officer who took an active part in it, a Malay peon, was tried and sentenced to undergo twelve months' imprisonment. The deputy jailer having, by want of proper precautions in taking over the men at a particular time, prevented the discovery of the escape earlier, was reduced and attached to the Colombo prisons for duty as an overseer. The escape

was undoubtedly effected through a well, half of which is within and half without the prison walls.

Puttalam Prison.

Cells	4	Daily Average.	
Wards	6	Convicted	29 75
To hold prisoners ...	57	Unconvicted	7·72
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880	57	Sick	·56
		Number of deaths ...	1

The jail is now supplied with excellent water from the general service laid on for the town. The Superintendent further reports :—

"There was nothing else worthy of remark in the general management and condition of prisoners confined in this jail during the last year. The working of the penal stage and good conduct mark system were satisfactorily carried out. Prisoners were employed generally on Government works, such as repairing public buildings, scavenging the station, &c."

Health satisfactory. The prevailing diseases were ague and a few cases of bowel complaint. One death occurred during the year.

Chilaw Prison.

Cells	0	Daily Average.	
Wards	2	Convicted	13·40
To hold prisoners ...	60*	Unconvicted	8·64
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880	33	Sick	·39
		Number of deaths ...	1

Buildings.—It having been decided to erect the internal buildings of the new prison with convict labour, temporary sheds were put up within the partially-completed wall, and a few convict masons and ordinary prisoners lodged therein. These men are supervised by Mr. De Vos, who was for some time attached to the Bogambra works, and has consequently had experience in masonry. It is intended to have all the woodwork constructed by convict carpenters at the new Lunatic Asylum, under the supervision of the Clerk of Works, Mr. Scharenguivel, transport by canal being cheap to Chilaw.

In consequence of the increased number to be then retained at Chilaw, a contract has been secured at moderate rates for victualling the prison.

JAFFNA PRISON.

Cells	92	Daily Average.	
Wards	13	Convicted	62·68
To hold prisoners ...	208	Unconvicted ...	9·63
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880 ...	110	Sick	2.38
		Number of deaths ...	0

Buildings.—A portion of the inner face of the rampart which forms the boundary wall of the prison having fallen in, was re-erected, partly by prison labour.

The state of the sewers is still unsatisfactory, but a sum of 150 rupees has been sanctioned to provide an additional surface-drain, which can be kept clean and which will intercept and carry off the dirty water from the Judge's residence.

Mannár Prison.

Cells	0	Daily Average.	
Wards	6	Convicted	·91
To hold prisoners ...	43	Unconvicted ...	6·23
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880 ...	20	Sick	0
		Number of deaths ...	0

The Superintendent reports :—

"The increase of 343 rupees and 5 cents in the expenditure on the jail during 1880 is owing to the transfer expenses, and to the increase of unconvicted prisoners by 287. The daily average in 1880 was 7·15, while for 1879 it had been 4·90.

"The jail buildings are in very good condition and are carefully kept. There are five wards in use besides the hospital.

* This is the accommodation provided in the sheds erected in the new enclosure for occupation during the building of the new prison.

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"The latrine remains *in statu quo*.—See my report for 1879.

"The increase in expenditure under the head "Transfer" is due to the transfer of convicted prisoners to Jaffna, as already observed. The cost of such transfer is much less than the cost of the employment of a jailer to maintain strict discipline would be; the transportation to Jaffna, moreover, adding to the deterrent effect of the sentence.

Mullaittivu Prison.

Cells	0	Daily Average.	
Wards	2		
To hold prisoners ...	10	Convicted	2·28
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880 ...	7	Unconvicted ...	·07
		Sick	·01
		Number of deaths ...	0

During the year plans have been prepared for the improvement of this very defective lock-up, and it is estimated that for 1,700 rupees it can be very materially improved provided with a yard, and be made properly secure.

Vavúṇiya-Vilánkulam Prison.

Cells	10	Daily Average.	
Wards	0		
To hold prisoners ...	10	Convicted	1·42
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880 ...	4	Unconvicted ...	·10
		Sick	0
		Number of deaths ...	0

The Superintendent reports:—

"There were more prisoners in 1880 than 1879. The jail buildings are in good order and kept clean. The places used for latrine are always cleared and disinfected. There was nothing worthy of remark in the general management and condition of prisoners confined in the jail during 1880. The health throughout was good."

BATTICALOA PRISON.

Cells	18	Daily Average.	
Wards	4		
To hold prisoners ...	61	Convicted ...	22·36
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880	38	Unconvicted ...	7·67
		Sick ...	·11
		Number of deaths ...	0

The Superintendent reports:—

"The main block, since converted into cellular system, is being completed. It was commenced by the Public Works Department and contain accommodation for the present for 35 inmates—*i. e.*, 16 separate cells, and three wards for males, and a portion of the yard has been palisaded for two cells and a ward for females to hold five. When completed, the jail can locate 61 prisoners.

"The buildings lately altered are in good condition. A store room, a latrine for the officers, and a work shed for the females are very badly required.

"The *health* has been very satisfactory. No death during the year. There was a case of small-pox, which was traced to a remanded prisoner who showed symptoms of the disease the day after his admission. He was at once sent to the small-pox hospital at Pettukudah.

Trincomalee Prison.

Cells	4	Daily Average.	
Wards	4		
To hold prisoners ...	49	Convicted ...	6·14
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1880	18	Unconvicted ...	1 47
		Sick ...	·11
		Number of deaths ...	0

The Superintendent reports:—

"The man who escaped in 1879 was a further-examination prisoner. He was re-captured on the 25th of October, 1879, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labour.

"Health good.

"As I recommended in my last report, the female ward has been separated from the male wards by two walls, in one of which is a door. The wall of the jail is dilapidated. I believe it is the intention of Government to have some parts of it rebuilt this year. The lean-to buildings render it easy for any active prisoner to escape.

Considerable alterations are required to make this a decent prison, but as there is a large extent of buildings, they need not cost much money. Timber is cheap in Trincomalee, and the main buildings might be divided into cellular compartments, such as answer so well at Slave Island.

ANURÂDHAPURA PRISON.

Cells	24	Daily Average.	
Wards	0	Convicted	16·75
To hold prisoners ...	24	Unconvicted	4·32
Greatest number (excluding Road Ordinance defaulters) in prison at any one time ...	0	Sick	·13
		Number of deaths ...	1

The Superintendent reports :—

"An increase in the expenditure from 2,216 rupees in 1879 to 3,384 rupees in 1880, is due to the amount of an unusually large number of Road Ordinance labourers who were unable to pay the tax.

"*Buildings.*—One fine ward, containing 24 separate cells for convicted prisoners, large hall, and latrines was handed over during the year

"A female ward and further-examination ward and a well are in progress. These works are all being done by the Public Works Department.

"*Health.*—The health of the prisoners has been generally good. One death occurred in the past year, the result of apoplexy. The man had suffered from apopletic fits before his admission into jail.

"*General.*—I would suggest the training of overseers and jail guards, so that they would be capable of instructing prisoners in different trades. When engaged, these officers should be told that they must be prepared to go to any station in the Island, due consideration being given as to increase of pay, &c., for employment in expensive or unhealthy localities, and for the display of exceptionable ability in any particular trades. Jailers should, in a similar manner, be selected for their acquaintance with particular trades, as well as for their general good conduct and experience. The rates of pay allowed to overseers and peons are absurdly low, and insufficient to secure the services of good men.

"The prison building at the station is extremely comfortable and well ventilated, the food unexceptionable, clothing and medical attendance sufficient and good.

"If remunerative hard work could be given inside the jail, imprisonment might be made an exemplary punishment, but in the present circumstances prisoners are necessarily employed outside the jail walls, their guards are badly paid, and the discipline is necessarily low. Prison life, instead of being a burden, is, I fear, considered by men of bad character a pleasant relaxation."

PART IV.—GENERAL.

The expenditure of the year, as must be expected from the increase in numbers already reported, shows an advance, having been in round numbers 410,000 rupees, against 372,000 rupees in 1879, 402,000 rupees in 1878, and 424,000 rupees in 1877.

	Total Expenditure.				Approximate Cost per head.			
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Establishment	124,559	124,245	123,198	127,272	53	53	64½	51
Dieting	226,090	211,157	178,402	212,612	96	94	93	86
Extra diet for sick, &c. ...	8,136	4,958	2,143	3,238	3	2	1	1½
Clothing and bedding ...	33,602	27,489	21,646	21,756	14	11	11¼	9
Lighting	10,882	12,403	10,981	10,510	4	4	6	4
Materials for manufacture ..	2,429	1,433	826	1,367	1	½	½	½
Other expenditure	18,189	20,095	35,511	33,545	9	8½	18½	13½
Total—Rs.	423,867	401,780	372,707	410,295	180	173	195	165

It is gratifying to find that the cost per head is lower than it has been since 1876, when the new and improved dietary was introduced into the Colombo prisons and made general in the following year.

Establishment is down to 51 rupees per head, though the cost was increased by Mr. Castle's return from leave, and the addition noticed in last year's report of two English jailers at 2,400 rupees per annum each, sent out from home. Even with these increments the expenditure for establishment is small as compared with the outlay in England, where the pay and allowances of prison officers is returned as over £10 per head of daily average strength during 1878-9 in the local jails. It should be further borne in mind, that in these prisons all the inmates are employed intra-murally, and a large proportion in separate cells, which they only leave for a short period of exercise daily. The difficulty of keeping down the cost of establishment and the drawbacks of having numerous small prisons is well illustrated in the following extract from the first report of the Commissioners of Irish Local Prisons :—

"Though this reduction in the status of the 11 prisons named has been attended with a considerable diminution in the former cost of management, the Board are unable to regard the existing arrangement as at all a satisfactory one, whether considered in its financial aspect, or in its bearing upon the more important question of prison discipline and labour.

"The staff expenses, though reduced to a minimum, are now out of all proportion to the number of prisoners in these particular cases, amounting on an average to about £34 per head

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per annum for the prisoners in custody; while, owing to the small number of the latter, it has been found impossible in practice to enforce in their regard any really deterrent or reformatory system of prison discipline and classification; their services being very often barely sufficient to provide for the necessary routine business of the prisons in which they are confined."

The cost of staff in the English convict prisons (wherein men with sentences of five years and over are incarcerated) is higher than in the local prisons, and averages over £16 in establishments much larger than our biggest prisons, and with facilities and arrangements of buildings for economising the number of officers. For instance, at Pentonville I found only two officers actually on night duty (exclusive of a reserve of seven sleeping in the guard-room), to look after over 1,000 convicts; but the buildings are so arranged that the man inside can, from the central hall, command an uninterrupted view of all four wings. In Welikada, with not half this number, there should be 17 officers on night duty, and it is not practicable to reduce this number materially owing to the various blocks being ill-arranged and scattered over a considerable area.

Victualling.—The cost per head of victualling has averaged all through the Island 86 rupees per head, against 93 rupees in the previous year, 94 rupees in 1878, and 96 rupees in 1877. At Welikada it has been 84 rupees against 83 rupees in 1878, and at Slave Island and Breakwater it has been 89 rupees against 87 rupees in 1878. At Kandy, where the proportion of prisoners receiving the higher priced full diet was considerably smaller than in Welikada, the rate was 78 rupees against 92 rupees in 1878. In January of the year under review Government authorized, as an experimental measure, the following alteration in the dietary regulations, viz.:—

(*a*) "The extension of the term for which penal diet is given to short-sentenced prisoners, from one to two months.

(*b*) "The withholding of full diet until a convict has been two full years in prison instead of one.

(*c*) "The extension to the Slave Island, Breakwater, and Mahara prisons of the ordinary rules of diet (as amended above), instead of giving every convict in these prisons full diet, irrespective of class or time in jail, &c."

In December I reported regarding these modifications as follows:—

"The medical officers of all the prisons, except Colombo, concur in reporting that no unfavourable results have followed on the extension of the period during which penal diet is given, from one to two months.

"As regards the Colombo prisons, the medical officer is of opinion that men on penal diet are unable to do the hard work required of them on the Breakwater works and at Mahara, but this does not apply to those retained at Welikada. Except during the press of the busy season, convicts in the penal stage are not sent to the Breakwater as a rule, but the great majority of those sent to Mahara are necessarily men with short sentences and in the penal stage. The case of these men has been separately reported on to Government, and it has been decided to stop the issue of penal diet altogether, and to give full diet to the few men engaged in the still heavier work of "sledging," who were not already entitled thereto under existing rules.

"The medical officers of Colombo and Kandy have taken no exception to the issue of full diet being postponed until a convict has been two whole years in prison. The medical officer at Galle, Dr. Kriekenbeek, however, objects to this, but I do not concur generally with him, and think it premature as yet to again reduce the time to one year, except, possibly, on the Breakwater and at Mahara, where the work is exceptionally severe and trying, and a high sanitary and physical condition has a considerable money value. Both Drs. Gratien and Kriekenbeek, however, agree in one point, viz., that the dholl and ghee produce diarrhœa and dysentery in new comers. Dr. Kriekenbeek further points out that both these articles are not common articles of diet amongst the natives of Ceylon."

"After reference to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Dr. Gratiaen has stopped the issue of both articles to penal stage men in Welikada. At Negombo, for similar reasons, the issue of cocoanut oil in lieu of ghee has also been discontinued."

"Under these circumstances, it would seem advisable to omit these two articles from the dietary, and I trust the Principal Civil Medical Officer will see his way to do this, especially as both dholl and ghee, being imported articles, are expensive items in the cost of the diets. The substitutes permitted are also expensive, even kurakkan being dear now that chena cultivation is so much discouraged.

"From enquiries I have made, I believe that the improved dietary given of recent years to long-sentenced men has been much talked of amongst natives, and an exaggerated value attached to it, as compensating for the many acknowledged drawbacks of a prison life. The penal diet given to the shorter-sentenced men is undoubtedly better than the food of the agricultural labourer of the country, and it might, on this ground, be given to unconvicted prisoners who are only incarcerated for limited periods. On the other hand, it is much disliked by the regular "jail birds" who hang about the bigger towns; but magistrates are apt to forget that a three months' sentence causes with it a more liberal dietary on five days in each week.

"Under these circumstances, I think we can now, with safety to the health of our prisons, reduce the dietary, especially at outstations, and I beg to offer the following suggestions:—

"(*a*) That dholl and ghee be excluded from all diets."

"(*b*) That the issue of diets at Mahara and the Breakwater prisons (including Slave Island), be regulated from time to time as may be agreed to by the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Prisons.

"(*c*) That penal diet be issued to all unconvicted prisoners and to all convicted prisoners, irrespective of sentence, on first admission (from court) for a period not exceeding three months.

"(*d*) That the issue of full diet be restricted to Welikada, Bogambra, and Galle, and be at these prisons only to convicts who have been two whole years in any prison.

"(*e*) That ordinary diet be issued to all convicted prisoners who have passed three months in prison, and that no higher diet be given to any class except as specially provided in (*b*) and (*d*).

On these suggestions being referred to him, the Principal Civil Medical Officer reported :—

"In reply, I beg to state that I have given the points raised by the Inspector-General of Prisons my careful attention, and I am of opinion that no alteration should be made in the present dietary of the prisons."

While the extension of the periods for which the penal and ordinary diets are given has had its influence in lowering the cost of victualling, the reduction in the price of rice in the earlier part of the year led to more moderate rates being secured at stations where the contracts expired in June.

For instance, at Kandy the rates for 1880-81 are: (native) full 20 cents, ordinary 20 cents, penal 10 cents, punishment 3 cents;* and for 1879-80, full 24½ cents, ordinary 23 cents, penal 16 cents, and punishment 9 cents.

As the contracts for the Colombo prisons did not expire till the end of the year, the fall in the price of rice only effected the tenders for 1881, which were lower than they have been for years, and a contract was secured at the rates shown below :—

	Full.	Ordinary.	Penal.	Punishment.
1881 ...	cts. 21¼ ...	cts. 20 ...	cts. 10 ...	cts. 7¼
1880 ...	„ 23½ ...	„ 22 ...	„ 13 ...	„ 8
1879 ...	„ 24 ..	„ 22½ ...	„ 13 ...	„ 8
1878 ...	„ 22 ...	„ 20½ ...	„ 12 ...	„ 8

At most outstations, too, have similar favourable prices been secured, varying from 36 cents and 28 cents at Nuwara Eliya to 17 cents, and 12 cents at Galle, for ordinary and penal respectively.

Miscellaneous Expenditure has been reduced both in the aggregate and per head. Clothing and bedding figures for 21,756 rupees, against 21,646 rupees the previous year, and 27,489 rupees in 1878, and is 9 rupees per head against 11 rupees in 1878. There is a small saving on lighting, due probably to the more extensive use of kerosine, which is being introduced in our larger prisons as we renew our stock of lamps and lanterns.

Consequent on the general adoption of the sub-heads of service noted in last year's report, and the stricter classification of expenditure now followed in all prisons, I am able to explain how the balance has been applied instead of passing it over by that unsatisfactory term "miscellaneous." Against 35,500† rupees thus shown in 1879, there has been an outlay of under 33,500 rupees; of this, 13,480 rupees has been spent on transferring convicts from one prison to another, chiefly to Colombo and Kandy, to meet calls for prison labour on the public works at those stations. Much of this goes back to Government in the shape of railway fares, and the balance is more than covered by the saving in dieting in the large prisons as compared with outstations, irrespective of the more effective carrying out of the sentences.

As now no expenditure ought to be incurred beyond the necessary charges for the ordinary victualling and guarding of the prison, without applications for special authority, it is more possible for the Inspector-General of Prisons to control the miscellaneous disbursements, and to see the charges incurred are those properly chargeable to the Departmental votes.

Earnings.—Attention continues to be paid to securing due recognition and record of the services rendered by convict labour without making any money recovery for its value, actual or estimated. I find that the principal which guides the practice in Ceylon coincides with that adopted on the transfer of the local prisons to the Commissioners appointed by the recent Act of Parliament, and from whose last report I quote as follows :—

"It may be well here to refer to an essential difference in the principles on which accounts for Government Departments are by Parliamentary and Treasury regulation presented, and those which have most commonly prevailed among local authorities.

"The system of accounts enforced in the Prisons, as in all Government Departments, is framed on the very sound principle that the gross expenditure and cost of maintenance and administration should be voted by Parliament and brought to account without any deduction on account of receipts, and the accuracy of these accounts as representing the actual issues of money by the Paymaster-General are provided for and checked, so as to be beyond possibility of question, by the provisions of the Exchequer and Audit and the Appropriation Act.

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* These rates are much lower than at any other station. They were spontaneously offered by the man who had the previous year's contract, a substantial Moor trader in Kandy, and who, it may be safely presumed, knew what he was about when he reduced his rates nearly 20 per cent.

† This includes a sum of 2,000 rupees spent at Galle on timber procured from Trincomalee on jail account for the erection of working sheds, and incorrectly charged against prison services. The expenditure for 1880 includes 500 rupees contributed to the erection of a a depôt for night soil, erected by the Municipality.

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"There is another point of importance in connexion with the accounts and returns, which it may be well to notice. It is a principle laid down by the Treasury (for which the reasons are obvious, and of which the wisdom is unquestionable), that when a Government Department does work for another Department, or chargeable against another Government account, the charge so made is not to be framed with a view to make a profit, but only to cover expenses incurred."

In accordance with the principle thus fully recognized, two circulars were issued by Government at my instance, from which I extract as follows :—

"In future when convict labour is supplied for carrying out local improvements, no charge will be made for the labour ; but as the extra-mural employment of prisoners necessitates extra supervision, the charges will be recovered by the Prisons Department to remunerate the additional staff required for the supervision of the convict labour.

"It has been decided to charge in future, as a general rule, for the quantity of work performed, the amount payable being fixed between the superintendent of the prison and the Head of the Department employing the convict labour."

"In cases, however, where this arrangement is not feasible, the following charges will be recovered for the additional staff required for the supervision of the labour :—

"For ten or less number of convicts supplied, 30 rupees per mensem.

"For each succeeding ten or less up to 50 convicts, 15 rupees per mensem.

"For each succeeding ten or less from 51 to 100 convicts, 10 rupees per mensem.

"For each succeeding ten or less beyond 100 convicts, 5 rupees per mensem.

It has been also held that in view of no charge being made for the labour, the Department at the disposal of which it is placed, should supply the necessary appliances, tools, &c., required for any works undertaken at its request.

The total estimated earnings are returned to have been 183,300 rupees, or 89 rupees per head on the daily average of all convicts, against 168,000 rupees ; or 88 rupees per head, on the daily average of all convicts in 1879 ; and 191,000 rupees, or 97 rupees per head on the daily average of all convicts in 1878.

Jail Services figure in these totals for 38,402 rupees, against 39,252 rupees and 43,603 rupees in the previous two years. The reduction of these non-effective charges has been kept steadily in view by me for some years past, and the proportion so employed looked into on my visits of inspection. It is gratifying, therefore, to be able to note that with a daily average higher by one-fourth at Węlikada (including Borella hospital) the prison services cost over 3,000 rupees less, and at Slave Island and Breakwater 1,300 rupees less.

At Kandy alone has there been any considerable increase not proportionate to a higher strength, to which I purpose calling the attention of the Superintendent.

Public Works.—The value of labour contributed to public works is estimated in round numbers at 137,000 rupees against 123,000 rupees in 1879, and 143,000 rupees in 1878. In view of the higher strength at first sight, the lower return for last year is disappointing, but is chiefly due to the approaching completion of the Bogambra prison, in consequence of which the earnings at Kandy have fallen off to 36,000 rupees, from 43,000 rupees in 1879 and 53,800 rupees in 1878. On the other hand, there is an increase of 5,000 rupees in the value of the labour contributed to the Breakwater works at Colombo and Mahara. At Negombo, too, there has been a rise of 2,000 rupees, the Local Board having readily availed itself of convict labour on the terms laid down by Government. In the Southern Province, owing to the large number available, the earnings figure for an additional 9,500 rupees. Notices of how the convicts were employed will be found in the separate reports on the prisons forming the Convict Establishment, and at Mahara, Kandy, Galle, Negombo, &c.

At the other stations no special works have been undertaken, but the convicts have been employed in the various modes detailed in previous reports, chiefly in breaking metal, scavenging, cleaning the public latrines, keeping the Government grounds, minor roads, &c., in order.

Manufactures figure in the returns for 5,500 rupees, against 5,400 rupees in the previous year and 4,200 rupees in 1878. There has been a decrease at Węlikada of 600 rupees, which is attributable to the decision to restrict manufactures at this prison as much as possible. The general business of doing odd jobs for the public had fallen off very much, and was not worth the trouble it gave in keeping and recovering small accounts. With so many public works going on, our convicts are far more remuneratively employed as builders or on the Breakwater works, and it is only necessary to find work for a few men, especially those in the special gang retained at Węlikada. It has been determined, therefore, as far as possible to restrict the labour for which occupation must be found at Węlikada to supplying our own wants and those of other Departments. Direct retail to or working for private individuals has also been stopped, and any articles manufactured in Węlikada are now sent to a firm in the Fort to dispose of on commission.

It will be seen from the notices scattered through this report of the mode in which convict labour is utilized that, on the whole, it is satisfactory at Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, and will continue so as long as large public works are available. This is specially the case at Colombo where, as I write, there are about 1,250 convicts all well worked. About 200 of them are engaged on the completion of the new Lunatic Asylum, another 400 are in reserve in Węlikada, chiefly in the first stage, doing penal labour (in coir-beating

and shot-drill) until required to fill up vacancies in the other prisons. Over 600 more are engaged in connection with the Breakwater works either at Colombo or Mahara. Their work is carefully measured and recorded as well by this Department as in the interest of the Resident Engineer, who requires a full day's work as if employing free men, irrespective of the shorter hours and other obvious drawbacks attendant on the utilization of convict labour. As Mr. Kyle is, I believe, satisfied with the mode in which his requirements are now met, it may be considered that the Ceylon convict does a day's work equal to a free labourer, and necessarily in fewer hours per diem. This is, I think, highly satisfactory, and opposed to the experience of other countries. For instance, in England when on similar public works as at Portsmouth, Chatham, &c., evidence given before the last Parliamentary Commission went to show that "two convicts will do the work of one free man on day work, and that three convicts will do the work of one free man on piece work." This evidence, the Commissioners considered, "shows that as much work as can fairly be expected is performed by the convicts at Chatham and Portsmouth." Mr. Mosse, Director of the Railways, informs me that practically it was the experience of the Railway Department and of the Contractor in Mauritius, that free coolies were worth double the number of prisoners.

At Kandy the figures given of the work done on the buildings justifies a favourable conclusion, while at Galle the jailer (Mr. Cherrington) has always been noted for exacting a full day's labour, and he has during the year under review been well supported by a strict superintendent; indeed, the return of punishments inflicted excites doubt if too high a standard was not insisted on, especially in the penal stage.

If, as I trust, therefore, that as in England, "the employment of convicts on public works will be regarded as a permanent part of our penal system," it is to be hoped that there will be no difficulty in providing from time to time suitable occupation of this nature. There will be the less difficulty in doing this, as experience has now shown that it is practicable to train a considerable body of convicts as artizans, and that the incentive of the additional marks towards remission such convicts are eligible to earn has a most favourable influence alike on their proficiency, industry, and general behaviour. I hope further it will be found practicable in time to organize a convict Pioneer Corps, capable of being trusted, under proper conditions as to supervision, discipline and industry, to work on structures in localities where there is no regular prison in which to lodge the men at night. In presenting this proposal for consideration at some future time, I am only adapting to local requirements the Irish probationary stage, which is noticed in the report of the Parliamentary Commission on penal servitude in the following terms:—

"The intermediate prison, which is a peculiar feature of the Irish penal system, was devised with a view to prepare convicts for restoration to free life by comparative liberty in the stage immediately preceding release, and in the hope of overcoming by such preparation the objections of private employers to the engagement of the services of discharged prisoners. Of the two establishments of this kind which existed in 1863, the one at Smithfield was discontinued in 1869, the other at Lusk remains. The prisoners there (now about 60 in number) are for the most part employed on a farm and in quarrying, but there are a few among them working at indoor trades. They are in association by night as well as by day, and are allowed to spend, if they choose, 6*d*. a week of the quantity they earn in the purchase of such indulgences as tobacco or of additions to their diet. At Lusk, as in the refuges, the means of restraint are very slight, and the chief deterrent from bad conduct is the fear of being sent back to Mountjoy.

At *outstations* matters are not in so satisfactory a condition, and short terms of imprisonment passed in local prisons are not, I fear, sufficiently deterrent. The subordinate staff is very inefficient as a rule; and superintendents at these stations are often anxious to carry out various improvements for which there are no funds, and the penal stage was consequently for a long time not strictly observed, sometimes by consent of Government and sometimes without. This led to my addressing Government on the subject, and in reply I was informed that it had been decided by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, that intra-mural penal labour should be strictly exacted during the penal stage, except in the following cases:—

(*a*) Where the prisoner has been convicted under an Ordinance for the non-fulfilment of a statutory duty—*e. g.*, road defaulters, offenders against Municipal or Local Board bye-laws or rules, or offenders against Ordinances prohibiting acts not in themselves criminal.

(*b*) When the space within the prison walls is not sufficient for the penal employment of prisoners apart from other classes within the walls.

Since the superintendents were informed of this decision, the penal stage has been more strictly observed, but it has to be relaxed in many cases to provide for the ordinary prison services, such as cooking, water supply, &c.

Coir-beating, though rather hard work, is not satisfactory in a remunerative point of view, and I am now endeavouring to arrange with the Director of Public Works for a supply of stone to be converted into metal and returned free of charge. Though shot-drill when properly executed is irksome, if not severe, it is impossible to get it strictly carried out by outstation peons, who invariably allow the shot to be clasped to the man's stomach so as to take most of the weight off the arms. I fear it is not practicable to invent a shot capable of being easily handled, which will prevent the

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practice. This difficulty of finding suitable penal labour for short-sentenced men has, I find, occupied the attention of the English Local Prison Commissioners, who have issued instructions "to discontinue shot-drill," and determined that "the treadmill should be the recognised mode of enforcing first-class hard labour," and they add, that "where the number of prisoners in that stage is not always sufficient to turn a treadwheel or usefully employ one, a crank or a capstan which turns a flour-mill will be found the most suitable."*

Accordingly now in all local prisons the establishment of a uniform task of treadwheel labour has been carried into effect by providing that in all prisons the prisoners who are subject to that labour should be so employed for six hours in each day, the time to be divided into two equal portions. The speed of the wheel is regulated so that the men shall ascend at the rate of 32 feet in a minute, and that the distribution of time between spells of work and intervals of rest is to be 15 minutes on the wheel, and five minutes off.

Nett Cost has been as under :—

Total expenditure	... Rs. 410,295	equal to say	Rs. 165	per head of the daily average of convicted.
Estimated jail earnings	... 144,060	"	70	
Value of jail services	... 39,233	"	19	
Nett cost	... 231,599	"	76	

But if the sick, unconvicted, and other non-effective charges be eliminated, the nett cost per head of effective prisoner doing hard labour averages 69 rupees, against 85 rupees in 1879 and 68 rupees in 1878.

Buildings.—At His Excellency the Governor's instance an important alteration has been made in the size of cells, and authority has been granted (by the 155th of the rules) to the Inspector-General of Prisons to certify "any cell containing more than 54 superficial feet of floor space and 540 cubic feet of space, and is properly ventilated." A block of cells of these dimensions has been constructed at Kalutara, arranged on either side of a passage 12 feet in width. They are well ventilated, provided with a floor of cement in brick, and the hoop iron and net ceiling devised by Mr. Vine, and permanent doors with proper prison locks. These cells have now been over a year in use and answer all required purposes admirably. They are, of course, only used as sleeping cells, and are not too hot at night in ordinary weather for natives. Under favourable circumstances Mr. Vine thinks they should in the low-country be erected for 300 rupees by *contract*, and somewhat less if built by prison labour, though much of this saving is lost by having to draw materials from the Colonial Store, especially timber. On the other hand, better work is doubtless secured, as already stated in connection with Bogambra. The artizan corps of convicts, now almost entirely trained in prison, continues to give satisfaction, and with so competent a clerk of works as Mr. Scharenguivel, I feel ready to undertake any building work which may be required.

The construction of the new prison at Chilaw has been undertaken with convict artizans and labour, and is now progressing favourably.

The completion of the unfinished portion of the new Lunatic Asylum has also been entrusted to the convicts, under the supervision of the Public Works Department, and I trust funds will be found to permit of the whole scheme being completed in the same manner during 1882.

The left wing of the Bogambra prison was all but finished at the close of the year.

Kalutara was completed and occupied, and so was Anurádhapura during the year.

The wooden cells erected at Mahara continue to give satisfaction. I find I have omitted to give particulars of the dimensions, &c., which I now proceed to do :—

Exterior ventilation 750 inches; exterior corridor and passsage on inside 2,463 inches; air space over partitions 3,388 inches, over front partitions 1,944 inches; cubic capacity within cell 690 feet; cubic capacity, including corridor, 864 feet; floor space 10 × 6 = 60 superficial feet; corridor 6 feet wide.

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* The following are extracts from a report by Dr. Gover, their Medical Inspector, on certain points relating to hard labour of first-class made to the Commissioners of Local Prisons :—

"The treadwheel appears to be generally considered by engineers to be the most successful application of human force, as a force; that is to say, that a man working at the treadwheel applies his labour to the best advantage, but for purposes of utility too large a proportion of the labour is devoted to moving the treadwheel.

"As a rule they are about 5 or 6 feet in diameter, and the steps are 7½ or 8 inches above each other. The speed varies, but about 48 steps per minute, or between 30 and 32 feet, is a common rate.

"The treadwheel has the great merit of not only being an instrument recognized as the one best adapted for utilizing the power of a man, but it is also the only simple machine in which a number of men can be made to work together with a certainty of each man doing his specified share of the work. It is, a machine at which there can be no shirking, notwithstanding what is said about the case of distinguishing "old hands" from novices by the mode of moving the feet.

"The crank turns a cylindrical drum, and clip-breaks of various constructions are applied to the drum so as to retard it by friction and to cause resistance to the motion of the handle. The intention in all cases is that the resistance to the handle shall be definite, uniform, and constant under all circumstances of position of handle, speed of revolution, change of temperature, &c.

"One great advantage of these machines is that their behaviour can be readily tested. In each prison there might be appliances always handy, and easily used, by which the amount of force exerted by any prisoner could be measured as easily as his ration of food could be weighed, and with an intelligent and frequent use of such testing appliances the more doubtful of the existing labour machines might be used with sufficiently correct results until others could be supplied."

Discipline.—The punishments inflicted during the past three years on convicts for breach of prison discipline have been as under:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Reduction to penal stage ...	109 ...	80 ...	72
Fines of marks ...	892 ...	448 ...	507
Lashes ...	17 ...	32 } ...	520
Strokes with rattan ...	371 ...	343 }	
By placing in punishment diet ...	1,226 ..	1,414 ...	1,680
Solitary confinement ...	66 ...	84 ...	84
Disrated from office of constable ...	13 ...	27 ...	29
Otherwise by Superintendent ...	460 ...	116 ...	437
Total ...	2,754 ...	2,544 ...	3,329
Daily Average...	2,478 ...	1,907 ...	2,323

It is satisfactory to find a less frequent recourse to the "cat," and at Kandy there has been a very material reduction in the number of instances of strokes with a rattan, from 248 in 1878, and 117 in 1879, to 20 in 1880. At Galle only has there been a more frequent recourse to the rattan, viz., in 155 cases against 29 in the previous year.*

Captain Thompson has, I think, fairly stated in a communication addressed by him to Government when acting as Inspector-General of Prisons, the cases in which caning may be properly inflicted, as follows:—

"I shall of course convey to all the superintendents His Excellency's desire that this class of punishment may be reduced as much as possible; but I must respectfully submit my opinion that for the class of prisoners ordinarily confined in these jails, caning is a most excellent punishment. The health of the prisoners cannot possibly suffer therefrom as it may from lashes or frequent periods of punishment, diet or close confinement, whilst at the same time the fear of it among the prisoners is greater than that of any punishment we have the power to inflict. As a rule, in the jails in my charge I never use the cane for a first offence. I use it invariably in cases of bestial or indecent conduct, also in cases of serious insubordination, and in cases of prisoners who persistently smuggle prohibited articles into the jail after having been previously warned and punished for the same offence."

Dark cells.—The use of dark cells combined with enforced idleness has been suggested as a suitable mode of punishing for prison offences, and accordingly an attempt has been made to darken one of the solitary cells at Welikada, but it is not found possible to do this satisfactorily without interfering with the ventilation. I am not inclined to believe that native prisoners will consider the accompaniment of darkness and idleness any aggravation of their punishment. I have satisfactory evidence that confinement on reduced diet in the solitary cells, *accompanied* by penal labour, is much dreaded by all classes, and is more deterrent with many than even lashes. To coir-beating in the small yards attached to those cells there are sanitary objections, and I have accordingly asked for permission to obtain a couple of cranks, which would be essentially a different class of labour and be entirely associated with the punishment cells. I observe that the use of dark cells is being given up in England, it being found that "an ordinary cell entirely removed from the hearing of the other prisoners is equally effectual as a means of punishment. In the prisons for females partially dark cells are used, and are said to have a calming effect on the women confined in them. The dark cells at Millbank to which the Commissioners of 1870 called attention have been enlarged, and their ventilation has been improved, but they have not been used since 1876."†

Hair-cutting.—Under instructions received from Government, a period of six months instead of three months as originally laid down in rule 136 is now allowed before discharge during which prisoners are permitted to re-grow their hair and beard. A small saving has been effected by discontinuing the barbers attached to certain prisons, leaving prisoners who do not come under the rule to clip their own beards, while unconvicted prisoners are permitted to get themselves shaved at their own expense, if so inclined. It has also been decided that former convictions before Village Councils or under the Thoroughfares Ordinances are not to be taken as bringing a man under the rule regarding the cutting of hair on re-conviction a second or subsequent time. The hair cut under this excellent rule is all burnt (and not sold or otherwise disposed of) in the presence of a trustworthy officer, and to prevent its being stolen by peons or others I have directed that in the process of being severed from the man's head it should be cut in lengths of three inches so as to effectually destroy its value at once.

Loss of Marks.—It having come to my notice that in some prisons when a convict who is entitled to extra marks on account of his industry is reported for misconduct, it is

* The Penal Servitude Commissioners report: "Corporal punishment is only inflicted for grave offences. The evidence we have received shows that in many cases it produces a salutary effect, and we see no reason to think that it is inflicted oftener than is necessary for the maintenance of authority over the worst-conducted convicts. The birch has recently been introduced as a substitute in some cases for the "cat." We are informed that the effect has thus far been good, the convicts feeling it to be a humiliation to be punished, as they regard it, like children.

† Penal Servitude Commissioners' report.

usual to credit him for that week with only seven marks irrespective of his industry or the punishment ordered by the superintendent, I issued instructions that when a prisoner is reported for any breach of the prison regulations he is to undergo the punishment ordered by the superintendent and nothing more, and is not, as a matter of course, to get only seven marks for the week in which reported. Our practice is thus assimilated to that in the English prisons, where loss of marks is not incurred unless it is expressly awarded as part of the sentence.

Precautions against escapes by day.—With a view of guarding against escapes with the connivance of subordinate officers escorting extra-mural parties, a standing order has been issued to all prisons that the gate-keeper or person acting as such is not to allow any prisoners to pass out of the prison without the special permission of the jailer or some deputy jailer or other officer of higher rank, given personally or in writing on each occasion.

By night.—In consequence of a disgraceful case of escape of two notorious thieves from Hulftdorp prison while awaiting trial, successfully accomplished with the active aid of the peons on night duty, a set of stringent regulations (standing order No. XII.) have been issued regarding the locking and unlocking of prisoners and duties of night duty officers. These need not be reproduced here; but it may be remarked they are drawn up so as to provide a simple but written record of an indisputable character (attested by the signatures of the officers responsible) of the numbers locked up and taken over by each successive relief.

Clerks.—Owing to the want of a proper staff of clerks, it has been found necessary to employ the better-educated prisoners as such, thus opening the door for this class to escape adequate punishment. This has been represented from time to time, but without success. When the new rules were framed, I obtained the introduction of one (No. 198) forbidding the employment of prisoners in the second stage without the permission of the Inspector-General, and unless they had earned half their marks. This has, however, only lately been observed, and doing so has entailed considerable inconvenience. This, I trust, will be shortly avoided, as Government has authorized my submitting for consideration with the estimates of next year a scheme for a proper clerical staff for the larger prisons.

Betel.—The rules forbidding the use of betel have been relaxed in favour of civil and unconvicted prisoners, and these classes are allowed to purchase at their own expense a daily allowance per man, not exceeding six leaves of betel, three arecanuts, three cents' worth of tobacco, and a small quantity of edible lime. Restrictions and precautions are imposed as to the time and place of supply and consumption, to guard against any being conveyed to any convicted prisoner, the deprivation of betel being by the natives considered one of the greatest drawbacks of being in prison. (See *Gazette* of 18th February, 1880.)

Punishment by Visitors.—Only in eleven cases has the aid of visitors been called in during the year, and this entirely at the Convict Establishment, against 23 in the previous year. In three cases recourse has been had to the ordinary courts—viz., Anurádhapura (1) and Nuwara Eliya (2), where there was a difficulty in obtaining the services of a second visitor.

The following rules have been framed for the guidance of visitors sitting in their judicial capacity:—

1. The superintendent of any prison, when acting under the 67th clause, shall report in writing to the visitors any offence against prison discipline.

2. The superintendent (or the jailer) shall give every prisoner so reported at least three hours' intimation of the sitting of the visitors, the charge to be preferred against him, and call on him to furnish the names of any witnesses he wishes to call in his defence. The superintendent will take steps to secure the attendance of such witnesses.

3. When the visitors meet they shall sit within the prison. The superintendent or the jailer, as well as the prisoner to be tried, shall be present.

4. The visitors shall cause the charge to be explained to the prisoner, and record his plea.

5. If the prisoner plead guilty, such plea shall be recorded and signed by the visitors, who shall thereupon proceed to sentence the prisoner.

6. If he plead "not guilty," the visitors shall examine (on oath or affirmation) all the witnesses called to support the complaint, and allow the accused a free opportunity to cross-examine them.

7. The visitors shall then call on the accused for his defence, and shall examine on oath or affirmation any witnesses material to such defence he may desire examined.

8. All evidence taken shall be recorded by one of the visitors.

9. The visitors shall then record and sign their verdict, and communicate the same to the prisoner. If the prisoner be found guilty, sentence shall at once be passed on him. The sentence shall be embodied in a formal committal signed by the visitors, which shall be handed to the superintendent, who shall carry it out.

10. If the prisoner is found "not guilty," the verdict shall be signed by the visitors and communicated to the prisoner.

11. The proceedings in each case shall be stitched together, numbered, and have the number, date of trial, offence, and name of prisoner, marked on the outside cover.

12. A register shall be kept in each prison containing the number, date, name of prisoner, offence, verdict, and sentence; and a return, being a copy of such register, shall be forwarded monthly, signed by the superintendent, to the Queen's Advocate.

Under the Imperial Army Discipline Act of 1879, the Secretary of State has concurred in the selection by His Excellency the Governor of the Węlikada, Bogambra, and Galle jails as authorized prisons to which military prisoners can be committed under sentences of court-martial, "to be kept to hard labour and otherwise dealt with in like manner as an ordinary prisoner under a like sentence of imprisonment."

Health.—The sanitary statistics of the past year exhibit the anomaly of a proportion of sick only slightly higher than in the exceptionally healthy previous year, but a larger proportion of deaths without any special epidemic to swell the mortality. On the whole, therefore, for reasons I will presently give, the health of the prisons during 1880 cannot be said to have been unsatisfactory.

The exact figures are as follows :—

	1880.	1879	1878.	1877.	1876	1875
Actual number of deaths*	67	28	58	105	62	109
Per-centage of sick to total strength .	2·56	2·39	3·39	4 71	4 74	5·03
Per-centage of deaths to total strength...	2 26	1·46	2·46	4·50	2·57	4·18

There were no deaths amongst the inmates in twelve prisons: viz., Kęgalla, Kandy (old jail), Mátalé, Balapitiya, Puttalam, Chilaw, Jaffna, Mannár, Vávuniya-Vilaṇkulam, Mullaittívu, Batticaloa, Trincomalee. In nine prisons there was only one death in each. The seven large prisons of Colombo (three), Mahara, Negombo, Kandy, and Galle contributed 50 deaths by disease, equivalent to 3 per cent. on their aggregate daily average (1,688), besides two by accident at Kandy and Mahara.

The first point which an examination of the statistics discloses is the large influx during the year of old lives into the prison population, the admissions of convicted persons over fifty years of age being 1,398, against 959 in 1879 and 905 in 1878, as follows :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Over 50 .	1,052 ...	792 ...	712
Over 60 ...	238 ...	155 ...	165
Over 70 ...	28 ...	12 ...	28
	1,318	959	905

while at Colombo and Negombo (the prisons where the heaviest mortality took place) the admissions over 50 were 93 in 1880 against 40 in 1879. Of the 50 deaths, 33 took place within six months of conviction, and eleven others within a year of conviction,† while six deaths were those of men over 60, and six others were those of men over 70 years of age; so that this influx of old lives appears to have had an immediate effect on the mortality of the prisons.

Nor should it be overlooked that a large proportion of the deaths were from causes or due to matters external to the prisons; for instance:

(*a*) Three were insanes under observation—Hulftsdorp 1, Kalutara 1, Mátara 1;
(*b*) Two met with accidental deaths—Kandy 1, Mahara 1;
(*c*) While 15 were those of men labouring under debility or disease previous to admission, and which proved fatal within a short time, as follows :—

Prison.	Class of Prisoner.	Disease	Number of days in Prison.
1. Negombo ...	Civil debtor ...	Diarrhœa and fever ...	1
2. Kandy ...	Convicted ..	Tetanus ...	1
3. Badulla ‡ ...	Do.	Debility ...	2
4. Mátara ...	Road Ord. defaulter ...	Fever .	3
5. Chilaw ...	Unconvicted ...	Dysentery ...	7
6. Kurunęgala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	7
7. Do. ...	Do. ...	Dropsy ...	13
8. Anurádhapura ...	Do. ...	Tumor on brain ...	15
9. Węlikada ...	Convicted ...	Abscess on liver ...	23
10. Kandy§ ...	Do. ..	Paraṇgi ...	30
11. Taṇgalla ...	Unconvicted ...	Heart-disease ...	67
12. Kandy§ ..	Convicted ...	Paraṇgi ...	67
13. Negombo ...	Do ...	General debility ...	90
14. Do. ...	Do. ...	Dropsy ...	114
15. Do. ...	Do. ...	Consumption ...	180

* Exclusive of those from accident and those executed.

† I notice that in the last Madras Prisons report it is stated: "As in previous years, more than half the whole number of deaths occurred during the first year of imprisonment.

‡ A vagrant Tamil sent to prison for 10 days for begging, and almost at once transferred to the civil hospital.

§ These were two wretched men, natives of Wellawaya on the boundaries of the Badulla District, convicted of cattle stealing, and who, when admitted to Bogambra on transfer from Badulla, were found to be in a very low state from Parangi and fever, and were almost immediately sent to hospital.

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The remaining deaths are returned as due to the following diseases :—

	Convict Establishment.	Kandy.	Negombo.	Galle.	Other Stations.	Total.	
Pneumonia ...	4	1	0	0	0	5	49
Diarrhœa ...	15	1	8	1	0	25	
Choleraic diarrhœa or simple cholera ...	1	2	0	0	0	3	
Dysentery ...	6	2	0	0	7	15	
Other Diseases ...	0	0	1	0	0	1	

The deaths by disease contracted in prison were consequently about 2 per cent. In the Madras prisons the mortality was, during 1879, 5·6 per cent., but it is added : "The mortality was still very great in the famine districts, and nearly one-half of the prisoners who died during the year were in unsound health when admitted."

In the English local prisons—

"The deaths from natural causes during the year ended March 31st, 1879, were 167 in number, giving a ratio of 8·3 per 1,000 of the daily average population. This death-rate is lower than that of any year on record, and is as much as 2 per 1000 lower than the average death-rate of the previous five years. It would perhaps be premature at present to connect this diminished mortality with any particular cause, but it is important to note the fact, because the state of health of the prisons forms one very valuable test of the effect of some of the changes which have been introduced, especially of the uniform diet, and because an improvement in this regard has been the direct object of many of the steps which have been taken; and the Commissioners cannot therefore regard it as otherwise than gratifying that such an improvement should be coincident with the introduction of a uniform diet, and with the efforts they have made to promote the interests alike of the inmates of the prisons and the public at large."

Returns.

The usual returns are annexed in an appendix, but want of time and space forbid my reviewing them at any length. I regret to note an increase in the number of men who have escaped ; the number being 41 in all, against 31 in 1879 and 35 in 1878. This increase is amongst the unconvicted, the number having risen from 8 in 1878 to 15 in 1879, and 17 in 1880. Except the one already mentioned in connection with Hulftsdorp, all the others occurred at outstations such as Chilaw, Nuwara Eliya, &c., planned and carried out by old offenders, who have been scattered over the country with the hope of pursuing their vocations with less interference than in Colombo, and who, when they find their way into an outstation prison, cannot be properly restrained by the very inefficient staff of peons obtainable at such places.

Crime and Pauperism.—One undoubted reason of the recent increase of crime is the "hard times" which have prevailed for the last two years. This is in accordance with the relation between crime and prosperity or pauperism, which can be more clearly traced in Western countries, and which has been recently investigated and reported in the following terms :—

"The correspondence between the diagrams which show the pauperism and those which show the crime is very remarkable, especially if the indoor pauper population is taken as the gauge of pauperism. We find that both pauperism and crime fell from 1851 till 1853, and commenced rising in the latter year ; pauperism attained a summit and commenced falling in 1856 ; crime in 1857. Both fell till 1860 and then commenced rising ; both rose till 1863 and then commenced falling ; and both fell till 1866 and then commenced rising. Crime rose till 1869, pauperism till 1870 ; after these dates both fell. In 1872 commenced a complete divergence, which is very remarkable, after 20 years of almost exact correspondence, for at that date pauperism continued its downward course till 1876, while crime rose until 1877, and at those two dates pauperism began to rise and crime to fall."

Capital Sentences.—The year has been marked with a large number of capital convictions—no fewer than 32, against 18 in 1879 and 6 in 1877 ; but of this large number only nine were actually executed, against 7 in 1879 and 7 in 1878, but the number in prison at the end of the year under life sentence had risen to 36, against 19 on 30th June, 1879. In this connection I would invite attention to the following extract from the report of the Commissioners on the working of the Penal Servitude Acts in England :—

"The cases of convicts sentenced for life were formerly brought forward for the consideration of the Secretary of State at the end of twelve years. This period has, very properly we think, been extended, and they are now not brought forward till after the expiration of 20 years. The convict is, however, not even then regarded as having any claim for remission of the remainder of his sentence. Each case is determined according to its special circumstances, and it does not necessarily follow that the convict obtains his release then or indeed at any subsequent period.

"Sir Edmund Du Cane inclines to the opinion that practically 'twenty years is quite enough.' In this opinion we are unable to concur. We agree with the Commissioners of 1863 that sentences of life should be passed only on men guilty of very aggravated crimes, but when passed they ought to imply that those who have incurred them shall never again be allowed to return to society unless the mercy of the Crown should be extended to them on special grounds, and that after a certain time, if they behave well, the severity of their punishment might properly be relaxed. More especially does this appear to us to be desirable in the case of convicts sentenced to death, whose

sentences have been commuted to penal servitude for life, and who have therefore already received a most important mitigation of their punishment. There would be no doubt some difficulty in carrying out life sentences even if, as has been suggested by Sir Edmund Du Cane and Sir Walter Crofton, prisoners for life were kept in a separate prison by themselves, inasmuch as there might be danger of murderous attacks on warders by men rendered reckless by being deprived of all hope of regaining their freedom. It would probably be found necessary, as has been suggested by Sir Walter Crofton and others, that such prisoners should receive an alleviation of their treatment at the end of a certain period, which we think should be fifteen years, that being the period at which a man under a twenty years' sentence may obtain a license. They would then have some prospect of a change before them, and with such a prospect Sir Walter Crofton inclines to think that they might be employed on public works with others during the earlier period of their confinement. It would, however, we think still be proper that every life sentence should be brought under review, as now, at the end of twenty years.

I would be glad to see some understanding arrived at regarding life sentences in Ceylon, so that such convicts might be definitely encouraged to behave well. At present I dare say nothing to raise hopes when applied to, and the vague replies I am obliged to give have, I fear, a very unfavourable influence on such men.

Prisons Office,
Colombo, Ceylon, 1st July, 1881.

E. ELLIOTT,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

APPENDIX.

A.

RETURN showing the Daily Average of Convicted Prisoners within the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1880.

JAILS.	Daily average number of Prisoners in 1st penal stage.	Number of Prisoners in 2nd Stage—Industrial Hard labour.	Number of Prisoners in 3rd Stage—Overseers, &c.	Road Defaulters.	Simple Imprisonment.	Total convicted Prisoners.	Of this Total. Females.	Juveniles.	In convalescent gang.	Sick.
Western Province.										
Welikada	177 89	196·98	33·50	·08	...	408·45	11·57	38·06	12 91	17 37
Slave Island	43·89	266·34	29·45	...	...	339·68	...	...	1·70	5.35
Breakwater										
Mahara	80·68	89 96	14·96	...	...	185·60	...	...	4·72	5·98
Borella (hospital)	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulfsdorp	1·30	14·27	1·63	3·43	1·97	22·60	·65	...	·01	·05
Negombo	15 65	102·47	10·80	3·54	0·32	132·78	15	...	5 58	6 71
Kalutara	5·52	9·73	...	3·31	0·06	18·62	·10	·04	...	·54
Kégalla	2·51	..	...	7·24	...	9·75	...	...	·12	...
Ratnapura	15·90	...	...	2·13	...	18·03	·49	·26	·05	·43
Avisáwélla	3·10	.	...	·03	...	3·13	...	·03	·11	·13
	346·44	679·75	90·34	19·76	2·35	1138·64	12·96	38·39	25·20	36·56
Central Province										
Kandy (old jail)	2·91	2·33	·49	...	·09	5·82	2·69	·12	·12	·07
Do (new jail)	177·55	128·47	21 97	16·53	·75	345·27	...	2·29	17·50	7·23
Nuwara Eliya	19·80	...	...	·04	...	19·84	1·00	...	...	50
Badulla	20·91	...	... .	·08	·58	21·57	·91	·64	...	·10
Mátalé	2 23	...	...	·45	·11	2·79	·07	·08	...	·39
	223 40	130·80	22·46	17·10	1·53	395·29	4·67	3·13	17·62	8·29
Southern Province.										
Galle	64·85	52·30	13·73	12·92	·68	144·48	1·77	1 15	6·14	1·39
Mátara	26 95	2·20	·01	26·19	·39	55·74	·69	·31	21	·80
Tangalla	10·40	2·77	...	·80	·09	14·06	·32	·16	1·36	·34
Hambantota	11·44	63·30	6·33	...	...	81 07	...	...	4·94	4 95
Balapitiya	1·47	...	...	3·10	...	4·57	...	...	...	·01
	115 11	120·57	20·07	43·01	1·16	299·92	2·78	1·62	12·65	7 49
North-Western Province.										
Kurunégala	32·28	21·72	2·68	4·49	...	61·17	·50	·32	·06	2·44
Puttalam	6·27	18·67	2·80	2·01	...	29·75	·08	...	2·45	·56
Chilaw	2·83	5·77	...	4·80	..	13·40	·02	...	...	·38
	41·38	46·16	5·48	11·30	...	104·32	·60	·32	2·51	3·38
Northern Province.										
Jaffna	40·16	15·43	·34	6·73	·02	62·68	·79	·36	2·16	2·29
Mannár	·15	·50	...	·13	·13	·91	·0 1	...	...	...
Vavúniya-Vilánkulam	·39	·20	...	·83	...	1·42	...	..	...	..
Mullaittívu	·25	...	..	2·03	...	2·28	...	...	...	·01
	40·95	16·13	·34	9 72	·15	67·29	·80	·36	2·16	2·30
Eastern Province										
Batticaloa	16·44	1·83	...	4·09	...	22·36	·14	·14	·98	·08
Trincomalee	3·92	..	...	2·22	...	6·14	...	·08	...	·12
	20·36	1·83	...	6·31	...	28·50	·14	·22	·98	·20
North-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura	5·62	4·12	...	7·01	...	16 75	...	...	...	·12
Total of the Jails in Ceylon ...	793·26	999·36	138·69	114·21	5·19	2050·71	21·95	44·04	61·12	58·34
A 2.—Return as above for three years: 1878 ...	796·15	783·49	282·30	109·46	4·19	1975·59	33·80	...	51·11	72 09
1879 ...	648·18	644·65	214·85	102·33	2·06	1612·07	16 67	...	23 58	41·30
1880 ...	793·26	999·36	138·69	114·21	5·19	2050·71	21·95	44·04	61·12	58 34

A. 3.

THE Average Daily Strength of Convicted Prisoners in the several Provinces for the last seven years.

Provinces.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Western ...	970 92	1138·54	1115·33	970·59	1037·79	932·29	1138·64
Central ...	222·38	235 99	285·93	335·19	397·20	329·83	395·29
Southern ...	278·55	272·09	210·65	245·15	208·61	193·51	299·92
North-Western ...	65·75	147·22	93·46	120·58	91·52	51·94	104·32
Northern ...	293·03	334·58	304·26	266·83	196·21	68·26	67·29
Eastern ...	40·46	48·53	48·48	49·87	37·16	31·42	28·50
North-Central ...	2·77	11·77	15·27	17·90	7·10	4·82	16·75
	1873·86	2188·72	2073·38	2006·11	1975·59	1612·07	2050·71

B.

RETURN of the number of Convicts confined in the Jails in Ceylon and of their Disposal, during the year 1881.

JAILS.	Number of Prisoners in Jail on 1st January, 1880.	Received during the year.				Total.	Disposed of during the year.						Number of convicted Prisoners in Jail on 1st January, 1881.
		By sentence.	From other Prisons.	Prior to 1st January, 1880.	During the year.		Discharged.	Transferred to other Prisons.	Escaped.	Died.	Hanged.	Total.	
Western Province.													
Węlikada	386	954	2027	...	2	3369	1075	1869	2	20	...	2966	403
Slave Island ... } Breakwater	312	...	632	...	...	944	58	469	...	4	...	531	413
Mahara	143	...	716	...	...	859	319	321	2	4	...	646	213
Borella (hospital) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulfsdorp	23	284	54	...	...	361	299	31	...	...	2	332	29
Negombo	95	455	245	1	...	796	401	281	...	13	...	695	101
Kalutara	7	315	31	...	2	355	274	65	3	1	...	343	12
Kęgalla	1	573	...	...	...	574	470	97	...	...	...	567	7
Ratnapura	13	351	1	...	1	366	311	40	1	1	...	353	13
Avisáwélla	5	76	2	...	...	83	60	18	...	...	...	78	5
	985	3008	3708	1	5	7707	3267	3191	8	43	2	6511	1196
Central Province.													
Kandy (old jail) ...	4	76	24	...	...	104	66	22	...	...	...	88	16
Do. (new jail) ...	407	2531	489	...	...	3427	2631	446	1	10	1	3089	338
Nuwara Eliya ...	15	181	...	...	1	197	139	18	1	...	...	158	39
Badulla	17	278	21	...	...	316	134	170	..	1	2	307	9
Mátalé	1	181	1	...	...	183	83	99	...	...	...	182	1
	444	3247	535	...	1	4227	3053	755	2	11	3	3824	403
Southern Province.													
Galle	104	1244	288	...	3	1639	1142	309	3	1	1	1456	183
Mátara	15	2358	148	...	...	2521	2406	86	...	3	1	2496	25
Tangalla	9	129	24	...	...	162	87	63	...	1	...	151	11
Hambantota	58	5	158	...	...	221	105	32	...	1	...	138	83
Balapitiya	...	299	10	...	...	309	226	81	...	...	...	307	2
	186	4035	628	...	3	4852	3966	571	3	6	2	4548	304
North-Western Province.													
Kurunęgala	50	623	10	...	2	685	507	125	3	1	1	637	48
Puttalam	4	188	48	...	...	240	209	...	...	1	...	210	30
Chilaw	4	445	21	...	4	474	410	43	7	1	...	461	13
	58	1256	79	...	6	1399	1126	168	10	3	1	1308	91
Northern Province.													
Jaffna	26	860	61	...	...	947	839	26	...	...	...	865	82
Mannár	...	42	...	1	...	43	10	33	...	...	...	43	...
Vavúniya-Vilángkulam ...	5	53	...	...	...	58	56	...	...	...	...	56	2
Mullaittívu	...	164	...	...	...	164	164	...	...	...	...	164	...
	31	1119	61	1	...	1212	1069	59	...	...	...	1128	84
Eastern Province.													
Battlcaloa	16	507	5	...	...	528	468	28	...	...	...	496	32
Trincomalee ...	5	169	...	...	...	174	158	15	...	...	...	173	1
	21	676	5	...	...	702	626	43	...	...	...	669	33
North-Central Province.													
Anurádhapura ...	10	594	15	...	1	620	584	11	1	...	...	596	24
Total of the Jails in Ceylon...	1735	13935	5031	2	16	20719	13691	4798	24	63	8	18584	2135
B 2.—Return as above for three years { 1878 ...	2015	14030	4149	3	18	20215	14269	3698	27	46	7	18049	2166
1879 ...	2169	12533	3567	4	9	18282	12977	3521	15	25	7	16545	1737
1880 ...	1735	13935	5031	2	16	20719	13691	4798	24	63	8	18584	2135

C.

RETURN showing the Terms of Sentences of Prisoners received into Ceylon Jails during 1880.

JAILS.	ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS.			OTHERS.									GRAND TOTAL.
	Sentences not exceeding two weeks.	One month or less.	Total.	Sentences not exceeding two weeks.	Not exceeding one month.	Not exceeding three months.	Not exceeding six months.	Not exceeding one year.	Not exceeding five years.	Exceeding five years.	Sentenced to be hanged.	Total.	
Western Province.													
Welikada	...	...	...	284	132	219	50	46	173	50	...	954	954
Slave Island ... ... / Breakwater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borella (hospital) ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulfsdorp	267	...	267	3	1	1	.	...	4	...	8	17	284
Negombo	268	...	268	31	31	70	12	36	7	...	...	187	455
Kalutara	209	3	212	21	48	21	4	9	...	...	...	103	315
Kégalla	420	12	432	19	47	32	20	23	...	...	...	141	573
Ratnapura	154	3	157	25	58	77	6	18	1	9	...	194	351
Avisáwélla	4	...	4	27	31	14	...	...	...	...	...	72	76
	1322	18	1340	410	348	434	92	132	185	59	8	1668	3008
Central Province.													
Kandy (old jail) ...	...	...	...	36	25	13	...	1	...	...	1	76	76
Do. (new jail) ...	1521	...	1521	290	270	249	25	61	73	25	17	1010	2531
Nuwara Eliya... ...	3	...	3	15	54	109	...	...	..	...	...	178	181
Badulla	6	...	6	21	22	65	20	97	23	21	3	272	278
Mátalé	36	...	36	21	54	69	1	...	...	...	...	145	181
	1566	...	1566	383	425	505	46	159	96	46	21	1681	3247
Southern Province.													
Galle	721	11	732	131	145	109	51	37	37	1	1	512	1244
Mátara	2017	...	2017	226	46	29	9	20	8	2	1	341	2358
Tangalla	1	19	20	5	38	20	7	26	6	7	...	109	129
Hambantota	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Balapitiya	211	...	211	18	35	33	2	...	...	...	...	88	299
	2950	30	2980	382	267	191	69	83	51	10	2	1055	4035
North-Western Province.													
Kurunégala	355	...	355	17	36	75	14	95	27	3	1	268	623
Puttalam	165	...	165	5	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	23	188
Chilaw	390	...	390	3	6	7	7	6	17	9	...	55	445
	910	...	910	25	49	93	21	101	44	12	1	346	1256
Northern Province.													
Jaffna	610	...	610	35	86	65	19	20	8	17	...	250	860
Mannár	10	...	10	...	...	22	3	7	...	...	...	32	42
Vavúniya-Viláṅkulam ...	49	...	49	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	53
Mullaittívu	161	...	161	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	164
	830	...	830	35	89	91	22	27	8	17	...	289	1119
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa	338	...	338	50	36	48	18	8	7	2	..	169	507
Trincomalee	115	15	130	5	8	10	2	6	6	2	...	39	169
	453	15	468	55	44	58	20	14	13	4	...	208	676
North-Central Province.													
Anuradhápura... ...	508	9	517	19	34	12	3	9	...	...	...	77	594
Total of the Jails in Ceylon ...	8539	72	8611	1309	1256	1384	273	525	397	148	32	5324	14935

D.

RETURN showing the Former Convictions as far as can be ascertained of Prisoners received into the Jails in Ceylon in 1880.

JAILS.	OTHERS.						ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS.						GRAND TOTAL.
	Not previously convicted.	Convicted once before.	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times.	Convicted more than three times.	Total received during the year.	Not previously convicted.	Convicted once before.	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times.	Convicted more than three times.	Total received during the year.	
Western Province.													
Węlikada	692	104	44	37	77	954	...	...	...	...	...	...	954
Slave Island	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breakwater													
Mahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borella (hospital) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Hulfsdorp	15	2	...	...	...	17	262	5	...	...	...	267	284
Negombo	151	28	8	...	...	187	200	48	19	...	1	268	455
Kalutara	84	10	7	2	...	103	204	8	...	...	...	212	315
Kęgalla	118	15	6	2	...	141	284	104	21	16	7	432	573
Ratnapura	173	17	3	...	1	194	152	4	1	...	...	157	351
Avisáwélla	61	8	2	1	...	72	4	...	...	...	...	4	761
	1294	184	70	42	78	1668	1106	169	41	16	8	1340	3008
Central Province													
Kandy (old jail) ...	68	3	2	1	2	76	...	...	...	...	..	...	76
Do. (new jail) ...	825	97	24	9	55	1010	1516	3	1	1	...	1521	2531
Nuwara Eliya	161	13	3	1	...	178	3	...	...	...	...	3	181
Badulla	238	25	7	1	1	272	6	...	...	...	...	6	278
Mátalé	114	25	3	2	1	145	22	6	8	..	...	36	181
	1406	163	39	14	59	1681	1547	9	9	1	...	1566	3247
Southern Province.													
Galle	394	54	26	13	25	512	488	158	72	13	1	732	1244
Mátara	244	72	17	4	4	341	1046	553	223	97	98	2017	2358
Tangalla	91	12	4	...	2	109	13	3	3	1	...	20	129
Hambanta	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	5
Balapitiya	87	1	...	...	...	88	209	2	...	...	...	211	299
	821	139	47	17	31	1055	1756	716	298	111	99	2980	4035
North-Western Province.													
Kurunęgala	225	35	7	1	...	268	344	11	...	...	...	355	623
Puttalam	21	2	...	...	...	23	165	...	..	...	...	165	188
Chilaw	44	4	7	...	...	55	390	...	...	...	...	390	445
	290	41	14	1	...	346	899	11	...	...	..	910	1256
Northern Province.													
Jaffna	185	50	9	2	4	250	144	168	157	84	57	610	860
Mannár	25	5	1	...	1	32	4	5	1	...	...	10	42
Vavúniya-Viláṇkulam ..	...	4	...	...	...	4	41	8	...	...	..	49	53
Mullaittívu	2	...	..	...	1	3	52	49	34	18	8	161	164
	212	59	10	2	6	289	241	230	192	102	65	830	1119
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa	149	17	1	2	...	169	211	79	29	7	12	338	507
Trincomalee	33	3	...	3	...	39	70	33	22	5	...	130	169
	182	20	1	5	...	208	281	112	51	12	12	468	676
North-Central Province.													
Anurádhapura	65	10	2	...	...	77	501	16	...	...	...	517	594
Total of the Jails in Ceylon ...	4270	616	183	81	174	5324	6331	1263	591	242	184	8611	13935
D 2.—Return as above for three years: 1878 ...	4487	839	285	129	163	5903	4649	1872	973	294	339	8127	14030
1879 ...	3989	623	166	77	146	5001	5243	1223	583	267	216	7532	12533
1880 ...	4270	616	183	81	174	5324	6331	1263	591	242	184	8611	13935

E.

RETURN showing the Daily Average of Prisoners detained in Ceylon Jails for Civil Debt, Further Examination, Trial, &c., for the year 1880.

JAILS.	Debtors, Crown.	Debtors, Civil.	Default of bail, witnesses, &c.	Further Examination.	Committed for trial.	Awaiting sentence.	Accused persons arrested on warrants.	Lunatics.	Total.	Of this Total. Females.	Sick.	Died.
Western Province.												
Welikada	...	...	...	2·09	·58	·99	...	..	3·66	...	·10	...
Slave Island ... ... / Breakwater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahara	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borella (hospital) ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulftsdorp	...	3·37	3·09	33·29	51·88	6·09	·23	·07	98·02	2·62	1·35	1
Negombo	...	·96	·72	8·34	3·71	1·00	·01	·35	15·09	·67	·21	...
Kalutara	...	·08	1·40	3·40	1·09	·92	·22	·46	7·57	·72	·14	...
Kégalla	...	·62	·03	5·22	1·43	·56	·11	·08	8·05	·07	·06	...
Ratnapura	...	·16	·03	9·58	8·96	·95	·17	·23	20·08	·58	·63	...
Avisáwélla	...	...	...	1·14	·30	·03	...	..	1·47	·06	·05	...
	...	5·19	5·27	63·06	67·95	10·54	·74	1·19	153·94	4·72	2·54	1
Central Province.												
Kandy (old jail) ...	...	·93	1·42	10·06	8·15	1·51	·06	07	22·20	·62	·14	...
Do. (new jail) ...	...	3·23	1·84	21·28	16·40	3·44	·67	·05	46·91	...	·10	...
Nuwara Eliya	...	..	·02	3·66	1·59	·26	...	...	5·53	·14	·06	...
Badulla	...	·91	...	11·78	19·87	2·22	·13	·40	35·31	·14	·05	...
Mátalé	...	...	...	8·69	·13	·06	·01	...	8·89	·10	·10	...
	...	5·07	3·28	55·47	46·14	7·49	·27	·52	118·84	1·00	·45	...
Southern Province.												
Galle	4·56	2·02	1·06	15·22	9·36	4·03	·04	1·31	37·60	1·16	·03	...
Mátara	·28	·05	·82	6·57	4·26	1·49	·23	·42	14·12	1·05	·10	...
Taggalla	...	·04	·62	5·62	3·80	1·22	...	·16	11·46	1·13	·16	...
Hambantota	...	...	...	·10	·04	...	...	·08	·22	...	...	...
Balapitiya	...	...	·02	8·56	·44	·16	·34	...	9·52	·11	...	...
	4·84	2·11	2·52	36·07	17·90	6·90	·61	1·97	72·92	3·45	·29	...
North-Western Province.												
Kurunégala	4·43	...	·05	14·36	14·71	2·06	·09	·18	35·88	·32	1·43	...
Puttalam	...	..	...	1·75	5·94	·03	...	...	7·72	·05	...	...
Chilaw	...	·68	·44	3·89	3·07	·01	·03	·52	8·64	·49	·01	...
	4·43	·68	·49	20·00	23·72	2·10	·12	·70	52·24	·86	1·44	...
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	...	·03	·51	3·60	3·89	1·17	·43	...	9·63	·25	·09	...
Mannár	...	...	·73	4·20	·98	·09	·10	·13	6·23	·14	...	..
Vavúniya-Viláṅkulam ...	...	...	...	·04	·03	...	·03	...	·10	...	...	...
Mullaittívu	..	...	·02	...	·04	...	·01	...	·07	...	...	...
	...	·03	1·26	7·84	4·94	1·26	·57	·13	16·03	·39	·09	...
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa	...	·72	·25	4·15	1·78	·66	...	·11	7·67	·03	·04	...
Trincomalee	...	...	...	·88	·37	·16	·06	...	1·47	...	...	...
	...	·72	·25	5·03	2·15	·82	·06	·11	9·14	·03	·04	...
North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura	...	...	1·34	2·33	·43	·22	...	...	4·32	·03	·01	1
Total of the Jails in Ceylon ...	9·27	13·80	14·41	189·30	163·23	29·33	2·97	4·62	427·43	10·48	4·86	2
E 2. RETURN as above for three years: 1878 ..	1·06	18·17	37·34	189·65	68·04	18·86	10·13	4·91	348·16	12·87	6·85	13
1879 ...	3·59	16·90	11·30	163·38	73·78	19·97	2·42	3·80	295·14	22·73	2·67	...
1880 ...	9·27	13·80	14·41	189·80	163·23	29·33	2·97	4·62	427·43	10·48	4·86	2

E 3.

RETURN showing the Daily Average Strength of Unconvicted Prisoners detained in the Prisons of Ceylon for the last seven years.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1874 ...	389·49 ..	10·95 ...	400·44
1875 ...	396·57 ...	21·45 ...	418·02
1876 ...	315·88 ...	18·65 ...	334·53
1877 ...	330·96 ...	16·67 ...	347·63
1878 ...	335·29 ...	12·87 ...	348·16
1879 ...	272·41 ...	22·73 ...	295·14
1880 ...	416·95 ...	10·84 ...	427·43

F.

RETURN showing the Daily Average of Convicted and Unconvicted Prisoners for the year 1880 in Jails in Ceylon.

JAILS.	Daily average of Convicted Prisoners.	Daily average of Unconvicted Prisoners.	Total.	Cubic space per Prisoner in feet.	Number of cells at each jail.
Western Province.					
Welikada	408·45	3·66	412·11	959	393
Slave Island ... ... } Breakwater	339·68	...	339·68	945	325
Mahara	185 60	...	185·60	706	83
Borella (hospital)	...	...	...	...	0
Hulfsdorp	22·60	98·02	120·62	893	30
Negombo	132 78	15·09	147·87	681	18
Kalutara	18·62	7·57	26·19	714	24
Kégalla	9·75	8·05	17·80	701	2
Ratnápura	18·03	20·08	38·11	557	0
Avisáwélla	3 13	1 47	4·60	2455	3
	1138·64	153·94	1292·58	...	878
Central Province.					
Kandy (old jail)	5·82	22·20	28·02	3203	43
Do. (new jail)	345·27	46·91	392 18	608	177
Nuwara Eliya	19·84	5·53	25 37	782	8
Badulla	21·57	35·31	56·88	681	12
Mátalé	2·79	8·89	11·68	938	0
	395·29	118 84	514·13	...	240
Southern Province.					
Galle	144 48	37·60	182·08	708	46
Mátara	55·74	14·12	69·86	830	2
Tangalla	14·06	11·46	25·52	1524	0
Hambantota	81·07	·22	81·29	858	13
Balapitiya	4·57	9·52	14·09	594	0
	299·92	72·92	372·84	...	61
North-Western Province.					
Kurunégala	61·17	35·88	97·05	631	9
Puttalam	29·75	7·72	37·47	862	4
Chilaw	13·40	8 64	22 04	465	0
	104·32	52·24	156·56	...	13
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	62·68	9·63	72·31	1784	92
Mannár	·91	6·23	7·14	3222	0
Vavúniya-Viláykulam	1·42	·10	1·52	890	10
Mullaittívu	2·28	·07	2·35	2975	0
	67·29	16·03	83·32	...	102
Eastern Province.					
Batticaloa	22·36	7·67	30·03	990	18
Trincomalee	6·14	1·47	7·61	5458	4
	28·50	9·14	37·64	...	22
North-Central Province.					
Anurádhapura	16·75	4·32	21·07	2703	24
Total of the Jails in Ceylon...	2050·71	427·43	2478·14	...	1340
F 2.—RETURN as above for three years. 1878...	1975·59	348·16	2323·75	...	1092
1879...	1612·07	295·14	1907·21	...	1280
1880...	2050·71	427·43	2478·14	...	1340

F 3.

RETURN showing the Daily Average Strength of all Prisoners detained in the Prisons of Ceylon during 1880 and the six previous years:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1874 ...	2233·43 ...	40·87 ...	2274·30
1875 ...	2552·93 ...	53·81 ...	2606·74
1876 ...	2350·71 ...	57·20 ...	2407·91
1877 ...	2303·42 ...	50·32 ...	2353·74
1878 ...	2277·08 ...	46·67 ...	2323·75
1879 ...	1867·81 ...	39·40 ...	1907·21
1880 ...	2050·71 ...	427·43 ...	2478·14

PRISONS.

Appendix.

G.

RETURN of Prisoners who have escaped from Ceylon Prisons since 1870, and were still at large on the 31st December, 1880.

JAILS.	Number of escaped Prisoners at large on 1st January, 1880.		Escaped during the year.		Re-captured during the year.		Outstanding.
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	
Western Province.							
Welikada	4	...	2	...	2	...	4
Slave Island ... / Breakwater ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mahara	1	...	2	..	...	...	3
Borella (hospital)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulfsdorp	..	...	...	3	...	3	...
Negombo	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kalutara	...	1	3	2	2	2	2
Kégalla	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
Ratnapura	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Avisáwella	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	2	8	8	6	7	15
Central Province.							
Kandy (old jail)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (new jail)	5	1	1	...	...	1	6
Nuwara Eliya	2	...	1	4	1	2	4
Badulla	1	2	...		...	2	1
Mátalé	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	8	5	2	4	1	5	13
Southern Province.							
Galle	3	1	3	...	3	...	4
Mátara	2	...	..	...	..	...	2
Tangalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Hambantota	7	...	...	.	...	...	7
Balapitiya	..	1	...	1	.	...	2
	12	2	3	1	3	...	15
North-Western Province.							
Kurunégala	1	1	3	...	2	...	3
Puttalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Chilaw	1	...	7	4	4	1	7
	2	1	10	4	6	1	10
Northern Province.							
Jaffna	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Mannár	8	1	...	...	1	...	8
Vavúniya-Vilángkulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittívu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	1	...	...	1	...	8
Eastern Province.							
Batticaloa	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trincomalee	1	...	...	...	...	..	1
	2	...	..	...	...	...	2
North-Central Province.							
Anurádhapura	1	2	1	...	1	1	2
Totals of the Jails in Ceylon .	43	13	24	17	18	14	65

H.

RETURN showing the Number of Punishments inflicted on Prisoners for breaches of Prison Rules within the Prisons in Ceylon during 1880.

JAILS.	By Superintendents.									By Prison Visitors.			By Court.		Grand Total.
	Reduction to penal stage.	Forfeiture of marks.	Lashes with cat not exceeding 12.	Strokes with rattan.	Punishment diet—one to seven day.	Disrated from constable's office.	Solitary confinement—one to seven days	Otherwise.	Total.	Solitary confinement.	Additional imprisonment.	Total.	Additional imprisonment.	Total.	
Western Province.															
Welikada.. ...	42	99	2	60	240	3	12	3	461	2	9	11	...	...	472
Siáve Island ... / Breakwater ...	24	66	2	20	23	3	1	13	152	...	...	...	...	...	152
Mahara	13	56	2	29	81	4	...	8	193	...	...	...	...	...	193
Borella (hospital) ...	..	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..
Hulfsdorp .	...	..	...	...	29	...	...	17	46	..	...	...	...	...	46
Negombo... ...	2	35	1	40	8	...	1	4	91	...	...	...	.	..	91
Kalutara	...	...	1	10	50	...	..	...	61	...	...	..	...	...	61
Kégalla	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...
Ratnapura ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	2
Avisáwélla ...	.	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1
	81	256	8	162	431	10	14	45	1007	2	9	11	...	...	1018
Central Province.															
Kandy (old jail) ..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Do (new jail) ...	12	93	...	20	209	3	10	...	347	...	...	...	..	...	347
Nuwara Eliya	...	..	...	2	..	.	3	..	5	...	...	.	2	2	7
Badulla	..	...	5	3	7	...	1	...	16	...	..	.	...	...	16
Mátalé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	.	2
	12	93	5	25	216	3	14	2	370	...	...	...	2	2	372
Southern Province.															
Galle	35	6	1	155	507	...	4	3	711	...	...	...	...	...	711
Mátara	...	...	...	13	5	...	...	...	18	...	..	...	...	...	18
Tangalla	...	1	...	2	30	...	...	1	34	..	...	...	..	...	34
Hambantota ...	13	27	1	7	78	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	126
Balapitiya... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	48	34	2	177	620	...	4	4	889		...	...	...	...	889
North-Western Province.															
Kurunégala ...	...	1	2	3	10	...	2	...	18	...	...	..	...	...	18
Puttalam... ..	...	8	...	...	39	...	25	3	75	...	..	...	...	...	75
Chilaw	.	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	2	...		...	...	..	2
	...	9	2	4	50	...	27	3	95	...	...	...	..	...	95
Northern Province.															
Jaffna	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	..	...	9
Mannár	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Vavúniya-Vilánkulam ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Mullaittívu .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..
	...	..	...	...	4	...	5	..	9	...	..	...	...	...	9
Eastern Province.															
Batticaloa ...	...	...	..	1	3	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Trincomalee ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	6
North-Central Province.															
Anurádhapura ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	1	6
Total of the Jails in Ceylon...	141	392	17	371	1326	13	66	55	2381	2	9	11	3	3	2395

PRISONS.

Appendix.

I.

RETURN showing the Number of Punishments inflicted for Offences committed by Officers during 1880 in Jails in Ceylon.

JAILS.	By Court.			By Prison authorities.			Total.
	By Imprisonment.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.	By dismissal.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.	
Western Province.							
Welikada	...	..	...	4	181	185	185
Slave Island	...	...	..	18	172	190	190
Breakwater							
Mahara	...	...	...	...	38	38	38
Borella (hospital)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulfsdorp	...	...	...	5	3	8	8
Negombo	...	..	...	8	22	30	30
Kalutara	...	...	...	2	7	9	9
Kégalla	...	..	..	...	2	2	2
Ratnapura	...	...	...	1	3	4	4
Avisáwélla	.	...	...	...	4	4	4
	...	...	...	38	432	470	470
Central Province.							
Kandy (old jail)	1	..	...	...	9	9	9
Do. (new jail)	...	...	...	14	270	284	284
Nuwara Eliya	...	...	...	...	9	9	9
Badulla	...	1	1	1	1	2	3
Mátalé	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
	1	1	1	15	290	305	306
Southern Province.							
Galle...	1	...	1	1	52	53	54
Mátara	...	..	...	...	2	2	2
Tangalla	...	...	...	2	6	8	8
Hambantota	...	...	..	1	9	10	10
Balapitiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1	4	69	73	74
North-Western Province.							
Kurunégala	1	1	2	3	7	10	12
Puttalam	..	...	...	1	10	11	11
Chilaw	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
	1	1	2	6	17	23	25
Northern Province.							
Jaffna	..	...	...	...	15	15	15
Mannár	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Vavúniya-Vilángkulam ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Mullaittívu	..	...	...	...	1	1	1
	...	...	...	...	18	18	18
Eastern Province.							
Batticaloa	...	...	...	2	3	5	5
Trincomalee	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
	...	...	..	2	6	8	8
North-Central Province.							
Anurádhapura	1	..	1	1	4	5	6
Total of the Jails in Ceylon ...	3	2	5	66	837	902	907

K.

RETURN of Prisoners of all classes treated in the various Jail Hospitals, during 1880.

JAILS.	Remaining on 31st December 1879.	Admitted during 1880.	Discharged in 1880.	Hanged.	Died from disease.	Remaining on 31st December 1880.	Average daily strength of all prisoners.	Average daily strength of all sick.	Per-centage of sick to strength.	Per-centage of deaths to strength.
Western Province.										
Welikada	22	1,130	1,116	..	20	16	412 11	17 78	4·31	4·85
Slave Island ... ... / Breakwater	5	217	205	...	4	13	339·68	5·35	1·47	1·18
Mahara	...	474	460	...	4	10	185·60	5-98	3·24	2·16
Borella (hospital) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Hulfsdorp	...	54	53	3*	1	...	120·62	1·35	83	83
Negombo	4	99	85	...	13	5	147·87	6·92	4·72	8 84
Kalutara	...	9	8	...	1	...	26·19	·68	2·61	3·84
Kégalla	...	4	4	...	..	...	17·80	·06	·33	...
Ratnapura	...	43	38	...	2	3	38·11	1·06	2 63	5·26
Avisáwélla	.	69	69	..	...	...	4·60	·18	3 91	...
	31	2,099	2,038	3	45	47	1292 58	39 36	3 09	3 48
Central Province.										
Kandy (old jail	..	13	12	...	...	1	28·02	·21	·75	...
Do. (new jail) ...	7	353	346	1	10	4	392·18	7·33	1 78	2 55
Nuwara Eliya	...	23	22	...	..	1	25 37	·56	2 24	...
Badulla	..	55	54	2	1	...	56·88	·15	26	1 75
Mátalé	...	13	13	...	...	...	11·68	·49	4·45	...
	7	457	447	3	11	6	514 13	8 74	1·70	2·14
Southern Province.										
Galle	1	69	68	1	1	1	182·08	1·42	·78	·55
Mátara	...	42	38	1	3	1	69·86	·90	1·28	4·28
Tangalla	4	13	16	...	1	...	25 52	·50	1·92	3·85
Hambantota	5	154	152	...	1	6	81 29	4·95	6 17	1·23
Balapitiya	...	4	4	...	...	...	14·09	·01	07	...
	10	282	278	2	6	8	372·84	7·78	2·15	1·60
North-Western Province.										
Kurunégala	3	170	164	1	4	5	97·05	3 87	4 00	4·12
Puttalam	...	25	21	...	1	3	37·47	·56	1 51	2·70
Chilaw	...	21	20	..	1	...	22·04	·39	1·77	4·54
	3	216	205	1	6	8	156·56	4·82	3·07	3·84
Northern Province.										
Jaffna	1	71	68	...	...	4	72·31	2 38	3·29	...
Mannár	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·14	...	...	...
Vavúniyá-Viláykulam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·52	...	...	...
Mullaittívu . ..	...	5	5	...	...	...	2·35	·01	43	...
	1	76	73	...	...	4	83·32	2·39	2·86	...
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa	...	12	12	...	...	.	30 03	·11	·36	..
Trincomalee	. .	9	9	...	..	...	7·61	·11	1·57	...
	...	21	21	..	...	...	37·64	·22	1·58	.
North-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura		14	12	...	1	1	21·07	13	·61	4·76
Total of the Jails in Ceylon .	52	3,165	3,074	9	69	74	2478·14	63·44	2 56	2 78

* Including one sentenced in 1880 and hanged in 1881.

K 2.

RETURN showing the number and per-centage of Deaths on the daily average strengths of all Prisons for 1880, and the five previous years :—

Years.	Total daily strength.	Number of deaths.	Per-centage.
1875 ...	2,606 ...	109 ...	4·18
1876 ...	2,407 ...	62 ..	2·57
1877 ..	2,353 ...	106 ...	4·50
1878 ...	2,323 ...	61 ..	2·62
1879 ...	1,907 ...	28 ...	1·46
1880 ...	2,478 ...	69 ...	2·78

L.

RETURN showing the Religion of all Prisoners admitted into the Prisons of Ceylon during 1880.

JAILS.	Convicted.							Unconvicted.						
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.	Protestants.	Romam Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.														
Welikada	49	190	468	158	88	1	954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave Island	}	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breakwater														
Mahara	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borella (hospital) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulftsdorp	...	6	270	2	6	...	284	39	206	640	142	145	1	1,173
Negombo	5	241	178	29	2	...	455	1	179	138	23	9	..	350
Kalutara	...	13	271	10	19	2	315	...	19	379	5	31	3	437
Kégalla	...	3	547	4	19	...	573	1	9	262	16	12	...	300
Ratnapura	1	16	284	41	9	...	351	3	8	241	40	9	...	301
Avisáwélla	...	3	66	5	2	..	76	1	10	96	2	3	...	112
	55	472	2,084	249	145	3	3,008	45	431	1756	228	209	4	2,673
Central Province														
Kandy (old jail) ...	...	3	24	46	3	...	76	6	8	292	123	33	...	462
Do. (new jail) ...	8	106	1,900	377	140	...	2,531	13	32	614	244	55	...	958
Nuwara Eliya ...	...	15	48	116	2	...	181	4	11	71	31	3	...	120
Badulla	7	21	169	61	20	...	278	10	35	345	133	30	6	559
Mátalé	...	...	122	39	20	...	181	2	5	170	60	25	1	263
	15	145	2,263	639	185	..	3,247	35	91	1,492	591	146	7	2,362
Southern Province.														
Galle	38	39	1,076	1	69	21	1,244	11	11	624	...	46	7	699
Mátara	...	...	2,328	10	19	1	2,358	1	...	337	2	8	..	348
Tagalla	...	...	127	..	1	1	129	...	...	200	..	5	1	206
Hambantota	...	..	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	1	...	6
Balapitiya	...	..	296	3	...	...	299	1	4	442	7	5	...	459
	38	39	3,831	15	89	23	4,035	13	15	1,608	9	65	8	1,718
North-Western Province.														
Kurunégala	2	10	553	22	36	..	623	1	16	408	26	37	...	488
Puttalam	...	3	166	15	4	..	188	...	9	3	30	14	...	56
Chilaw	..	69	325	27	12	12	445	3	11	31	50	9	2	106
	2	82	1,044	64	52	12	1,256	4	36	442	106	60	2	650
Northern Province.														
Jaffna	..	126	...	732	2	..	860	1	22	...	226	5	...	254
Mannár	2	15	1	14	10	...	42	2	11	1	22	17	...	53
Vavúniya-Viláyku!am ...	...	2	4	16	1	30	53	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
Mullaittívu	1	47	...	112	4	...	164	...	1	...	7	...	...	8
	3	190	5	874	17	30	1,119	3	34	1	265	22	.	325
Eastern Province.														
Batticaloa	1	14	7	370	115	...	507	...	11	6	61	48	...	126
Trincomalee	1	12	3	117	36	...	169	1	5	3	27	18	...	54
	2	26	10	487	151	...	676	1	16	9	88	66	...	180
North-Central Province.														
Anurádhapura ...	4	5	533	17	35	...	594	1	7	42	15	19	...	84
Total of the Jails in Ceylon	119	959	9,770	2,345	674	68	13935	102	630	5,350	1,302	587	21	7,992

M.

RETURN showing the Nationality of all Prisoners admitted into the Prisons of Ceylon during 1880.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.								UNCONVICTED.							
	Europeans.	Burghers.	Siṇhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Siṇhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.																
Welikada	24	17	606	206	71	16	14	954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave Island ... } Breakwater ... }	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahara	...		...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borçlia (hospital) .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulfsdorp	. .	...	276	2	6	...	...	284	8	16	822	178	116	24	9	1,173
Negombo	...	...	416	35	4	...	...	455	...	...	299	42	9	...	..	350
Kalutara	..	.	283	11	19	...	2	315	...	...	397	6	31	...	3	437
Kégalla	...	...	549	5	19	...	...	573	...	...	271	17	12	...	...	300
Ratnapura	...	. .	290	52	8	...	1	351	1	1	248	42	9	...	...	301
Avisáwélla	...	...	66	8	2	...	...	76	...	...	106	3	3	...	...	112
	24	17	2,486	319	129	16	17	3,008	9	17	2,143	288	180	24	12	2,673
Central Province.																
Kandy (old jail) ...	...	.	27	46	3	...	...	76	2	3	306	117	30	3	1	462
Do. (new jail) ..	1	6	1,940	443	135	3	3	2,531	3	3	633	263	52	2	2	958
Nuwara Eliya	...	. .	55	124	2	.	...	181	...	...	83	33	2	1	1	120
Badulla	1	..	191	63	19	4	...	278	1	3	380	139	29	1	6	559
Mátalé	...	...	122	39	18	...	2	181	1	1	173	62	25	1	...	263
	2	6	2,335	715	177	7	5	3,247	7	10	1,575	614	138	8	10	2,362
Southern Province.																
Galle	64	6	1,069	34	63	3	5	1,244	15	2	623	11	37	7	4	699
Mâtara	...	...	2,328	10	16	4	...	2,358	1	...	337	2	8	...	...	348
Taṇgalla	...	...	127	1	1	...	...	129	.	...	200	1	5	...	...	206
Hambanṭota	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	6
Balapiṭiya	...	.	296	3	...	...	...	299	5	...	442	7	5	...	..	459
	64	6	3,824	49	80	7	5	4,035	21	2	1,607	21	55	8	4	1,718
North-Western Province.																
Kurunégala	...	...	557	30	35	1	...	623	...	...	419	32	37	...	...	488
Puttaḷam	...	...	169	15	4	...	...	188	...	3	7	32	14	...	...	56
Chilaw .. .	...	...	354	50	23	...	18	445	...	...	40	55	9	...	2	106
	...	...	1,080	95	62	1	18	1,256	...	3	466	119	60	...	2	650
Northern Province.																
Jaffna	...	1	...	856	2	...	1	860	...	1	...	248	5	...	...	254
Mannár	...	..	1	30	10	...	1	42	..	...	1	34	17	...	1	53
Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam ...	...	..	17	9	1	...	26	53	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
Mullaittívu	...	...	...	160	4	...	...	164	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
	...	1	18	1,055	17	...	28	1,119	...	1	1	300	22	...	1	325
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa	...	...	8	384	114	...	1	507	...	...	6	72	47	...	1	126
Trincomalee	1	...	3	129	30	6	..	169	1	...	3	32	14	4	...	54
	1	...	11	513	144	6	1	676	1	..	9	104	61	4	1	180
North-Central Province.																
Anurádhapura	...	...	538	21	35	...	...	594	...	...	48	17	19	...	...	84
Total of the Jails in Ceylon	91	30	10292	2,767	644	37	74	13935	38	33	5,849	1,463	535	44	30	7,992

N.

RETURN showing the Ages of all Prisoners admitted into the Prisons of Ceylon during 1880.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.									UNCONVICTED.								
	Under 16 years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 years and upwards.	Total.	Under 16 years	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 years and upwards	Total.
Western Province.																		
Węlikada	36	115	428	259	70	28	15	3	954	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Breakwater																		
Mahara	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Borella (hospital) ...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Hulfsdorp	1	23	98	78	37	42	3	2	284	22	167	566	244	98	45	25	6	1173
Negombo	...	54	156	150	72	22	1	...	455	...	38	112	145	42	13	...	...	350
Kalutara	1	36	106	72	58	31	10	1	315	8	67	165	99	49	33	15	1	437
Kégalla	...	27	262	133	70	65	10	6	573	...	22	160	70	26	14	7	1	300
Ratnapura	3	26	184	72	50	13	3	...	351	6	30	160	56	31	16	1	1	301
Avisáwélla	...	9	24	28	11	3	1	..	76	...	16	51	32	9	3	1	...	112
	41	290	1258	792	368	204	43	12	3008	36	340	1214	646	255	124	49	9	2673
Central Province.																		
Kandy (old jail) ..	5	6	29	29	6	1	...	...	76	8	58	180	166	39	8	3	...	462
Do. (new jail) ...	18	58	550	1440	438	25	2	...	2531	6	48	338	402	152	12	...	...	958
Nuwara Eliya ...	...	17	109	37	12	5	1	..	181	...	26	61	22	6	3	2	...	120
Badulla	5	21	132	79	31	8	1	1	278	7	96	265	122	48	17	2	2	559
Mátalé	4	41	85	40	8	3	...	...	181	8	51	143	44	9	5	3	...	263
	32	143	905	1625	495	42	4	1	3247	29	279	987	756	254	45	10	2	2362
Southern Province																		
Galle	21	126	522	263	161	136	14	1	1244	10	101	380	125	39	26	13	5	699
Mátara	7	84	711	619	411	381	141	4	2358	1	41	154	89	32	23	7	1	348
Tangalla	2	13	59	35	12	6	1	1	129	7	14	114	43	12	12	3	1	206
Hambantota	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	.	5	...	1	1	2	2	..	...	...	6
Balapitiya	...	24	92	75	101	4	1	2	299	19	74	204	93	35	18	10	6	459
	30	247	1386	994	685	528	157	8	4035	37	231	853	352	120	79	33	13	1718
North-Western Province.																		
Kurunégala	7	27	287	185	71	33	13	...	623	10	26	224	142	52	21	12	1	488
Puttalam	...	19	81	41	29	13	2	3	188	...	3	25	21	4	3	...	...	56
Chilaw	...	2	206	101	86	48	2	...	445	...	7	59	30	8	1	1	...	106
	7	48	574	327	186	94	17	3	1256	10	36	308	193	64	25	13	1	650
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna	9	73	302	239	152	79	6	...	860	.	18	90	87	29	19	8	3	254
Mannár	...	3	8	25	4	2	...	...	42	...	4	14	23	11	1	...	...	53
Vavúniya-Vilánkulam ...	...	5	21	13	10	4	...	...	53	...	...	5	...	2	2	...	1	10
Mullaittivu	...	9	41	62	37	15	...	...	164	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	8
	9	90	372	339	203	100	6	...	1119	...	25	111	113	42	22	8	4	325
Eastern Province.																		
Batticaloa	4	39	255	129	55	25	...	...	507	2	20	56	32	7	7	2	...	126
Trincomalee ...	1	5	51	67	35	9	1	...	169	1	1	17	28	7	...	...	...	54
	5	44	306	196	90	34	1	...	676	3	21	73	60	14	7	2	...	180
North-Central Province.																		
Anuradhápura ...	...	74	248	138	70	50	10	4	594	1	8	52	14	5	3	...	1	84
Total of the Jails in Ceylon	124	936	5049	4411	2097	1052	238	28	13935	116	940	3598	2134	754	305	115	30	7992

o.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners admitted on conviction before the Supreme Court during the year 1880, classified according to Crimes.

JAILS.	Offences against the person.								Offences against property with violence.				Offences against property without violence.							Forgery, Perjury, and offences against Currency.						Unclassified, including breaches against Ordinances.	Grand total.
	Murder and manslaughter.	Assault aggravated.	Rape.	Riot.	Concealment of birth.	Administering poison.	Conspiracy to charge with a crime.	Total.	Highway robbery.	Burglary.	Assault and robbery.	Total	Cattle stealing.	Theft.	Fraud.	Coffee stealing	Arson.	Malicious injury.	Total.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Coining.	Obtaining money under false pretences.	Conspiracy and Forgery.	Total	Miscellaneous.	
Western Province.																											
Welikada	21	60	9	10	2	..	..	102	46	40	21	107	4	49	2	...	2	1	58	8	...	2	..	...	10	4	281
Slave Island } Breakwater }	...	.	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...		...	..	...	...	...		...	...	..	..	...	...
Mahara	...		.	...	.	..	...	...	.	...		...	...	.	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...
Borella (hospital)	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	
Hulfsdorp	9	2	...	..	..	..	..	11	.	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...		2	13
Negombo	...	11	..	...	...	...	...	11	.	4	3	7		1	.	...		...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	21
Kalutara	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	.	.	...	...	..	...	...
Kégalla	...	...	...	.	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	..	...	..
Ratnapura	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	5	..	...	5	...	.	.	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	10
Avisáwélla	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...			.	...	...	...		..	...
	30	73	9	10	2	.	...	124	51	44	24	119	4	50	2	...	2	2	60	9	1	2	..	..	12	10	325
Central Province.																											
Kandy (old jail)	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	.	.	.	...	..	..	.		..		...	..	...	...	2
Do. (new jail)	34	16	2	5		...	...	57	5	62	...	67	...	11	...	..	4	...	15	1	..	9	..	...	10	1	150
Nuwara Eliya	..	...	.	...	...	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...		...	...
Badulla	6	5	...	...	.	.	...	11	4	9	...	13	...	9	.	...	..	...	9	1	.	..	1	...	2	18	53
Mátalé	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	.	.		.	.	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
	41	21	2	5	1	...	...	70	9	71	..	80	...	20	...	...	4	...	24	2	...	9	1	...	12	19	205
Southern Province.																											
Galle	3	13	..	...	...	...	..	16	..	12	..	12	...	10	..	.	.		10	7	1	...	...	...	8	..	46
Mátara	2	7	..	..	...	.	...	9	2	4	...	6	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	3	...	.	...	4	1	20
Tangalla	...	1	.	..		.	...	1	...	5	6	11	.	.	..	.	..	..	.	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	14
Hambantota	...	...		..		.	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...
Balapitiya	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..		...	...	..	.		.	.	...	...
	5	21	.	..	...	...	...	26	2	21	6	29	...	10	..	..	.	...	10	10	4			...	14	1	80
North-Western Province.																											
Kurunégala	3	5	...	..	...	..	...	8	4	7	1	12	.	7	...	..	...	..	7	5	..	...	...	...	5	1	33
Puttalam	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...
Chilaw	1	17	...	...	..	..	...	18	..	7	2	9	...	4	...	.	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	4	...	35
	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	26	4	14	3	21	...	11	...	.	...	...	11	7	...	2	...	...	9	1	68
Northern Province.																											
Jáffna	2	2	.	11	..	.	...	15	.	11	14	25	...	...	.	...	.	.	..	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	40
Mannár	...	...	...	.	..		...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	.	..	...	...		.	...
Vavúniya-Viláṅkulam	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..		...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...
Mullaittívu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...		...		...	...		..		...	...
	2	2	.	11	.	...	...	15		11	14	25	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	40
Eastern Province.																											
Batticaloa	2	2	...	8	.	...	...	12	...	3	..	3	...	2	...	..	.	...	2	1	.	...	...	...	1	...	18
Trincomalee	...	4	.	...	.	..	...	4	.	...	8	8	...	...		...	...	..	.	.		..	...	...	...	...	12
	2	6	.	8		...	...	16	.	3	8	11	...	2	..	...	.	.	2	1	..	...	...		1	...	30
North-Central Province.																											
Anurádhapura	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...		..		...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Total of the Jails in Ceylon	84	145	11	34	3	...	...	277	66	164	55	285	4	93	2	...	6	2	107	29	5	13	1	..	48	31	748
Do. 1878	39	40	7	..	4	...	...	90	...	79	4	83	...	22	...	...	2	...	24	3	1	...	...	...	4	5	207
Do. 1879	70	93	5	..	2	...	...	170	10	140	32	182	..	64	..	...	6	14	84	10	3	...	...	6	19	5	460

P.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners admitted on conviction before the District Courts during the year 1880, classified according to Crimes.

JAILS.	Offences against the person.							Offences against property with violence.				Offences against property without violence.								Forgery, Perjury and offences against Currency.				Unclassified, including breaches of local Ordinances.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Manslaughter and Murder.	Assault, aggravated.	Rape.	Riot.	Concealment of Birth	Stabbing and wounding.	Total.	Highway robbery.	Burglary.	Assault and robbery.	Total.	Cattle stealing.	Theft.	Fraud.	Coffee stealing.	Arson.	Malicious injury.	Goat stealing.	Total	Forgery.	Perjury.	Coining.	Total	Miscellaneous.	
Western Province.																									
Węlikada ...	...	18	.	...	.	..	18	..	...	1	1	13	28	..	...	.	...	...	41	...	...	2	2	7	69
Slave Island Breakwater	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	.	.	.	..			..	...	..	...	...	..
Mahara ...	.	...		..		...	..	...	.		...	...	...	...	...		...	.	.		...	..	...	...	...
Borella (hospital) ...	...	..		...	..	...	...	...	...		.	...	..	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Hultsdorp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Negombo ..	...	18	.	...	...	4	22	...	..	4	4	12	4	..	..	...	..	...	16	..	...	...	...	3	45
Kalutara ...	...	5	.	...	...	1	6		.	...	...	10	5		...	.			15	...	1	...	1	3	25
Kęgalla ...	...	3	.	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	3	...	.	...	39	...	...	..	...	3	46
Ratnapura ..	..	9	.	...	...	...	9	..	.	...	...	6	5	...	2	..	..	...	13	..	...	...	...	6	28
Avisáwélla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	..	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	..	53	...	...	..	6	59	...	...	5	5	77	42	.	5			..	124		1	2	3	22	213
Central Province.																									
Kandy (old jail) ...	..	1	...	..	...		1	...			...	...	...	...	...	.	...		...	..	..	...	.	...	1
Do. (new jail) ..	...	29		...	...	4	33	3	1	...	4	53	23	...	..	...	...		76	4	...	5	9	2	124
Nuwara Eliya ...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..		.	.	..	...	..	..	...	.	..
Badulla ..	...	18	...	...	...	3	21	5	...	8	13	42	20	.	11		.	1	74	..	...	...	.	8	116
Mátalé ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	...	48	...	...	...	7	55	8	1	8	17	95	43	...	11	...	.	1	150	4	..	5	9	10	241
Southern Province.																									
Gallo ...	...	40	.	..	...	4	44	...	21	...	21	24	19	..	..		..	...	43	...	...	...	...	8	116
Mátara ...	...	17		...		...	17	.	..	...	...	9	3	...	...		...	.	12	..	..	...	...	1	30
Tangalla ...	...	4	...	..	1	.	5	...	...	7	7	19	..		...	..	.	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	32
Hambantota ..	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Balapitiya ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	...	61	...	...	1	4	66	...	21	7	28	52	22	...	.	...	.		74	.	...	...	...	10	178
North-Western Province.																									
Kurunęgala ...	...	7	..	...	.	...	7	...	2	2	4	71	16	...	..	..	...	.	87	1	...	...	1	8	107
Puttalam ...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Chilaw ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	4	4	...	...		...	.	8	...	...			...	12
	...	10	..	...	...	.	10	...	3	2	5	75	20	...	..	..	..	...	95	1	..	.	1	8	119
Northern Province.																									
Jaffna ...	...	21	..	...	...	2	23	...	.	..	..	3	4	..	...	...	..		7	1	..	...	1	8	39
Mannar ...	...	6	.	..	.		6	...		..	...	2	1	...	...	.	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	..	9
Vavúniya-Vilaṇkłam ..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittívu ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
	...	27	.	...	...	2	29	...	...	2	2	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...		1	8	51
Eastern Province.																									
Batticaloa ..	..	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	10	6	...	..	...	.	...	16	1	...	...	1	...	18
Trincomalee ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	...		2	...	1	.	1	...	5
	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	..	..	...	...	18	1	1	...	2	...	23
North-Central Province.																									
Anurádhapura ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	.	...	11	...	..	...	...	...	11
Total of the Jails in Ceylon ..	...	201	.	...	1	20	222	8	25	24	57	322	144	...	16	...	...	1	483	7	2	7	16	58	836
Do. 1878...	...	150	...	...	...	23	173	1	14	5	20	183	69	3	2	...	3	5	265	8	1	1	10	61	529
Do. 1879...	...	179	1	...	2	13	196	2	37	7	46	137	61	...	5	2	4	1	210	5	3	2	10	38	499

R.

RETURN showing the Expenditure under each heading, on each of the Prisons of Ceylon, during the year 1880.

JAILS.	ESTABLISHMENT. Fixed.	Provisional.	Additional.	Total.	Victualling.	Hospital charges.	Clothing and Bedding.	Lighting.	Equipment.	Materials for manufacture.	Transfer Expenses.	Special Charges.	Petty Charges.	Total.	Grand Total.	Gross Cost per Head.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Province																
Welikada ..	8,020	14,824	9,088	31,932	34,599	1,499	2,391	2,302	1,405	944	1,839	4,333	1,252	50,564	82,496	200
Slave Island Breakwater ...	3,223	19,369	270	22,862	30,473	75	6,940	1,680	1,427	...	522	2,092	541	43,550	66,412	195
Mahara ...	1,299	8,243	1,027	10,569	16,028	36	3,228	472	584	87	393	706	122	21,656	32,225	173
Total C. E. ...	12,542	42,436	10,385	65,363	81,100	1,610	12,559	4,454	3,416	1,031	2,554	7,131	1,915	11,5776	181,133	568
Hulfsdorp ..	3,420	1,176	325	4,921	10,652	163	219	649	443	...	142	...	819	13,087	18,008	149
Negombo ...	470	2,620	2 321	5,411	12,326	268	866	176	48	10	526	108	70	14,398	19,809	134
Kalutara .	532	120	138	790	2,327	...	92	198	33	16	283	7	132	3,088	3,878	148
Kegalla ..	590	238	17	845	1,582	...	85	95	...	...	492	...	74	2,328	3,173	178
Ratnapura ...	227	800	739	1,766	4,612	41	202	226	19	...	293	...	100	5,493	7,259	190
Avisáwélla ..	360	360	93	813	321	...	40	59	26	...	13	23	29	511	1,324	288
	18,141	47,750	14,018	79,909	112920	2,082	14,063	5,857	3,985	1,057	4,303	7,269	3,139	154,675	234,584	181
Central Province.																
Kandy (old jail) ..	721	3,167	535	4,423	32786	243	4,545	1,037	439	...	4,856	437	284	44,627	59,124	141
Do. (new jail) ..	3,293	3,936	2,845	10,074												
Nuwara Eliya ...	840	590	...	1,430	3,030	63	340	192	67	...	156	..	106	3,963	5,393	213
Badulla ...	545	545	...	1,090	6,440	30	25	335	...	58	668	...	123	7,679	8,769	154
Mátalé ..	240	300	137	677	1,486	1	19	75	59	...	217	...	55	1,912	2,589	221
	5,639	8,538	3,517	17,694	43,742	337	4,938	1,639	565	58	5,897	437	568	58,181	75,875	147
Southern Province.																
Galle ...	4,667	1,800	469	6,936	12,965	28	698	200	1,037	206	772	360	805	17,671	24,007	132
Mátára ...	951	1,010		1,961	5,709	154	311	319	29	...	174	.	151	6,847	8,808	126
Tangalla ...	420	341	100	861	2,256	21	96	184	82	...	97	32	39	2,807	3,668	144
Hambantota ...	2,100	1,000	402	3,502	7,765	185	445	340	93	...	279	..	161	9,268	12,770	157
Balapitiya ...	360	360	14	734	1,082	.	6	52	..	11	164	...	4	1,319	2,053	146
	8,498	4,511	985	13,994	29,777	388	1,556	1,095	1,241	217	1 486	392	1,160	37,312	51,306	138
North-Western Province.																
Kurunégala .	1,197	1,393	837	3,427	8,972	291	303	445	63	1	338	2	119	10,534	13,961	144
Puttalam ...	480	1,200	...	1,680	4,044	76	188	408	258	2	86	18	67	5,147	6,827	182
Chilaw ...	480	...	75	555	1,898	10	30	92	16	1	94	40	64	2,245	2,800	127
	2,157	2,593	912	5,662	14,914	377	521	945	337	4	518	60	250	17,926	23,588	150
Northern Province.																
Jaffna ...	2,010	2,165	18	4,193	5,660	44	234	269	83	19	324	6	340	6,979	11,172	154
Mannár ...	510	...	14	524	828	..	10	184	.	1	228	...	4	1,255	1,779	249
Vavúniya-Vilángkulam.	...	948	...	948	188	...	21	36	...	...	2	...	3	250	1,198	788
Mullaittívu ..	...	600	...	600	177	..	...	17	...	..	..	..	16	210	810	345
	2,520	3,713	32	6,265	6,853	44	265	506	83	20	554	6	363	8,694	14,959	180
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa ..	980	556	22	1,558	2,170	3	152	211	44	11	220	2	43	2,856	4,414	147
Trincomalee ...	840	...	...	840	713	...	...	131	23	...	466	...	12	1,345	2,185	287
	1,820	556	22	2,398	2,883	3	152	342	67	11	686	2	55	4,201	6,599	178
North-Central Province.																
Anurádhapura ...	568	782	..	1,350	1,523	2	261	126	...	.	36	6	80	2,034	3,384	161
Total of the Jails in Ceylon ..	39,343	68,443	19,486	127272	212612	3,233	21,756	10,510	6,278	1,367	13,480	8,172	5,615	283,023	410,295	165

[*For Q. see page* 160.]

Q.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners admitted on conviction

JAILS.	Strictly Criminal Offences.						Statutory Offences of a quasi Criminal nature								
	Simple Assault.	Assault and Theft.	Theft.	Malicious Injury.	Goat Stealing.	Total.	Vagrancy.	Breach of the Public Peace.	Drunk and Disorderly.	Gambling.	Police Ordinance.	Administration of Justice.	Cruelty to Animals.	Cattle Trespass.	Weights and Measures.
Western Province.															
Wélikada ...	41	10	246	3	...	300	105	...	88	...	7	6	2	..	...
Slave Island Breakwater ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Mahara ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hultsdorf ...	...	...	3	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negombo ...	32	3	51	...	1	87	10	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Kalutara ...	9	2	30	5	...	46	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...
Kégalla ...	26	...	42	...		68	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	.	..
Ratnapura ...	35	5	43	2	..	85	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Avisáwélla ..	14	2	29	...	...	45	11	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
	157	22	444	10	1	634	128	5	90	41	8	7	2	1	...
Central Province															
Kandy (old jail) ...	1	...	21	..	...	22	3	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kandy (new jail) ..	45	3	320	...	...	368	62	...	49	..	13	6	9	...	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	26	4	75	..	..	105	3	...	...	..	6	...	...	...	...
Badulla ...	3	...	45	..	1	49	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.
Mátalé ...	29	2	56	...	...	87	25	1	...	...	..	7	...	...	...
	104	9	517	...	1	631	105	14	59	..	19	13	9	...	...
Southern Province.															
Galle ...	45	7	105	...	...	157	52	...	...	...	20	5	...	...	...
Mátara ...	57	5	74	2	...	138	26	...	..	12	14	1	...	...	...
Tangalla ...	5	2	31	3	...	41	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...
Hambantota ...	3	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Balapitiya ...	44	...	12	3	...	59	3	...	7	...	2	3	...	...	...
	154	14	224	8	...	400	99	...	7	12	36	9	1	...	...
North-Western Province.															
Kurunégala ...	5	...	76	...	...	81	7	...	...	11	1	8	...	1	...
Puttalam ..	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Chilaw ...	...	2	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	2	91	...	...	98	7	...	...	11	1	8	...	1	.
Northern Province.															
Jaffna ...	72	4	58	5	1	140	1	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	...
Mannár ..	5	...	12	...	...	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Vavúniya-Vilankulam ..	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittívu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	78	4	72	5	1	160	3	...	10	...	...	...	3	.	...
Eastern Province.															
Batticaloa ...	27	...	40	...	..	67	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trincomalee ...	...	1	8	..	...	9	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	27	1	48	...	...	76	25	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
North-Central Province.															
Anurádhapura ...	3	...	14	...	...	17	...	2	2	...	4	...	1	...	...
Total of the jails in Ceylon...	528	52	1,410	23	3	2,016	367	25	168	64	69	37	16	2	...
Do. 1878...	426	69	2,168	13	3	2,679	631	62	102	60	128	40	26	2	...
Do. 1879...	449	53	1,782	22	—	2,306	236	46	157	75	74	8	7	3	...

before the Police Courts, during the year 1880, classified according to Crimes.

breaches of Ordinance relating to.													Offences against Revenue laws, breaches of Ordinance relating to.								Un-classified.	
Butchers.	Prisons.	Nuisance.	Vaccination.	Labour.	Fiscal.	Forcible possession of Lands.	Avoiding Medical Inspection.	Coffee Stealing.	Railway Ordinance.	Game Ordinance.	Merchant Shipping.	Total.	Thoroughfares.	Paddy.	Arrack, rum and toddy.	Timber.	Salt.	Tolls.	Carriers and carriages.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.
1	2	25	...	7	...	...	17	...	4	...	22	286	...	...	5	..	..	...	...	5	13	604
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	..	...
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	267	..	...	...	...	...	.	267	1	271
...	2	...	...	3	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	28	268	...	5	...	...	..	...	273	1	389
1	..	.	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	18	212	...	2	...	..	...	...	214	12	290
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	.	10	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	20	527
..	...	...	..	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	28	313
...	..	1	..	5	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	24	4	...	2	...	...	...	..	6	1	76
2	4	26	...	52	...	...	17	...	4	...	22	409	1,337	..	14	...	.	...	...	1,351	76	2,470
.	...	...	...	10	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	3	..	..	...	3	8	73
22	3	5	...	42	...	...	...	...	3	69	...	283	1,521	...	23	5	...	...	2	1,551	55	2,257
	...	...	...	47	1	.	...	11	...	...	...	68	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	5	181
...	...	2	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	10	...	..	...	...	10	16	109
..	..	1	1	8	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	43	36	...	6	...	...	...	...	42	9	181
22	3	8	1	125	1	...	5	12	3	69	...	468	1,557	...	42	8	...	..	2	1,609	93	2,801
3	...	3	...	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	88	735	...	42	...	...	...	1	778	59	1,082
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	53	2,066	3	...	...	...	...	...	2,069	48	2,308
...	.	...	...	...	1		..	...	...	..	...	20	20	...	...	..	...		...	20	2	83
..	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	5
...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16	213	...	2	1	...	...	..	216	8	299
3	...	3	...	6	1	...	..	..	...	...	..	177	3,034	3	44	1	..	...	1	3,083	117	3,777
10	2	1	...	1	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	42	355	...	2	.	...	...	..	357	3	483
...	...	2	..	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	165	...	3	...	...	.	...	168	4	188
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2	390	...	...	...	.	...		390	...	398
10	2	3	..	6	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	49	910	...	5	..	.	...	.	915	7	1,069
...	..	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	610	...	6	..	...	...	...	616	10	781
...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	2	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	..	1	49	...	..	..	..	...	...	49	.	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	161
...	...	2	...	1	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	20	830	...	6	...	...	...	...	836	12	1,028
...	..	...	...	18	..	..	...	...		...	...	40	338	...	..	...	...	...	...	338	26	471
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	10	130	...	1	...	...	...	...	131	2	152
...	...	.	...	20	...		...	..	.	...	...	50	468	...	1	...	...	..		469	28	623
..	1	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	542	...	...	4	..	..	.	546	9	583
37	10	42	1	211	2	...	22	12	7	70	22	1,184	8,678	3	112	13	...	...	3	8,809	342	12,351
26	12	58	3	526	5	...	5	7	3	4	22	1,722	6,131	2	209	29	1	1	13	6,386	507	11,294
56	10	97	2	339	3	...	6	4	12	...	23	1,158	7,712	...	81	27	1	1	...	7,822	288	11,574

PRISONS.

Appendix.

S.

RETURN showing the Earnings of Prisoners in each of the Ceylon Prisons during the year 1880.

JAILS.	Value of Jail Services.	Value of labour on public works.	Value of Articles Manufactured.	Other reimbursements.	TOTAL.
Western Province.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Welikada	8,483	4,830	3,339	1,104	17,756
Slave Island } Breakwater }	6,846	31,088	3	...	37,937
Mahara	2,333	16,324	...	...	18,657
Borella (hospital)	...	...	...	...	...
Hulfsdorp	1,373	1,179	...	...	2,552
Negombo	881	4,865	120	...	5,866
Kalutara	198	1,344	35	...	1,577
Kégalla	125	779	..	...	904
Ratnapura	347	1,064	23	...	1,434
Avisáwélla	72	157	...	...	229
	20,658	61,630	3,520	1,104	86,912
Central Province.					
Kandy (old jail)	353	28	225	...	606
Do. (new jail)	6,668	35,848	...	367	42,883
Nuwara Eliya	590	2,206	. .	...	2,796
Badulla	561	1,228	299	...	2,088
Mátalé	3	61	36	...	100
	8,175	39,371	560	367	48,473
Southern Province					
Galle	2,787	11,492	1,017	238	15,534
Mátara	342	3,578	2	...	3,922
Tangalla	578	101	...	...	679
Hambantota	3,076	8,594	...	...	11,670
Balapitiya	317	19	...	...	336
	7,100	23,784	1,019	238	32,141
North-Western Province.					
Kurunégala	1,068	2,655	221	...	3,944
Puttalam	558	1,410	90	...	2,058
Chilaw	124	775	83	...	982
	1,750	4,840	394	...	6,984
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	1,081	3,217	...	...	4,298
Mannár	59	9	2	...	80
Vavúniya-Viláṅkulam ...	54	76	...	...	130
Mullaittívu	...	162	11	...	173
	1,204	3,464	13	...	4,681
Eastern Province.					
Batticaloa	108	1,866	9	...	1,983
Trincomalee	115	446	7	...	568
	223	2,312	16	...	2,551
North-Central Province.					
Anurádhapura	123	1,428	...	...	1,551
Total of the Jails in Ceylon ... Rs.	39,233	136,829	5,522	1,709	183,293

T.

RETURN showing the Gross and Nett Cost of all Prisoners confined in the Prisons of Ceylon during 1880.

JAILS.	Total Expenditure.	Gross cost per head.	Total Earnings.	Nett Cost.	Nett Cost per head.	Daily average of effective male prisoners.	Gross cost per head of all	Earnings per head of effective convalescent male prisoners.	Nett cost per head of each effective prisoner.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs	Rs.
Western Province.									
Welikada	82,496	200	17,756	64,740	157	366	200	48	152
Slave Island and Breakwater ...	66,412	195	37,937	28,475	84	322	195	118	77
Mahara	32,225	173	18,657	13,568	73	171	173	109	64
Borella (hospital)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulfsdorp	18,008	149	2,552	15,456	128	21	149	121	28
Negombo	19,809	134	5,866	13,943	94	119	134	49	85
Kalutara	3,878	148	1,577	2,301	88	18	148	88	60
Kégalla	3,173	178	904	2,269	127	9	178	100	78
Ratnapura	7,259	190	1,434	5,825	153	16	190	90	100
Avisáwélla	1,324	288	229	1,095	238	3	288	76	212
	234,584	181	86,912	147,672	114	1,045	181	83	98
Central Province.									
Kandy (old jail	12,897	460	606	12,291	439	3	460	202	258*
Do (new jail)	46,227	118	42,883	3,344	9	336	118	127	—
Nuwara Eliya	5,393	213	2,796	2,597	102	18	213	155	58
Badulla	8,769	154	2,088	6,681	117	20	154	104	58
Mátalé	2,589	221	100	2,489	213	2	221	50	171
	75,875	147	48,473	27,402	53	379	147	128	19
Southern Province									
Galle	24,007	132	15,534	8,473	47	141	132	109	23
Mátara	8,808	126	3,922	4,886	70	54	126	73	53
Tangalla	3,668	144	679	2,989	117	12	144	56	88
Hambantota ...	12,770	157	11,670	1,100	14	76	157	154	3
Balaputiya	2,053	146	336	1,717	122	4	146	84	62
	51,306	138	32,141	19,165	52	287	138	112	26
North-Western Province.									
Kurunégala	13,961	144	3,944	10,017	103	58	144	68	76
Puttalam	6,827	182	2,058	4,769	127	27	182	76	106
Chilaw	2,800	127	982	1,818	83	13	127	76	51
	23,588	150	6,984	16,604	106	98	150	71	79
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	11,172	154	4,298	6,874	95	57	154	75	79
Mannár	1,779	249	80	1,699	238	1	249	80	169
Vavúniya-Viláṅkulam	1,198	788	130	1,068	703	1	788	130	658
Mullaittívu	810	345	173	637	271	2	345	86	259
	14,959	180	4,681	10,278	124	61	180	77	103
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	4,414	147	1,983	2,431	81	21	147	94	53
Trincomalee	2,185	287	568	1,617	212	6	287	94	193
	6,599	178	2,551	4,048	110	27	178	95	83
North-Central Province.									
Anurádhapura	3,384	161	1,551	1,833	87	16	161	97	64
Total of the Jails in Ceylon...	410,295	165	183,293	227,002	92	1,913	165	96	69

* Each effective prisoner at Kandy earned 9 rupees over and above the expenses attendant on his incarceration and punishment.

RAILWAYS.

REPORT OF THE ACTING CHIEF RESIDENT AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER FOR THE YEAR 1880.

RAILWAYS.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE length of opened line in 1880 was 139¼ miles as against 121¾ miles in 1879. This additional length was made up by the opening of the line from Kandy to Mátalé on the 4th October.

The working expenses of this Department—that is, maintenance of permanent way, works and buildings, locomotive working and carriage and wagon working and repairs—were for the year 1880, 1,046,263 rupees and 46 cents, as against 1,073,349 rupees and 95 cents for the preceding year.

There was a saving at the end of the year on the estimate for working expenses of 125,506 rupees and 54 cents; the amount allowed in the estimate being 1,171,770 rupees, which includes 31,900 rupees for the working of the Mátalé line.

The revenue of the railway for the same period was 3,012,391 rupees, as against 3,349,509 rupees for the preceding year.

The train and engine mileage was :—

1879.		1880.
602,087	Train miles	580,869
50,549	Piloting and assisting miles	44,895
652,636		625,764

The mileage for 1880 shows a decrease of 26,872 miles.

The expenditure under the several branches of the Department was as follows :—

1879. Amount. Rs. cts.	1879. Cost per train mile. Rs. cts		1880. Amount. Rs. cts.	1880. Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.
400,474 17	0 67	Maintenance	407,643 85	0 70
551,079 60	0 92	Locomotive power	498,044 12	0 86
121,796 18	0 20	Repairs of carriages and wagons	140,575 49	0 24
1,073,349 95	1 79		1,046,263 46	1 80

The following table shows the Maintenance working expenses of the main and branch lines :—

1879. Amount. Rs. cts.	1879. Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.		1880. Amount. Rs. cts.	1880. Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.
64,224 50	0 10	General superintendence	65,259 95	0 11
118,667 93	0 20	Wages	93,278 52	0 16
140,641 71	0 23	Materials	191,679 99	0 33
33,162 95	0 5	Repairs of bridges and tunnels	30,884 96	0 5
29,026 49	0 5	Repairs of stations and buildings	25,639 69	0 5
15,718 74	0 3	Maintenance by contract	—	—
2,031 85	0 1	Sundry charges	900 74	—
400,474 17	0 67		407,643 85	0 70

RAILWAYS.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

The increase in the cost of Maintenance during the year has arisen in permanent way materials, the renewals of sleepers being exceptionally heavy—more than double that of the previous year.

The permanent way works and buildings were maintained in efficient repair.

The whole length of the line was maintained departmentally, with the exception of the length of 17½ miles from Kandy to Mátalé, which was maintained by Mr. D. Reid under his construction contract.

With the exception of a few small landslips towards the close of the year on the Náwalapitiya branch and Kadugannáwa incline, the works of the railway were free from any damage or obstruction from the monsoon rains, the greatest delay being on the 27th of November, when the 7 A.M. up and down trains had to remain on either side of the slip at the 53rd mile and 50 chains while the passengers were transferred. The line was cleared in six hours.

The renewals of permanent way materials were, as compared with the preceding year :—

1879.		1880
860	Tons steel rails	884
9,676	Railway sleepers	23,417

The locomotive working expenses of the main and branch lines are shown in the following table :—

1879. Amount. Rs. cts.	1879. Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.		1880. Amount Rs. cts.	1880. Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.
44,248 7	0 7	General superintendence	49,116 36	0 8
142,304 98	0 24	Wages of enginemen and firemen	137,963 19	0 24
18,284 36	0 3	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, &c.	17,134 57	0 3
74,670 43	0 12	Repairs { Wages	63,615 13	0 11
44,714 11	0 8	Repairs { Materials	34,716 13	0 6
190,476 40	0 32	Fuel	166,293 1	0 29
30,816 1	0 5	Oil, tallow, waste, &c	23,201 2	0 4
4,978 77	0 1	Water	5,444 46	0 1
586 17	—	Sundry charges	560 25	—
551,079 60	0 92		498,044 12	0 86

The locomotive engines and tenders were maintained in efficient repair.

The cost of locomotive working for the year 1880 was 86 cents against 92 cents in 1879.

The consumption of fuel was :—

1879.		1880.
4,996	Tons coal	4,211¼
42,473	Cubic yards firewood	42,638¼

The renewals of crank axles and engine tyres were :—

1879.		1880.
12	Engine tyres	12
6	Crank axles	2

The five goods engines for the Mátalé line which were under construction in England during 1879, having arrived, were erected in Colombo workshops. Their cost was as follows :—

	Rs. cts.
Three Locomotive engines and tenders ex-"Zulu"	75,482 53
Landing, removing, fitting up do.	6,835 11
Two Locomotive engines and tenders ex-"Maggie A. Robertson"	50,321 69
Landing, removing, fitting up do	4,620 57
Rs.	137,259 90

The number of engines on the line was, at the end of the year :—

6 Passenger engines.
26 Goods do.
6 Engines for Kadugannawa incline.
7 Tank locomotives.
3 Shunting engines.

48

The carriage and wagon working expenses of the main and branch lines are shown in the following table :—

1879. Amount. Rs. cts.	1879. Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.		1880. Amount. Rs. cts.	1880. Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.
6,615 97	0 1	General superintendence	11,873 28	0 2
58,446 49	0 10	Repairs { Wages	57,014 16	0 10
56,733 72	0 9	Repairs { Materials	47,597 0	0 8
—	—	Wages of cleaners and greasers	8,891 50	0 2
—	—	Oil, grease and other stores	15,199 55	0 2
121,796 18	0 20		140,575 49	0 24

The carriages and wagons were maintained in efficient repair.

The expenditure under this head was 18,779 rupees and 31 cents in excess of the previous year. This is accounted for by the transfer to this Department of greasers, cleaners, oil, grease, &c., from traffic charges. The cost per train mile was therefore 4 cents in excess of last year, but deducting the cost of greasers, &c., the cost per train mile would be the same in both years, 20 cents per mile.

The eight-wheeled experimental third-class carriage with radial axle-boxes is working very satisfactorily on the Kalutara branch line, the cost of which, amounting to 5,510 rupees and 81 cents, was charged as follows : —

	Rs. cts.
In 1873, against Náwalapitiya branch rolling stock	155 18
In 1879, against Kalutara branch rolling stock	749 59
In 1880, against unexpended balances of rolling stock, Náwalapitiya branch	4,606 4
	5,510 81

The following additions were made to the number of carriages and wagons, viz. :—

For the Main line Local trains.

1 Passenger brake-van.

For the Mátalé Branch.

2 Saloon carriages.
2 Second-class carriages.
10 Third-class carriages.
4 Passenger brake-vans.

The following is the list of the class and total number of carriages and wagons on the railway at the end of the year :—

Vehicles for Passenger traffic.		*Vehicles for Goods traffic.*	
State saloon carriage	1	Covered goods wagons	305
Saloon carriages	4	Deep-sided do.	87
First-class carriages	10	Low-sided do.	32
Composite do.	4	Timber swivel do.	10
Second-class carriages	14	Travelling cranes	5
Third class do.	71	Crane wagons	3
Horse-boxes	10	Gunpowder vans	2
Carriage trucks	7	Cattle wagons	13
Brake-vans	22	Brake-vans	18
	143		475

The Mátalé line was opened for traffic on the 4th October, being eight months earlier than the contract time for opening.

The working of the trains between Colombo and Véyangoda commenced on 1st December. The cost per train mile was 85 cents. Train miles run, 1,331 miles.

The expenditure, included in Main Line Account, was :—

	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
Maintenance	465 85	Cost per train mile	0 35
Locomotive power	532 40	do. do.	0 40
Carriages and wagons	133 10	do. do.	0 10
	1,131 35		0 85

RAILWAYS.
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

The following tables show the details of the working expenses of the main and branch lines:—

MAIN LINE, COLOMBO AND KANDY.

Length of line open for traffic, 74½ miles; train miles run, 316,209 miles.

1879. Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.			1880. Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.
			Maintenance.				
37,475	43	0·10	General superintendence	...	36,750	59	0·12
83,905	99	0·23	Wages	...	63,627	83	0·20
110,240	17	0·30	Materials	...	128,528	88	0·40
21,152	4	0·06	Repairs of bridges and tunnels	...	21,640	75	0·07
16,494	63	0·05	Repairs of stations and buildings	...	17,645	11	0·06
1,243	73	0·00	Sundry charges	...	287	83	0·00
270,511	99	0·74			268,480	99	0·85
			Locomotive Power.				
36,991	53	0·10	General superintendence	...	38,655	14	0·12
99,530	63	0·27	Wages of enginemen and firemen	..	86,195	42	0·27
12,085	53	0·04	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, &c.	...	11,226	51	0·03
62,133	63	0·17	Repairs — Wages	...	51,268	73	0·17
37,209	49	0·10	Repairs — Materials	...	28,572	26	0·09
129,664	42	0·36	Fuel	...	99,648	22	0·32
18,079	71	0·05	Oil, tallow, waste, &c.	...	14,858	3	0·05
1,850	84	0·01	Water	...	1,587	36	0·00
586	17	0·00	Sundry charges	..	536	40	0·00
398,131	95	1·10			332,548	7	1·05
			Carriages and Wagons.				
4,312	74	0·01	General superintendence	...	8,001	7	0·02
46,758	90	0·13	Repairs — Wages	...	45,887	48	0·15
46,015	19	0·13	Repairs — Materials	...	39,297	29	0·12
—		—	Wages of cleaners, greasers, &c.	...	5,097	91	0·02
—		—	Oil, grease and other stores	...	8,681	35	0·03
97,086	83	0·27			106,765	10	0·34

BRANCH LINE, PÉRÁDENIYA AND NÁWALAPITIYA.

Length of line open for traffic 17 miles; train miles run, 80,111 miles.

1879. Amount.		Cost per train mile.			1880. Amount.		Cost per train mile.
			Maintenance.				
9,237	05	0·10	General superintendence	...	8,977	39	0·11
22,193	21	0·24	Wages	...	12,864	57	0·17
17,958	77	0·20	Materials	...	26,382	53	0·32
8,935	80	0·10	Repairs of bridges and tunnels	...	4,259	52	0·05
7,556	73	0·08	Repairs of stations and buildings	...	3,683	40	0·05
306	55	—	Sundry charges	...	177	41	0·00
66,188	11	0·72			56,344	82	0·70
			Locomotive Power.				
5,750	28	0·06	General superintendence	...	6,843	34	0·08
19,620	65	0·22	Wages of enginemen and firemen	...	19,027	30	0·24
2,521	01	0·03	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, &c.	...	2,363	12	0·03
10,228	30	0·11	Repairs — Wages	...	8,773	53	0·11
6,122	54	0·07	Repairs — Materials	..	4,787	99	0·06
26,343	02	0·29	Fuel	...	22,934	42	0·28
4,541	90	0·05	Oil, tallow, waste, &c.	...	3,199	78	0·04
908	38	0·01	Water	...	750	87	0·01
—		—	Sundry charges	...	19	28	0·00
76,036	08	0·84			68,699	63	0·85
			Carriages and Wagons.				
908	38	0·01	General superintendence	...	1,626	01	0·02
7,267	04	0·08	Repairs — Wages	...	7,863	15	0·10
7,797	18	0·07	Repairs — Materials	...	6,564	37	0·08
—		—	Wages of cleaners, greasers, &c.	...	1,226	28	0·02
—		—	Oil, grease and other stores	...	2,096	26	0·03
15,972	60	0·16			19,376	07	0·25

BRANCH LINE, KANDY AND MÁTALÉ.

Length of line open for traffic, 17½ miles; train miles run, 13,809 miles.

1879. Amount.	1879. Cost per train mile.		1880. Amount.	1880. Cost per train mile.
Rs. cts.	Rs.	*Locomotive Power.*	Rs. cts.	Rs.
—	—	General superintendence ...	467 01	0·04
—	—	Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	3,009 56	0·22
—	—	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, &c. ...	479 0	0·03
—	—	Repairs { Wages ..	247 14	0·01
—	—	Repairs { Materials ...	40 44	0·00
—	—	Fuel ...	6,027 20	0·43
—	—	Oil, tallow, waste, &c. ...	629 53	0·05
—	—	Water ...	—	—
—	—		10,899 88	0·78
		Carriages and Wagons.		
—	—	General superintendence ...	202 41	0·02
—	—	Repairs { Wages ...	—	—
—	—	Repairs { Materials ...	60 0	0·00
—	—	Wages of cleaners and greasers ...	212 0	0·02
—	—	Oil, grease and other stores ...	363 0	0·02
—	—		837 41	0·06

BRANCH LINE, COLOMBO AND KALUTARA.

Length of line open for traffic, 27⅝ miles; train miles run, 151,692 miles.

1879. Amount.	1879. Cost per train mile.		1880. Amount.	1880. Cost per train mile.
Rs. cts.	Rs.	*Maintenance.*	Rs. cts.	Rs.
13,868 34	0·10	General superintendence	17,362 11	0·12
8,030 40	0·06	Wages	15,456 28	0·11
7,230 45	0·05	Materials	34,374 77	0·22
3,075 11	0·02	Repairs of bridges and tunnels	4,963 63	0·03
3,891 48	0·03	Repairs of stations and buildings	4,069 49	0·03
15,718 74	0·12	Maintenance by contract	—	—
460 21	0·00	Sundry charges	435 50	—
52,274 73	0·38	*Locomotive Power.*	76,661 78	0·51
779 22	0·01	General superintendence	1,639 09	0·02
21,201 13	0·16	Wages of enginemen and firemen	25,159 33	0·16
2,724 15	0·02	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, &c.	2,506 69	0·02
981 82	0·00	Repairs { Wages	1,249 50	0·01
587 94	0·00	Repairs { Materials	182 40	—
31,066 60	0·23	Fuel	32,255 82	0·21
7,605 20	0·06	Oil, tallow, waste, &c.	3,756 46	0·02
2,101 71	0·01	Water	2,928 54	0·02
67,047 77	0·49	*Carriages and Wagons.*	69,677 83	0·46
1,363 71	0·01	General superintendence	2,000 0	0·01
4,091 13	0·03	Repairs { Wages	2,975 36	0·02
2,596 57	0·02	Repairs { Materials	1,465 04	0·01
—	0·00	Wages of cleaners and greasers	2,322 0	0·02
—	0·00	Oil, grease and other stores	3,969 0	0·02
8,051 41	0·06		12,731 40	0·08

RAILWAYS.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

BREAKWATER LINE.

The number of train miles run was 16,782.

1879. Amount. Rs. cts.	1879. Cost per train mile. Rs.		1880. Amount. Rs. cts.	1880. Cost per train mile. Rs.
		Maintenance.		
429 12	0·05	General superintendence	1,920 80	0·11
3,500 60	0·41	Wages	1,163 61	0·07
3,974 60	0·46	Materials	2,094 59	0·13
—	—	Repairs of bridges and tunnels	18 82	0·00
541 83	0·07	Repairs of stations and buildings ...	120 85	0·01
14 24	0·01	Sundry charges	—	—
8,460 39	1·00		5,318 67	0·32
		Locomotive Power		
535 20	0·06	General superintendence	1,399 22	0·08
1,275 34	0·15	Wages of enginemen and firemen	3,985 90	0·24
866 59	0·10	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, &c.	495 04	0·03
976 9	0·11	Repairs { Wages	1,837 92	0·11
584 51	0·07	Repairs { Materials	1,002 99	0·06
2,499 30	0·29	Fuel	4,804 40	0·28
433 50	0·05	Oil, tallow, waste, &c.	670 31	0·04
86 70	0·01	Water	157 30	0·01
—	—	Sundry charges	4 5	0·00
7,257 23	0·84		14,357 13	0·85
		Carriages and Wagons.		
—	—	General superintendence	—	—
80 30	0·01	Repairs { Wages	60 0	0·01
57 49	0·01	Repairs { Materials	32 0	0·00
—	—	Oil, grease and other stores	33 0	0·00
137 79	0·02		125 0	0·01

WHARF LINE.

The number of train miles run was 2,176.

1879. Amount. Rs. cts.	1879. Cost per train mile. Rs.		1880. Amount. Rs. cts.	1880. Cost per train mile. Rs.
		Maintenance.		
214 56	0·07	General superintendence	249 06	0·11
1,037 73	0·33	Wages	166 23	0·08
1,237 72	0·40	Materials	299 22	0·14
—	—	Repairs of bridges and tunnels... ...	2 24	0·00
541 82	0·17	Do. stations and buildings ...	120 84	0·05
7 12	—	Sundry charges	—	—
3,038 95	0·97		837 59	0·38
		Locomotive Power.		
191 84	0·06	General superintendence	112 56	0·05
677 23	0·22	Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	585 68	0·27
87 8	0·03	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, &c. ...	64 21	0·03
350 59	0·11	Repairs { Wages	238 31	0·11
209 93	0·07	Repairs { Materials	130 05	0·06
903 6	0·29	Fuel	622 95	0·29
155 70	0·05	Oil, tallow, waste, &c.	86 91	0·03
31 14	0·01	Water	20 39	0·01
—	—	Sundry charges	0 52	0·00
2,606 57	0·84		1,861 58	0·85
		Carriages and Wagons.		
31 14	0·01	General superintendence	43 79	0·02
249 12	0·08	Repairs { Wages	288 17	0·11
267 29	0·08	Repairs { Materials	178 30	0·08
—	—	Wages of cleaners and greasers ...	33 31	0·01
—	—	Oil, grease, and other stores	56 94	0·03
547 55	0·17		540 51	0·25

NEW WORKS.

There was an expenditure of 37,768 rupees and 56 cents on new works and buildings on the opened line during the year :—

	Rs.	cts.
Completing the increased store accommodation for Railway Store, Colombo . .	226	0
One 5-ton crane for the Wharf railway	2,586	0
New boiler for steam hammer and machinery, engineering workshops, Colombo, part	12,763	44
Completing the shed for storing timber, Maradana	6,634	44
Making and furnishing permanent buildings at Mirigama	5,545	86
Completing coal store, Rambukkana	5,490	36
Quarters for Inspector of Way and Works, Kandy	2,992	88
Completing the erection of one 5-ton crane, Náwalapitiya	45	0
Erecting a 3-ton crane, Gampola	1,484	58

The contract for building station master's house, booking office, waiting-room, goods warehouse, goods yard, &c., under the head of "making and furnishing permanent buildings at Mirigama," were let by contract on the 1st September last for 12,700 rupees, and the work was well advanced at the end of the year.

There was an expenditure of 360 rupees and 42 cents in surveying and setting out of the Mattakkuliya line. Plans and estimates were sent to Government for the construction of this line, but it was decided not to proceed with the work.

The expenditure on amounts voted by Ordinance No. 13 of 1879 for additions and improvements to the main line under the following heads was :—

			Rs.	cts.
New bridge over Kelaniya river			2,990	81
Do. at 2¼ mile over Kalutara canal			70,858	10
New bridge, Maradana road			2,569	72
New stations at Urugodawatta, Kelaniya and Hunupitiya			—	
Additional rolling stock, viz. :—				
1 Tank locomotive	27,476	44		
1 Passenger brake van	2,938	52		
			30,414	96
		Rs.	106,833	59

The items charged against the construction of the bridge over the Kelaniya river were :

	Rs	cts.
Half cost of 6 ballast wagons taken over from Mr. D. Reid... ...	2,850	1
Payment in England for 30 copies of specification	140	80
Rs.	2,990	81

The construction of the bridge at 2¼ mile over the Kalutara canal was commenced in October.

This bridge is to replace the present timber bridge at Urugodawatta, and is for a double line of rails. It is 212 feet long between abutments, consisting of one central span of 100 feet long in the clear, and two side spans, each 50 feet long in the clear, carried on cast-iron cylinder piers and masonry abutments. The main girders are 27 ft. 6 in. centre to centre, and the cylinders seven feet in diameter.

The construction of the Maradana road bridge could not be carried on, as the ironwork had not arrived from England. A portion of the retaining wall on the Darley road side of the bridge was constructed.

There was an expenditure of 58,821 rupees and 43 cents on the construction of the Kalutara Branch during the year, viz. :—

	Rs.	cts.
Under contract	500	0
Beyond do.	13,093	10
Land and compensation	4,579	66
Rolling stock	4,060	80
Electric telegraph	864	13
Contingencies	35,723	74
Rs.	58,821	43

The total cost of this undertaking up to the end of 1880 was 2,185,912 rupees and 10 cents.

Houses for station masters were being constructed at Kollupitiya, Bambalapitiya, Wellawatta, Dehiwala, Mount Lavinia, Angulana, Moratuwa, Wadduwa, and Kalutara North stations. They were nearly all completed by the end of the year.

The sale of old iron rails and scrap iron, &c., during the year was :—

Tons.	cwt.	qr.	lb.		Rs.	cts.
1,569	18	1	16	Old Rails ...	59,328	33
13	0	0	0	Scrap iron and spring plates...	435	0
				Rs.	59,763	33

C. G. R., Engineer's Department,
Colombo, 29th June, 1881.

W. CANTRELL,
Acting Chief Resident and Locomotive Engineer.

RAILWAYS.

REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC MANAGER FOR THE YEAR 1880.

RAILWAYS.

FINANCE AND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

THE length of lines open for public traffic on 31st December, 1880, was as follows :—

Main Line, Colombo and Kandy	... ...	74½ miles.
Branch Line, Péradeniya and Náwalapitiya	...	17 „
Do. Kandy and Mátalé	... ...	17½ „
Coast Line, Colombo and Kalutara	... ...	27¾ „
	Total ...	136¾ miles.

The additional mileage, as compared with 1879, is consequent on the opening of the line from Kandy to Mátalé on the 4th October.

In addition to the above there are about two and a half miles of railway open for carriage of stone, &c., for the Colombo Harbour Works.

In my report for 1879 I had occasion several times to refer to the commercial and agricultural depression which prevailed during many months of that year. I regret to have to state that this depression continued to a greater extent throughout the whole of the year 1880, and the result is, so far as railway revenue is concerned, a falling off in every item, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that in the three last months of the year there were 17½ additional miles of railway open for traffic.

The total receipts for the year amount to Rs. 3,012,391, being Rs. 337,118 less than in the preceding year.

The total working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,367,597, or 45½ per cent. of the receipts, being a reduction of Rs. 56,864 as compared with 1879.

The number of train miles run was :—

1880	...	580,869 miles.
1879	...	602,087 „
Saving	...	21,218 miles.

The number of passengers carried, exclusive of season ticket holders, was 2,231,226, being an increase of 704 over the previous year, when the number was 2,230,522. But if we deduct the number of local passengers that travelled over the Mátalé line, instead of a slight increase of 704, we have a large decrease of 53,597.

The numbers in each class were as follows :—

1st Class	...	54,388 or 2½ per cent.
2nd Class	...	120,337 or 5½ „
3rd Class	...	2,056,501 or 92 „

The number of season tickets issued was as follows :—

1879.				1880.
93	...	First Class	...	135
111	...	Second Class	...	168
304	...	Third Class	...	542
508	...	Total	...	835

The increase is attributable to a reduction of from 14 to 16 per cent. in the rates for ordinary season tickets, of 25 per cent. in the rates for school children over 12 years of age, and of 50 per cent. in the rates for school children under 12 years of age. These rates came into operation on the 1st July.

The weight of goods carried, including stone, &c., for the Harbour Works, was 264,463 tons, being an increase of 11,036 tons over the previous year; but if the Railway and the Breakwater materials be omitted, the increase above recorded is converted into a decrease of 35,522 tons. The decrease is the result of a series of short crops of coffee and the depression in trade before referred to. I shall not attempt any comment on the decrements in the different classes and description of goods, but shall leave the figures to speak for themselves.

TONNAGE of Goods carried, inclusive of Breakwater Material, during 1879 and 1880.

1879. Tons.			1880. Tons.
3,316	...	First Class ...	3,325
48,402	...	Coffee ...	33,171
72,262	...	Rice ...	65,722
56,027	...	Second Class ...	47,362
11,297	...	Manure ...	6,448
8,736	...	Third Class ...	8,490
13,859	...	Railway Material ...	18,580
39,528	...	Breakwater ...	81,365
253,427	...	Total ...	264,463

The following table of the "Up" and the "Down" traffic in each month of the year is both interesting and instructive, as it not only shows the fluctuations in the traffic month by month, but also shows the great disparity between the "Up" and the "Down" traffic throughout the year.

TABLE showing the "Up" and "Down" Goods Traffic separately for each month of the years 1879 and 1880, exclusive of Breakwater Material.

	1879.				1880.			
	UP.		DOWN.		UP.		DOWN.	
	Tons.	cwt.	Tons.	cwt.	Tons.	cwt.	Tons.	cwt.
January ...	15,523	15	10,427	1	14,724	0	7,453	2
February ...	13,927	9	7,302	2	12,361	4	6,317	2
March ...	13,881	16	6,342	12	12,952	6	3,782	11
April ...	12,596	7	4,263	2	11,684	17	2,262	13
May ...	13,138	15	2,034	2	10,103	11	1,809	4
June ...	12,215	17	1,260	10	11,007	19	1,593	4
July ...	12,564	8	1,523	5	9,411	7	1,867	1
August ...	11,027	3	1,421	4	9,946	6	2,655	8
September ...	11,332	7	2,312	2	10,090	18	4,034	13
October ...	12,638	18	5,882	7	10,317	5	5,390	18
November ...	12,282	16	8,316	17	10,445	12	6,488	1
December ...	12,601	13	9,082	13	10,477	9	5,922	15
Total . .	153,731	4	60,167	17	133,522	14	49,576	12

The gross revenue and expenditure on working account are shown in the following tables:—

REVENUE.

1879. Rs.			1880. Rs.
1,026,895	...	Coaching	985,287
2,300,764	...	Goods and Live Stock ...	1,947,671
21,850	...	Miscellaneous ...	79,433
Total—Rs. 3,349,509			Total—Rs. 3,012,391

The working expenses of all the lines is shown in the following table:—

1879.				*Working Expenses.*	1880.			
AMOUNT.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.		AMOUNT.	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.
Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	*Maintenance of Way, Works, and Buildings.*	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
...	...	...	...	General superintendence ...	65,259 95	...	...	0 12
...	...	...	...	Maintenance of Way ... { Wages Rs 93,278·52 / Material 191,679·92 }	284,958 51	...	...	{ 0 16 / 0 33 }
...	...	...	...	Maintenance by contract ...	5,231 25	...	...	0 1
...	...	...	...	Repairs of bridges and tunnels ...	30,884 96	...	...	0 5
...	...	...	...	" stations and buildings ...	25,639 69	...	...	0 4
...	...	...	...	Sundry charges	900 74	...	...	...
400,474 17	11·9	3,344 0	0 66		412,875 10	13 7	3,019 20	0 71

1879. *Working Expenses—continued.* 1880.

Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.		Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.
Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts	Rs. cts.
				Locomotive Power.				
...	...	...	...	General superintendence ..	49,116 36	...	...	0 8
...	...	...	...	Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	137,963 19	...	...	0 24
...	...	...	...	" fuelmen, cleaners, &c. ...	17,134 57	...	...	0 3
...	...	...	..	Repairs { Wages Rs. 63,615·13 / Material 34,716·13 }	98,331 26	...	...	{ 0 11 / 0 6
...	...	...	...	Fuel	166,293 1	...	...	0 29
...	...	...	...	Oil, tallow, waste, &c.	23,201 2	...	...	0 4
...	...	...	...	Water	5,444 46	...	...	0 1
...	...	...	...	Sundry charges	560 25	...	...	...
552,368 66	16·7	4,613 0	0 92		498,044 12	16·5	3,642 1	0 86
				Repairs of Carriages and Wagons.				
...	..	...	..	General superintendence ..	11,873 28	...	...	0 2
...	...	...	...	Repairs { Wages Rs. 57,014·16 / Material " 47,597·00 }	104,611 16	...	...	{ 0 10 / 0 8
...	..	...	...	Wages of cleaners and greasers ...	8,891 50	...	...	0 1
...	...	...	...	Oil, grease, and other stores ...	15,199 55	...	...	0 3
...	...	...	...	Sundry charges	...	...	...	...
121,434 5	3·6	1,014 0	0 20		140,575 49	4·7	1,027 97	0 24
				Traffic Charges.				
..	...	..	...	General superintendence ..	23,480 36	...	..	0 4
...	...	...	..	Salaries of station-masters and clerks	67,211 65	...	..	0 12
...	...	...	...	Wages and clothing of pointsmen and porters	30,364 64	...	...	0 5
..	...	...	...	Wages and clothing of guards and shunters	54 958 13	...	..	0 9
...	...	...	...	Cost of loading and unloading goods	19,663 44	...	...	0 3
...	...	..	...	Lighting, stores and furnishings for stations	9,865 36	...	...	0 2
...	...	...	...	Stationery, printing, and advertising	11,949 36	...	...	0 2
...	...	...	..	Sundry charges	4,230 74	...	..	0 1
245,473 84	7·3	2,050 0	0 41		221,723 68	7·4	1,621 38	0 38
				Police Charges.				
...	...	...	...	General superintendence ...	1,600 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Wages and clothing of policemen ...	12,795 60	...	...	0 2
...	...	...	...	" " gatemen ...	11,823 21	...	..	0 2
...	...	...	...	Oil and stores for police and gatemen	1,602 95	..	..	0 1
...	...	...	...	Sundry charges	314 78	...	..	...
41,798 59	1·2	349 0	0 7		28,136 54	0·9	205 75	0 5
				Telegraph Charges.				
...	...	...	...	Salaries of Superintendent and signallers	14,659 88	...	...	0 2
...	...	...	...	Line repairs and renewals ..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Repairs and upkeep of instruments ...	3,010 36	...	.	0 1
...	...	...	...	Sundry charges	2,079 34	...	...	...
16,864 52	0·4	141 0	0 2		19,749 58	0·7	144 42	0 3
				General Charges				
...	..	...	...	Audit, Pay, and Accountant's Office...	25,556 15	...	...	0 4
...	...	...	...	Crown Agents' Office ...	2,133 33	...	...	0 1
...	...	...	...	General Stores Department ...	14,168 29	...	...	0 2
...	...	...	...	Rates and Taxes	1,177 5	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	Fire Insurance	446 25	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	Compensation	429 29	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Sundry charges	2,561 95	...	...	0 1
46,047 45	1·4	384 0	0 8		46,492 31	1·5	339 98	0 8
1,424,461 28	42·5	11,895 0	2 36	TOTAL ...	1,367,596 82	45·4	10,000 71	2 35

The classification of expenditure has been revised, and is now very similar to that of Indian railways. The gain by this revision is that the expenditure is shown in somewhat greater detail, and we are better enabled to compare our working expenses under each head of account with the working expenses of Indian railways. By this revision the cost of oiling and greasing carriages and wagons has been transferred from "Traffic" charges to "Repairs of Carriages and Wagons," and the wages of pointsmen from "Police" expenses to "Traffic" charges.

The expenditure an account of "General" charges has been apportioned to each section of railway in proportion to its train mileage.

MAIN LINE, COLOMBO AND KANDY.

Length of line open for traffic, 74½ miles; train miles run, 316,209; capital, Rs. 17,384,830, or Rs. 233,353 per mile.

The length of line open and the capital expenditure remained the same as in the previous year; but there was a reduction of 53,076 miles in the train mileage.

The revenue and working expenses were as follows :—

1879. Amount.		Per Mile of Line open.		Per Train Mile.		*Receipts.*	1880. Amount.		Per Mile of Line open.		Per Train Mile.	
Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
600,560	23	8,061	21	1	63	Coaching ...	534,700	71	7,177	19	1	69
2,029,015	9	27,235	10	5	49	Goods and Live Stock ...	1,687,076	29	22,645	32	5	33
19,406	15	260	49	0	5	Sundries ...	68,619	79	921	7	0	22
2,648,981	47	35,556	80	7	17	TOTAL ...	2,290,396	79	30,743	58	7	24

1879. Amount.		Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.		Cost per Train Mile.		*Working Expenses.*	1880. Amount.		Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.		Cost per Train Mile.	
Rs.	cts		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
270,511	99	10·2	3,631	3	0	73	Maintenance	268,782	0	11·7	3,607	81	0	85
396,453	95	15 0	5,321	53	1	8	Locomotive power ...	332,573	7	14·5	4,464	7	1	5
95,338	0	3·6	1,279	71	0	26	Repairs of carriages and wagons...	106,939	0	4 7	1,435	42	0	34
154,191	12	5·8	2,069	68	0	42	Traffic charges	119,330	6	5 2	1,601	75	0	38
16,951	12	0·6	227	53	0	4	Police charges	12,273	90	0·5	164	75	0	4
14,799	36	0·6	198	65	0	4	Telegraph charges ..	13,745	5	0·6	184	50	0	4
32,271	41	1·2	433	17	0	9	General charges	24,220	84	1·1	325	11	0	8
980,516	95	37 0	13,161	30	2	66	TOTAL ...	877,863	92	38·3	11,783	41	2	78

The nett profit was, therefore, Rs. 1,412,533, which is equal to a dividend of 8·1 per cent. on the capital expenditure.

The increase in revenue under the head of "Sundries" is due to unusually heavy sales of old iron rails during the year.

In the expenditure under my immediate control—viz., under the heading "Traffic," "Police," "Telegraph," and "General" charges—a saving of Rs. 48,743 was effected.

BRANCH LINE, PÉRÁDENIYA AND NÁWALAPITIYA.

Length of line open for traffic, 17 miles; train miles run, 80,111 miles; capital, Rs. 2,674,627, or Rs. 157,331 per mile.

The length of line open and the capital expenditure remained the same as in the previous year, but there was a reduction of 6,211 miles in the train mileage.

The nett profit was Rs. 131,615, being at the rate of nearly 5 per cent. on the capital.

The revenue and expenditure are shown in the following tables :—

1879. Amount.		Per mile of Line open.		Per Train Mile.		*Receipts.*	1880. Amount.		Per mile of Line open.		Per Train Mile.	
Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
150,062	52	8,827	21	1	74	Coaching	132,011	54	7,765	38	1	65
236,143	69	13,890	81	2	73	Goods and Live Stock ...	185,911	6	10,935	95	2	32
2,304	41	135	55	0	3	Sundries	9,774	60	574	98	0	12
388,510	62	22,853	57	4	50	TOTAL ...	327,697	20	19,276	31	4	9

1879. Amount.		Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.		Cost per Train Mile.		*Working Expenses.*	1880. Amount.		Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.		Cost per Train Mile.	
Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
66,188	11	17·1	3,893	42	0	77	Maintenance ..	56,203	81	17·2	3,306	11	0	70
77,325	14	19·9	4,548	52	0	90	Locomotive power ...	68,687	63	21·0	4,040	45	0	86
15,972	60	4·1	939	57	0	18	Repairs of carriages and wagons	19,390	17	5·9	1,140	60	0	24
37,780	1	9·7	2,222	35	0	44	Traffic charges ...	37,780	49	11·5	2,222	38	0	47
9,457	67	2·4	556	34	0	11	Police charges ...	5,009	61	1·5	294	68	0	6
2,065	16	0 5	121	48	0	2	Telegraph charges ...	2,435	68	0·7	143	27	0	3
4,596	10	1·2	270	36	0	5	General charges ...	6,575	31	2 0	386	78	0	8
213,384	79	54·9	12,552	4	2	47	TOTAL ...	196,082	70	59·8	11,534	27	2	44

RAILWAYS.

FINANCE AND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

The saving under the head of "Police" is more apparent than real, as it is simply the result of pointsmen's wages, under the new classification, being transferred from "Police" to "Traffic" charges. The increase in "General" charges is the result of apportioning these charges in proportion to the number of train miles run on each line.

BRANCH LINE, KANDY AND MÁTALÉ.

Length of line open for traffic, 17½ miles; train miles run, 13,899 miles; capital expenditure, Rs. 3,359,405, or Rs. 191,966 per mile.

This line was opened for public traffic on the 4th October, 1880, the contract time for completion being the 20th May, 1881.

At the instance chiefly of those having, or representing, property in the districts to be served by this railway, the Government paid to the contractor a bonus of Rs. 35,000 in consideration of the early completion of the works, the persons above referred to agreeing, on their part, to use the railway to the fullest extent, and, I believe, to pay enhanced rates, if necessary, to render the railway a financial success. The result, however, has been most disappointing, as the traffic returns will show. Not only did we fail to obtain less than a moiety of the traffic, but we were subjected to active competition, between Mátalé and Kandy by carts owned both by Europeans and natives. The excuse now advanced for this is that owing to the lateness and uncertainty of the opening of the railway, contracts for the conveyance of the coffee crop of 1880-81 had already been entered into, whereby the cartmen were at full liberty to deliver the coffee in Kandy instead of at Mátalé and Wattégama, as promised before the bonus was agreed to.

The receipts on this line in the three months in which it was open were Rs. 35,342, and the working expenses were Rs. 28,612, leaving a nett profit of Rs. 6,730, which is equal to a trifle above ¾ per cent. per annum on the capital.

The traffic and other charges in my Department are abnormally high, as the staff at starting was in excess of the requirements owing to failure of traffic; and the cost of new clothing and other charges had to be distributed over only three months. Considerable reductions have been made in the staff, and all that is now wanted to make the line a paying concern is—traffic.

Receipts—1880.

	Amount. Rs.	cts.	Per mile of Line open. Rs.	cts.	Per train Mile. Rs.	cts.
Coaching ...	21,403	69	1,223	7	1	54
Goods and live stock ...	13,894	43	793	97	1	0
Sundries ...	44	35	2	53	—	
Total ...	35,342	47	2,019	57	2	54

Working Expenses—1880.

	Amount. Rs.	cts.	Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open. Rs.	cts.	Cost per Train Mile. Rs.	cts.
Maintenance ...	5,231	25	14·8	298	93	0	38
Locomotive power ...	10,899	88	30·8	622	85	0	78
Repairs of carriages and wagons	835	41	2·4	47	74	0	6
Traffic charges	9,108	88	25·8	520	51	0	66
Police charges	1,422	9	4·0	81	26	0	10
General charges... ...	1,114	11	3·2	63	66	0	8
Total ...	28,611	62	81·0	1,634	95	2	6

COAST LINE, COLOMBO AND KALUTARA.

Length of line open for traffic, 27¾ miles; train miles run, 151,692 miles; capital expenditure, Rs. 2,185,912, or Rs. 84,073 per mile.

The cost per mile is reckoned on 26 miles only, as the portion of line between Maradana junction and Fort junction (1⅝ mile) was constructed out of Breakwater funds.

The receipts amount to Rs. 301,792, and the working expenses to Rs. 232,231, leaving a nett profit of Rs. 69,561, which is equal to a dividend of a little over 3 per cent. on the capital outlay.

The passenger traffic was largely benefited by the large numbers of people who attended the Buddhist festivals at Pánaduré, and the full moon festivals at Kelaniya. The largest number that travelled by railway to and from Pánaduré on one day was 16,500 (on Sunday, the 29th February).

The traffic in goods, though slightly better than in 1879, is still very trifling, being only one-third of that estimated for. At the time of writing the question of diverting the Uva traffic viâ Kalutara has again come under consideration, and there seems a reasonable hope of the diversion being effected. Writing on this question in October, 1876, I said:—

"I cannot recommend the adoption of the Surveyor-General's returns of road and river traffic as a basis for calculating the probable traffic in goods by the railway; for, taking the week ended

the 7th July last as an average one for the year, and allowing 11 tons as the average load of a boat, the returns would give a traffic by river alone of 41,184 tons a year, whereas the entire traffic passing through Ratnapura does not exceed 24,000 tons a year, of which, I am informed, only about two-thirds go by river, the other one-third going by road.

"The question now arises whether, with railway communication established between Colombo and Kalutara, any, and if so, what portion of the canal traffic would be diverted to the railway. For my part I do not think that under existing circumstances any considerable amount of the traffic will be diverted to the railway; for it must be borne in mind that the junction of the canal with the river is about 5¾ miles *above* Kalutara, and I fail to see what advantage boatmen would gain by running down to Kalutara and there transferring their goods to the railway. True, there would be a saving of, say, a couple of days in transit; but against that must be set the cost, risk, and possible loss in transhipment, railway freight, and cost of delivery and collection in Colombo.

"In times of drought when the water in the Colombo end of the canal is very low, boatmen may possibly make use of the railway; but even that is not a certainty, as the canal is always navigable between Dehiwala (six miles from Colombo) and its junction with the Kalu-ganga, and the hire by cart between Dehiwala and Colombo is only Rs. 2 per ton. * *

"In the estimate of receipts from goods traffic I have not allowed anything for traffic from Pánaduré, Moratuwa, &c., to Kandy and other up-country stations, as I have no data on which to base an estimate.

"As regards the traffic passing through Ratnapura, it appears to me that the only way of attracting it to the proposed railway will be by improving the navigation of the Kalugangga between Kalutara and Ratnapura so as to make it navigable at all seasons by flat-bottomed steam barges, which should be worked by the Government in connection with the railway. By this means, under judicious and economical management, and with a reasonably low scale of charges, I anticipate that nearly the whole of the traffic viâ Ratnapura would be diverted to the railway, and much new traffic created. The barges, moreover, might be so constructed as to accommodate a limited number of passengers, which would be an additional source of revenue. What effect the improvement of the river navigation would have on the traffic estimates of the projected Dimbula-Uva railway, I am not in a position to say."

Since the above was written a further examination of the river has proved the impracticability of so improving its navigation as to admit of the use of flat-bottomed steam boats.

1879.				*Receipts.*	1880.			
Amount.		Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.		Amount.		Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.
Rs	cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts		Rs.	cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
276,272	84	...	2 3	Coaching ...	297,171	11	10,708 87	1 96
1,598	17	...	0 1	Goods and live stock ...	3,626	79	130 69	0 2
139	63	...	...	Sundries ...	994	0	35 82	0 1
278,0.0	64	...	2 4	TOTAL ...	301,791	90	10,875 38	1 99

1879.				*Working Expenses.*	1880.			
Amount.	Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.		Amount.	Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.
Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
52,274 73	18 8	...	0 38	Maintenance	76,501 78	25·4	...	0 51
67,047 77	24·1	...	0 49	Locomotive power	69,664 83	23·1	...	0 46
8,051 41	2·9	..	0 6	Repairs of carriages and wagons	12,742 46	4·2	...	0 8
49,053 39	17·7	...	0 36	Traffic charges	48,368 70	16 0	...	0 32
12,329 80	4·4	...	0 9	Police charges	7,702 27	2·6	...	0 5
	..	..	...	Telegraph charges	3,568 85	1·2	...	0 2
8,401 9	3·0	...	0 6	General charges	13,682 7	4·5	...	0 9
197,158 19	70·9	...	1 44	TOTAL ...	232,230 90	77·0	...	1 53

BREAKWATER LINE.

The number of train miles run was 16,782, as against 8,580 in the previous year, and the quantity of stone, &c., carried was 81,365 tons, as against 39,528 tons in 1879.

The receipts were Rs. 49,564, and the working expenses were Rs. 24,830; but I cannot quite understand why the cost under the heads "Maintenance" and "Locomotive Power" should be less per train mile for working heavy stone trains with tip wagons and small wheels than the cost of working ordinary, and generally lighter, trains on the main line. My impression is, that the Resident Engineer has understated the expenses under these heads.

1879.				*Receipts.*	1880.			
Amount.		Per Train Mile.			Amount.		Per Train Mile.	
Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
23,846	0	2	78	... Stone, &c.	49,564	0	... 2	95

1879. Amount.	Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Working Expenses.	1880. Amount.	Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.
Rs. cts.			Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.			Rs. cts.
9,316 74	...	...	1 8	Maintenance ...	5,318 67	...	...	0 32
6,864 80	...	...	0 80	Locomotive power ...	14,357 13	...	...	0 85
1,448 44	...	..	0 17	Repairs of carriages and wagons	125 0	...	...	0 1
840 0	...	...	0 10	Traffic charges ...	3,158 29	...	...	0 19
2,340 0	...	..	0 27	Police charges ...	1,132 49	..	...	0 7
250 0	...	...	0 3	General charges ...	738 92	...	...	0 4
21,059 98	...	.	2 45	TOTAL ..	24,830 50	...	...	1 48

WHARF LINE.

The number of train miles run was 2,176, as against 3,118 miles in the preceding year. The tonnage of goods and railway stores was as follows :—

1879.	Wharf.	1880.
Tons 15,123 ...	General goods ...	Tons 7,229
,, 3,001 ...	Railway stores ...	,, 5,755
Tons 18,124 ...	TOTAL ...	Tons 12,984

1879.	Lotus Pond Siding.	1880.
Tons 2,386	Railway stores ...	Tons 2,211

The receipts were Rs. 7,598, being Rs. 2,563 less than in the previous year; and the working expenses are returned at Rs. 7,974, as against Rs. 12,341 in 1879. By this it will be seen that the working of the Wharf line resulted in a slight loss.

The falling off was chiefly in rice and other second-class goods. The native rice dealers do not patronize the Wharf line more than they can possibly help. When their private stores are full they will send rice direct from the Wharf to up-country stations to avoid payment of warehouse rent at the Customs; but they much prefer to remove the rice from the Customs to their private stores, there to be re-bagged, &c., prior to being sent up-country.

I found that up to the end of 1880 the Colonial Storekeeper was authorizing the removal of coal and other railway stores from the wharf to the railway yard by cart, in opposition to the Wharf railway; but on my representation, the Government has directed that all such coal and stores shall be carried by railway. This, with the large quantities of material which will arrive for the Nánu-oya railway extension works, should show better results hereafter.

1879. Amount. Rs. cts.	Cost per Train Mile. Rs. cts.	Receipts.	1880. Amount. Rs. cts.	Cost per Train Mile. Rs. cts.
10,161 0 ...	3 25 ...	Goods ...	7,598 50	3 49

1879. Amount	Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Working Expenses.	1880. Amount.	Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.
Rs. cts.			Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.			Rs. cts.
2,182 60	...	..	0 70	Maintenance	837 59	..	..	0 38
4,677 0	...	...	1 49	Locomotive power ...	1,861 58	...	...	0 86
623 60	...	...	0 20	Repairs of carriages and wagons	540 51	...	...	0 25
3,609 32	...	...	1 16	Traffic charges	3,977 26	...	...	1 83
720 0	...	..	0 23	Police charges	596 18	...	...	0 27
528 85	...	...	0 17	General charges ...	161 6	...	...	0 7
12,341 37	...	...	3 95	TOTAL ...	7,974 18	...	...	3 66

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is with deep regret I have to record the death, on the 2nd June, 1880, of the Assistant Traffic Manager, Mr. G. S. Murdoch, after a service of nearly eleven years. Mr. Murdoch was a very able and conscientious officer, and was much beloved by all in the Department. He has left a widow and six children, for whom the Government provided a free passage to England, and gave a bonus of Rs. 1,000; and to show how much Mr.

Murdoch was appreciated both inside and outside of the Department, I may be allowed here to mention that after his death the railway staff and the general public subscribed for the benefit of his widow and children a sum of Rs. 8,618, which has been duly remitted to England, and for which Mrs. Murdoch is very grateful.

The running of local trains, one each way, daily, between Colombo and Véyangoḍa, as recommended in Sessional Papers XLVI. of 1879, was commenced on the 1st December, 1880; and, so far, these trains have been anything but a financial success. The average number of passengers by each train has been 50, and the receipts per train mile have been 59 cents, including receipts from traffic diverted from the 7 A.M. "down" and the 2 P.M. "up" through-trains. The working expenses are Rs. 1—12 per train mile, being a loss at the rate of 53 cents per train mile, which is equal to Rs. 8,437 per annum.

It was, of course, unfortunate that the experiment of running these trains was commenced at a time of such severe depression in trade and consequent scarcity of rupees; but I hold to my previously-expressed opinion that the traffic does not at present exist to make these trains a paying concern. There is population, it is true; but as a rule the people are very poor, and can better afford a trudge of a few miles to Colombo and back than to pay for a railway return ticket, notwithstanding that the rates are reasonably low.

These trains have now been running for six months and there is no sign of improvement in the traffic by them, except when it is influenced by a Buddhist festival or such like; nor do I see any immediate prospect of improvement; neither have I any faith in the theory that Colombo people will soon begin to buy land and build houses along the line, as the country between Colombo and Véyangoḍa is nothing but swamp and paddy fields interspersed with isolated knolls of rising ground. My belief is that the natural outlet for those desirous of living in the suburbs is on the Coast line, with its service of seven trains each way daily.

The working of the local telegraph lines was re-transferred from the Indian to the Ceylon Government on the 1st July; and the maintenance of the railway telegraph lines has been entrusted to the Telegraph Department for a yearly payment of Rs. 10 per mile for maintenance of line, &c., and Rs. 150 each office for battery materials, repair of instruments, &c.

I have pleasure in recording my thanks for the able assistance and hearty co-operation of all in the Department.

The following returns are appended:—

A.—Goods Traffic between Stations.
B.—Traffic in each Month of the year.
C.—Receipts and working expenses, Main Line.
D.— Do. do. Branch Line.
E.— Do. do. Coast Line.
F.—General Revenue Account.
G.—Coast Line Construction Account.
H.—Mátalé Line do.
I — Nánu-oya Railway do.
K.—Eight-wheel carriage do.
L.—Expenditure on Mattakkuliya Railway.

E. ROBINSON,
Traffic Manager.

Colombo, 24th June, 1881.

RAILWAYS.

FINANCE AND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

New Works.

	Rs.	cts.
Increased accommodation for Railway Stores, Colombo	226	0
Shed for storing timber, Maradana	6,634	44
Coal store, Rambukkana	5,490	36
Five-ton crane, Nawalapitiya	45	0
Buildings at Mirigama station	5,545	86
Five-ton crane for Wharf Railway	2,586	0
Three-ton crane, Gampola	1,484	58
Quarters for Inspector of Way and Works, Kandy	2,992	88
New boiler for steam hammer, and machinery for engineering workshops ...	12,763	44
TOTAL—RS.	37,768	56

Additions and Improvements to the Main Line of Railway.

	Rs.	cts.
Maradana road bridge	2,569	72
New bridge at 2¼ mile over Kalutara canal ...	70,858	9
Do. over Kelani river .	2,990	81
Additional Rolling stock	30,469	50
TOTAL—RS.	106,888	12

A.

TABLE showing the Goods Traffic between all Stations, and the average rates per ton and per ton per mile.

STATIONS.		Distance, Miles.	UP TRAFFIC.					DOWN TRAFFIC.				
Between	And		Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Average rates. Per Ton.	Average rates. Per Ton per Mile.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Average rates. Per Ton.	Average rates. Per Ton per Mile.
Wharf ...	Colombo ...	3	5506	2694	16518	49	16	1493	432	4479	0·29	0 10
	Mahara ...	12	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henaratgoda...	20	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
	Veyangoda ...	26	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirigama ...	34	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
	Ambepussa ...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Polgahawela ..	49	114	897	5586	7·87	·16	486	3038	23814	6·25	·13
	Rambukkana...	55	4	38	220	9·50	·17	...	. .	...	...	...
	Kadugannawa.	68	1	10	68	10	·15	...	...	...	. .	...
	Peradeniya ...	74	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kandy ...	78	5603	53579	437034	9·56	·12	...	9	...	...	...
	Gampola ...	82	498	6990	40836	14·04	·17	...	...		...	.
	Nawalapitiya ..	91	1149	15407	104559	13·41	·15	...	...	...	...	...
	Katugastota ...	81	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wattagama ..	85	61	891	5185	14·61	·17	...	...	...	..	...
	Matale . .	95	120	1747	11400	14·56	·15	...	.	...	...	...
	Panadure ...	18	141	330	2538	2·34	·13	19	43	342	2·26	0·13
	Kalutara South	28	...	...	...	..	...	2	10	56	5·00	0·18
Colombo ...	Mahara ...	9	25	22	225	88	·10	48	36	432	0·75	0·08
	Henaratgoda..	17	125	337	2125	2·70	·16	165	296	2805	1·79	0·11
	Veyangoda . .	23	534	1987	12282	3·72	·16	979	2755	22517	2·81	0·12
	Mirigama ...	31	1256	4378	38936	3·49	·11	392	1743	12152	4·45	0·14
	Ambepussa . .	35	49	241	1715	4·92	·14	56	300	1960	5·36	0·15
	Polgahawela ...	46	5722	43509	263212	7·60	·17	5772	28590	265512	4·95	0·11
	Rambukkana...	53	1755	8652	93015	4·93	·09	1071	7557	56763	7·06	0·13
	Kadugannawa.	65	1685	15050	109525	8·93	·14	545	5201	35425	9·54	0·15
	Peradeniya ...	71	728	6602	51688	9·07	·13	549	5378	38979	9·80	0·14
	Kandy ...	75	38506	463528	2887950	12·04	·17	12509	127617	938175	10·20	0·14
	Gampola ...	79	15221	190415	1202459	12·51	·16	5424	58940	428496	10·81	0·14
	Nawalapitiya ..	88	35080	481569	3087040	13·73	·16	15481	191207	1362328	12·35	0·14
	Katugastota ...	78	4	69	312	17·25	·22	37	425	2886	11·49	0·15
	Wattagama ...	82	477	6267	39114	13·14	·16	649	7545	53218	11·63	0·14
	Matale ...	92	1235	19346	113620	15·66	·17	1210	16502	111320	13·64	0·15
	Panadure .	18	105	202	1890	1·92	·11	138	187	2484	1·36	0·08
	Kalutara South	28	49	120	1372	2·45	0·9	478	1543	13384	3·23	0·12

A.—*continued.*

Stations.		Distance, Miles.	Up Traffic.					Down Traffic.				
Between	And		Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Average rates. Per Ton	Average rates. Per Ton per Mile.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Average rates. Per Ton.	Average rates. Per Ton per Mile.
Mahara ...	Henaratgoda...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Veyangoda ...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Mirigama ...	22	...	1	...	...	...	3	15	66	5·00	0·23
	Ambepussa ...	26	...	..	...	...	...	4	22	104	5·50	0·21
	Polgahawela ..	37	13	77	481	5·92	·16	181	1112	6697	6·14	0·17
	Rambukkana...	44	...	...	.	..	...	6	46	264	7·67	0·17
	Kadugannawa .	56	46	436	2576	9·48	·17	2	20	92	10·00	0·22
	Peradeniya ...	62	18	160	1116	8 89	·14	2	18	36	9 00	0 50
	Kandy ...	66	233	2604	15378	11 18	·17	8	88	528	11 00	0·17
	Gampola ...	70	125	1451	8750	11·61	·17	1	10	70	10·00	0 14
	Nawalapitiya ..	79	71	992	5609	13 97	·18	1	14	79	14·00	0·18
	Katugastota ..	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Wattagama ..	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matale ...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Panadure ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Kalutara South	37	1	7	37	7·	·19	...	...	...	...	...
Henaratgoda	Veyangoda ...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Mirigama ...	15	91	92	1365	1 01	·07	2	8	30	4 00	0 27
	Ambepussa ...	19	...	3	...	...	...	2	10	38	5 00	0·26
	Polgahawela...	29	7	41	203	5 86	·20	28	144	812	5·14	0·18
	Rambukkana..	36	...	1	...	...	...	13	73	468	5 62	0 16
	Kadugannawa..	49	2	20	98	10 00	·20	1	5	49	5·00	0 10
	Peradeniya ...	55	11	108	605	9·82	·18	2	14	110	7·00	0 13
	Kandy .	59	54	568	3186	10 52	·18	4	45	236	11·25	0 19
	Gampola ...	63	149	1582	9·87	10·62	·17	2	16	126	8·00	0·13
	Nawalapitiya ..	72	551	7017	39672	12·74	·18	8	115	576	14 37½	0·20
	Katugastota ..	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wattagama ..	66	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matale ...	76	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panadure ...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalutara South	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Veyangoda ...	Mirigama ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	80	1 00	0·12½
	Ambepussa ...	12	...	3	...	...	...	1	6	12	6·00	0 50
	Polgahawela...	23	12	56	276	4·67	·20	15	69	345	4 60	0 20
	Rambukkana...	30	10	54	300	5·40	·18	6	30	180	5·00	0 17
	Kadugannawa.	43	13	91	559	7·00	·16	2	14	86	7 00	0·16
	Peradeniya ...	49	119	977	5831	8 21	·17	1	8	49	8 00	0 16
	Kandy ...	52	1391	12049	72332	8·66	17	66	584	3432	8·85	0 17
	Gampola ...	57	358	3224	20406	9 01	·16	13	134	741	10·31	0·18
	Nawalapitiya...	66	663	7521	43758	11·34	·17	30	335	1980	11·17	0·17
	Katugastota ...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wattagama ...	60	3	33	180	11 00	·18	...	...	...	...	...
	Matale ...	70	1	11	70	11·00	·16	1	6	70	6·00	0·09
	Panadure ...	41	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Kalutara South	51	...	...	...	. .	...	...	..	...	...	...
Mirigama ...	Ambepussa ...	4	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Polgahawela...	15	9	25	135	2·78	·19	1	6	15	6·00	0·40
	Rambukkana...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadugannawa..	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	. .
	Peradeniya ...	40	118	791	4720	6·70	·17	...	...	..	..	...
	Kandy ..	44	335	2508	14740	7·49	·17	19	146	836	7·68	0 17
	Gampola ...	48	231	1970	11088	8·53	·18	5	38	240	7 60	0·16
	Nawalapitiya...	57	482	5336	27474	11 07	·19	35	355	1995	10·14	0 18
	Katugastota ...	48	. .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	. .	...
	Wattagama ...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matale ...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Panadure ...	49	3	21	147	7·00	·14	6	44	294	7 33	0·15
	Kalutara South	59	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Ambepussa...	Polgahawela ...	11	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	11	4·00	0·36
	Rambukkana...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadugannawa..	31	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Peradeniya ...	37	51	316	1887	6·20	·17	1	4	37	4·00	0·11
	Kandy ...	40	155	884	6200	5·70	·14	8	59	320	7·37½	0 18
	Gampola ...	45	12	95	540	7 92	·18	2	16	90	8·00	0·18
	Nawalapitiya...	54	453	4575	24462	10 10	·19	6	57	324	9·50	0·18
	Katugastota ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wattagama ...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matale ...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panadure ...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Kalutara South	63	2	15	126	7·50	·12	1	10	63	10·00	0·16
Polgahawela	Rambukkana...	7	236	195	1652	·83	·12	36	63	252	1·75	·25
	Kadugannawa	20	28	93	560	3·32	·17	...	3	...	...	...
	Peradeniya ...	26	48	210	1248	4·38	·17	...	3	..	...	...
	Kandy ...	30	2685	8440	80550	3·14	·10	98	528	2940	5·39	·18
	Gampola ...	34	114	638	3876	5·60	·16	11	66	374	6·00	·18
	Nawalapitiya	43	1085	8398	46655	7·74	·18	31	257.	1333	8·29	·19

A.—*continued.*

Stations. Between	Stations. And	Distance, Miles.	Up Traffic. Tons.	Up Traffic. Rupees.	Up Traffic. Mileage.	Up Traffic. Average rates Per Ton.	Up Traffic. Average rates Per Ton per Mile.	Down Traffic. Tons.	Down Traffic. Rupees.	Down Traffic. Mileage.	Down Traffic. Average rates. Per Ton.	Down Traffic. Average rates. Per Ton per Mile.
Polgahawela	—*continued*											
	Katugastota	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wattagama ...	37	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Matale ...	47	2	13	94	6·50	·14	...	2	...	...	...
	Panadura ..	63	5	45	315	9·00	·14	3	31	189	10·33	·16
	Kalutara South	74	1	16	74	16 00	·22	1	21	74	21·00	·28
Rambukkana	Kadugannawa	13	145	126	1885	·87	·07	6	7	78	1·17	·09
	Peradeniya ...	19	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	19	2·00	·11
	Kandy ..	23	371	842	8535	2·27	·10	15	60	345	4·00	·17
	Gampola ...	27	12	47	324	3 92	·15	...	...	.	.	...
	Nawalapitiya	36	370	2383	13320	6 44	·18	4	29	144	7·25	·20
	Katugastota ...	26	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Wattagama ..	30	1	7	30	7·00	·23	...	...	..	..	...
	Matale ...	40	1	4	40	4·00	·10	1	9	40	9·00	·22
	Panadura .	70	...	...	...	...	...	8	96	560	12 00	·17
	Kalutara South	80	...	...	...	...	..	6	54	480	9·00	·11
Kadugannawa	Peradeniya ...	6	2	4	12	2·00	·33	6	8	36	1 33	·22
	Kandy ...	10	43	65	430	1 51	·15	37	93	·370	2·51	·25
	Gampola .	14	7	20	98	2·86	·20	3	6	42	2·00	·14
	Nawalapitiya	23	451	2530	10373	5 61	·24	2	15	46	7·50	·33
	Katugastota ...	13	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
	Wattagama	17	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...
	Matale ...	27	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panadura	83	24	311	1992	12·96	·16	9	124	747	13·78	·17
	Kalutara South	93	1	12	93	12·00	·13	7	96	651	13 71	·15
Peradeniya ...	Kandy ..	4	206	265	824	1·29	·32	4	5	16	1·25	·31
	Gampola ..	8	90	135	720	1·50	·19	10	8	80	·80	·10
	Nawalapitiya .	17	557	1693	9469	3·04	·18	2	9	34	4·50	·26
	Katugastota ..	8	1	2	8	2·00	·25	...	...	...	...	...
	Wattagama ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	24	3·50	·29
	Matale ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panadura ..	89	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalutara South	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kandy ...	Gampola ...	11	763	1812	8393	2·37	·22	637	1202	7007	1 89	·17
	Nawalapitiya	21	2342	6759	49182	2 89	·14	416	1553	8736	3·73	·18
	Katugastota ..	4	1	2	4	2·00	·50	1	2	4	2·00	·50
	Wattagama ...	8	106	209	848	1·97	·25	8	20	64	2·50	·31
	Matale ..	18	228	831	4104	3·64	·20	49	186	882	3·80	·21
	Panadura	92	69	1044	6348	15·13	·16	13	213	1196	16·38	·18
	Kalutara South	103	14	285	1442	20 36	·20	9	222	927	24·67	·24
Gampola	Nawalapitiya...	10	1557	1816	15570	1·17	·12	105	215	1050	2·05	·20
	Katugastota ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wattagama ...	20	3	11	60	3·67	·18	..	...	...	...	...
	Matale ...	30	8	30	240	3 75	·13	1	6	30	6·00	·20
	Panadura .	97	22	345	2134	15·68	·16	9	151	873	16·78	·17
	Kalutara South	107	1	13	107	13·00	·12	2	51	214	25 50	·24
Nawalapitiya	Katugastota ..	25	121	290	3025	2·40	·10	2	15	50	7·50	·30
	Wattagama ...	29	6	20	174	3 33	·11	1	3	29	3·00	·10
	Matale ...	39	178	593	6942	3·33	·09	2	18	78	9·00	·23
	Panadura ...	108	47	811	4982	17·26	·16	4	70	424	17 50	·17
	Kalutara South	116	6	·63	696	10·50	·09	3	52	18	17·33	2 89
Katugastota	Wattagama ..	4	13	9	52	·69	·17	...	...	...	...	...
	Matale ..	14	1	5	14	5·00	·36	1	3	14	3·00	·21
	Panadura .	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Kalutara South	106	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wattagama..	Matale ...	10	1	3	10	3·00	·30	6	20	60	3·33	·33
	Panadura ..	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalutara South	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Matale ...	Panadura ..	110	1	19	110	19·00	·17	...	2	...	..	...
	Kalutara South	120	1	37	120	37·00	·31	1	19	120	19·00	·16
Panadura ...	Kalutara South	11	1	1	11	1·00	·09	...	1	...	...	...
	Totals for 1880	...	135522	1422119	9141863	10·65	·16	49578	468707	3429758	9·45	·14
	„ for 1879	...	153731	1664674	10810485	10·83	·15	60168	602929	4423892	10·02	·14
Breakwater	*Traffic.*											
Colombo ...	5th mile siding	7	...	...	..	...	...	10385	5193	72695	·50	·07
Galle Buck...	Mahara ...	12	413	267	4956	·65	·05	70567	44104	566804	·62	·08
	Total for 1880	...	413	267	4956	·65	·05	80952	49297	639499	·61	·08
	„ for 1879	...	349	218	4188	·62	·05	39179	23628	433674	·60	·05

B.

TRAFFIC in each month of the year.

Month.	Coaching.		Goods.		Live stock.	Total.	
	Passengers.	Receipts.	Tons.	Amount.		1880.	1879.
	No.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs cts.	Rs. cts.
January .	188188	88614 95	27910	232915 81	722 75	322253 51	368016 55
February ..	194836	80856 57	24721	184313 34	680 90	265850 81	317099 49
March ...	203330	88719 40	23488	165988 58	690 15	255398 13	317662 27
April ..	182746	81648 48	21285	137864 23	476 85	219989 56	277045 56
May ...	193483	86490 57	18856	129559 66	369 5	216419 28	249259 43
June ..	174774	75623 88	17264	132735 56	492 60	208852 4	221636 92
July .	173498	75534 21	16892	120654 74	477 20	196666 15	226304 42
August .	178587	80021 37	19644	138725 87	490 20	219237 44	210406 81
September ..	165596	71786 84	22028	148106 91	316 78	220210 53	217483 35
October ...	192733	84615 85	23422	174079 11	1112 60	259807 56	282179 45
November ...	183941	80152 93	24834	192364 80	716 35	273234 8	304893 26
December ..	200349	91222 0	24119	183081 48	735 55	275039 3	335672 3
TOTAL ...	2232061	985287 5	264463	1940390 9	7280 98	2932958 12	3327659 54

C.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Working Expenses of the Railway between Colombo and Kandy for the years 1878, 1879, and 1880.*

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Receipts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Passengers, parcels, carriages, &c. ...	638879 94	600560 23	534700 71
Merchandize and live stock ...	2153779 87	2209015 9	1687076 29
Miscellaneous	29273 55	19406 15	68619 79
Total—Rs.	2821933 36	2648981 47	2290396 79
Working Expenses.			
Maintenance	284573 16	270511 99	268782 0
Locomotive power	375287 85	396453 95	332573 7
Repairs of carriages and wagons ...	92506 0	95338 0	106939 0
Traffic charges	146535 60	154191 12	119330 6
Police charges	20804 39	16951 12	12273 90
Electric telegraph charges ...	13928 6	14799 36	13745 5
General charges	33878 23	32271 41	24220 84
Total Rs.	967513 29	980516 95	877863 92
Nett profit per annum	1854420 0	1668464 0	141253 6
Per-centage of profits to capital ...	10·66	9 0	8·1
Miles of lines open (average) ...	74½	74½	74½
Number of passengers	2053816	2230522	2231226
Tonnage of goods	223867	213899	183098
Train miles run	388661	369285	316209
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Receipts per mile of line open ...	37878 0	35586 80	30748 58
Receipts per train mile	7 29	7 17	7 24
Expenses	2 50	2 66	2 78
Expenses per cent. of receipts ...	34·3	37·0	38 3

NOTES.

Sections of Line when opened for Public Traffic.

1865	Colombo to Ambepussa	34½ miles open	for Coaching traffic	2nd October.
1866	,, ,,	,,	,, Goods traffic	1st January.
,,	Ambepussa to Polgahawela	11 ,,	,, Goods and coaching traffic	1st November.
1867	Polgahawela to Kandy	29 ,,	,, Coaching traffic	1st August.
,,	,, ,,	,,	,, Goods traffic	1st October.

Expenditure on New Works from Current Revenue but not included in the Working Expenses.

		Rs.
1878	—	62010
,,	Waterways	46049
,,	Rolling Stock	159511
1879	New Works	79998
1880	,,	37769
,,	Additions and Improvements to Main Line	106888

* For figures of preceding years see Administration Reports of previous years.

RAILWAYS.

FINANCE AND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Appendix.

D.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Working Expenses of the Railway between Pérádeniya and Náwalapitiyá, for the years 1878, 1879 and 1880.

	1878.		1879.		1880.	
Receipts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs	cts.
Passengers, parcels, carriages, &c. ...	156690	41	150062	52	132011	54
Merchandize and live stock ...	240535	40	236143	69	185911	6
Miscellaneous	2223	53	2304	41	9774	60
Total ...	399449	34	388510	62	327697	20
Working Expenses.						
Maintenance	81000	0	68188	11	56230	81
Locomotive power	77836	62	77325	14	68687	63
Repairs of carriages and wagons ...	19230	0	15972	60	19490	17
Traffic charges	36346	43	37780	1	37780	49
Police do.	8159	56	9457	67	5009	61
Electric telegraph charges ...	2141	4	2065	16	2135	68
General charges	4879	74	4596	10	6575	31
Total ...	229593	39	213384	79	196082	70
Nett profit per annum	Rs. 169856		Rs. 175126		Rs. 131615	
Per-centage of profits to capital ...	6·35		6½		5·0	
Miles of line open (average) ...	17		17		17	
Number of passengers	*Included in Main Line Return.*					
Tonnage of goods	*Do.*					
Train miles run	91036		86322		80111	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Receipts per mile of line open ...	23497	0	22853	57	19276	31
Receipts per train mile	4	39	4	50	4	9
Expenses do.	2	52	2	47	2	44
Expenses per cent. of receipts ...	57·5		54 9		59·8	

NOTES..

1873.—Pérádeniya to Gampola, 7¾ miles open for goods, 15th January.
1873.—Pérádeniya to Gampola, 7¾ miles open for coaching, 1st February.
1874.—Gampola to Náwalapitiya, 9¼ miles open for goods, 1st December
1874.—Gampola to Náwalapitiya, 9¼ miles open for coaching, 21st December.

E.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Working Expenses of the Branch railway between Colombo and Kalutara South for the years 1878, 1879, and 1880.

	1878.		1879.		1880.	
Receipts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs	cts.
Coaching	184717	68	276272	84	297171	11
Sundries	173	25	139	33	994	0
Goods	—		1598	17	3626	79
Total ...	184890	93	278010	64	301791	90
Working Expenses.						
Maintenance	35875	10	52274	73	76501	78
Locomotive Power	41848	83	67047	77	69664	83
Repairs of carriages and wagons ...	4813	58	8051	41	12742	40
Traffic charges	32495	2	49053	39	48368	70
Police charges	8839	99	12329	80	7702	27
General charges	6713	33	8401	9	13682	7
Telegraph	—		—		3568	85
Total ...	130585	85	197158	19	232230	90
Nett profit per annum	Rs. 54305		Rs. 89852	0	Rs. 69561	0
Per-centage of profits to capital ...	4·8		3¾		3	
Miles of line open (average) ...	17¼		27¾		27¾	
Train miles run	—		136351		151692	
Receipts per mile of line open ...	10718		—		10875·38	
Receipts per train mile	2·0		2 04		1·99	
Expenses per train mile	1·41		1·44		1·53	
Expenses per-centage of receipts ...	70·6		70·9		77·0	

F.

GENERAL REVENUE Account for the year 1880.

	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
To Maintenance ..	412875 10	By Passengers ..	891712 95
Locomotive power ...	498044 12	Horses ...	11914 50
Repairs of carriages and wagons	140575 49	Carriages ...	6661 0
Traffic charges ..	218723 68	Dogs ...	1901 25
Telegraph do. ...	19749 58	Parcels ..	54793 30
Police do. ...	28136 54	Mails ...	18304 5
General do. ...	49492 31	Merchandize ...	1940390 9
New works ..	37768 56	Live stock ...	7280 98
Additions and improvements to the Main Line ...	106888 12	Rent ...	8148 29
		Warehouse rent ...	4114 75
		Wagon hire ...	1791 50
	1512253 50	Miscellaneous ...	65378 20
Balance ..	1500137 36		
	Rs. 3012390 86		Rs. 3012390 86

G.

KALUTARA RAILWAY.—Construction Account for the year 1880.

	To end of 1879.	In 1880.	Total.		
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
To Under Contract ...	819732 97	500 0	820232 97	By Surplus Revenue Ordinance, No. 2 of 1875 ...	700000 0
Beyond Contract ...	455934 77	13093 10	469027 87	do. 4 of 1879 ..	1200000 0
Engineering and Administration...	65111 84	—	65111 84	Contribution from vote of Rs. 150,000 in 1879 for Railway Construction ..	100000 0
Land and Compensation ...	339252 91	4579 66	343832 57	Contribution from the amount voted for Railway Construction ...	50000 0
Rolling Stock ...	299876 65	4060 80	303937 45	do. do. ...	150138 97
Electric Telegraph	31878 5	864 13	32742 18		
Contingencies ..	115303 48	35723 74	151027 22		
	2127090 67	58821 43	2185912 10		
		Balance ...	14226 87		
		Rs.	2200138 97	Rs	2200138 97

H.

MÁTALÉ RAILWAY.—Construction Account for the year 1880.

	To end of 1879.	In 1880.	Total.		
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
To Under Contract .	1531578 95	370878 38	1902457 33	By Loans on Debentures...	3232438 40
Beyond Contract ...	383591 3	318496 68	702087 71	Balance ...	126967 14
Engineering and Administration..	47323 12	41385 88	88709 0		
Land and Compensation ...	176776 81	22817 24	199594 5		
Rolling stock ..	83521 50	194605 44	278126 94		
Contingencies ..	105835 60	82594 91	188430 51		
TOTAL ..	2328627 1	1030778 53	3359405 54	TOTAL ...	3359405 54

I.

NANU-OYA RAILWAY.—Construction Account for the year 1880.

	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
To Under Contract	269976 0	By Loans on Debenture ...	4995586 65
Beyond Contract	87863 84	Miscellaneous Receipts ...	1691 94
Engineering and Administration *	143606 94		
Land and compensation ...	215410 27		
Contingencies	60495 13		
	777352 18		
Balance ...	4219926 41		
TOTAL—Rs.	4997278 59	TOTAL—Rs.	4997278 59

* Exclusive of cost of preliminary surveys.

RAILWAYS.

FINANCE AND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Appendix.

K.

EIGHT-WHEELED Experimental Carriage.—Expenditure in the year 1880.

	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
To amount expended ...	4606 4	By unexpected balance of the vote of Rs. 250,000 for new rolling stock	1824 17
		Unexpected balance of the amount voted for rolling stock for Nawalapitiya branch line ..	2781 87
TOTAL—Rs.	4606 4	TOTAL—Rs	4606 4

L.

MATTAKULIYA RAILWAY.—Expenditure in the year 1880.

	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
To amount expended ...	360 42	By contribution from the amount voted for Railway construction	360 42

Occurrences.

January 18th.—A truck on the 11·55 A.M. down train got off the line at 55¼ miles No delay to trains.

January 21st.—The engine of 11·35 A.M. up train got disabled on the road, which caused a delay to the 2·0 P.M. up train.

April 29th.—A third-class passenger was delivered of a child in the 7 A.M. down train as it was coming down the incline.

May 18th.—The engine of 6 A.M. down train, Náwalapiṭiya branch, broke down at 4¾ mile. Engine of 10·48 A.M. up train broke its bogie axle at Pérádeniya. Delay to trains.

May 20th.—The engine of the 1 P.M. up train broke down at 6½ miles. Special engine from Colombo was sent to help the train

July 26th.—The 5 A.M. down train was delayed at Alagalla owing to a spring on the bank engine having broken. Train left Alagalla at 7·12 A.M.

August 11th.—The 2 P.M. up train was detained at Mahára 2 hours, engine having broken down.

October 26th.— The engine of 5·50 A.M. down (Mátalé Line) train left the rails at Mátalé Station: train consequently arrived in Kandy one hour behind time. The 7 A.M. down train did not wait. The 11·35 A.M. up train ran through a slip at 61¾ mile damaging a truck.

October 27th.—Slips on the incline; 5 A M. and 7 A.M down trains arrived in Colombo an hour late. Up trains were also late.

October 29th.—The rear engine of extra special got disabled at 64th mile. The train engine took up 12 wagons and returned to 64 mile for the remainder of the wagons.

November 2nd.—Rock and earth slip at 57th mile.

November 4th.—Slip at 53¾ mile; 2 P.M. trains delayed ¾ of an hour.

November 24th.—A trolly which ran down the incline came in contact with a high-sided wagon which was standing at Rambukkana Station, damaging the high-sided wagon.

November 26th.—A wagon on the 1 P.M. up train went off the line at Kęlaniya siding, detaining the 2 P.M. up train at Kęlaniya.

November 27th.—Rock slip at 53¾ mile, and road washed away at 33½ mile; 7 A.M. down train arrived in Colombo at 2·30 P.M.

November 28th.—Slip at 53¾ mile; 7 A.M. trains delayed about 20 minutes.

December 1st.—The tender of engine of 11·25 A.M. down train got off the rails at Kandy yard by the pointsman holding the points carelessly. Train delayed 38 minutes.

December 3rd.—The engine of 7·23 A.M. train, Náwalapiṭiya branch, got disabled at 14½ mile. An engine was sent from Náwalapiṭiya to pilot the train into Kandy.

December 8th.—The engine of 2·20 P.M. down train, Kalutara branch, broke down at about ½ a mile from Moraṭuwa Station. Passengers were taken on by 3·40 P.M. train.

Accidents.

February 4th.—A cooly of the contractor's staff at Gampola broke one of his legs while unloading rice from a wagon.

February 9th.—A man who was talking to a passenger in a second-class carriage of the 2 P.M. train at Polgahawela fell between the platform and carriage, but he was not hurt.

April 12th —The engine of 11·55 A.M. down train knocked down a man at the 7th mile-post; as he was much injured, he was sent to hospital, where he died on the 14th April.

June 30th.—An engine cleaner of Kalutara Station was injured at Fort by the engine of the mail special going against the brake-van while shunting. The man was standing on the side of the engine. He died soon after in Kalutara.

July 8th.—A girl about 10 years old was injured by the engine of the 11·25 A.M. down train about 2 miles from Kandy. She was sent to hospital, where she recovered.

July 22nd.—A man was found dead on the line near Molligoda Station, supposed to have been run over by the 6·12 P.M. down Kalutara branch train.

August 11th.—A man was knocked down by the engine of the 5 A.M. down train near Kęlaniya. He was sent to hospital, where he died on the 27th August.

November 22nd.—A man was killed near the canal bridge gate by the engine of the 6·12 P.M. train, Kalutara branch.

December 2nd.—A Siṇhalese woman was koocked down by the engine of the 8·50 A.M. down Mátalé train. She died before she reached the hospital.

E. ROBINSON,
Traffic Manager.

REGISTRATION.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS FOR THE YEAR 1880.

REGISTRATION.

LANDS.

THE general depression of 1880 had its effect in restricting operations in land, with the result of diminishing considerably the revenue of this Department.

2. The number of instruments registered in 1880 was less by 706 than in 1879, and less by 1,562 than in 1877; while the revenue, which in 1877 reached Rs. 141,564—60, was in 1880 only Rs. 125,302—75. The nett receipts in 1878 were Rs. 61,114—93, against Rs. 49,175—85 in 1880, and Rs. 56,066—58 in 1879.

3. The amount secured on mortgages in 1880 was by Rs. 5,962,942—67½ less than in 1879, while the value of transfers increased by Rs. 10,158,900—78½.

4. The increase in the value of transfers is probably attributable to the satisfaction of encumbrances upon properties by the transfer of the properties themselves.

5. The recoveries in the way of deficiencies and fines amounted in 1880 to Rs. 6,339—38, being an increase of Rs. 5,387—13 as compared with 1879.

6. The recoveries from this source in 1877 were Rs. 61—10, in 1878 Rs. 231—50, and in 1879 Rs. 952—25.

7. This result has been attained by the systematic examination of notarial duplicates in the Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kalutara, and Mátara offices.

8. The dismissal of eleven Notaries from their offices was the consequence of a critical inspection of instruments attested by them; and I believe that in districts where this examination is made, Notaries perform their duties with much greater care and accuracy than heretofore.

9. It was found that obedience to the Stamp Laws was the exception rather than the rule.

10. This discovery led to a communication to Government, and fianlly to the promulgation of regulations for the direction of stamp vendors which will go far to prevent fraudulent practices in the future.

11. The deaths of Mr. Sirivardana, Registrar of Negombo, and of Mr. Hatch, Notarial Clerk at Jaffna, deprived the Department of two very efficient officers.

12. The office accommodation at Kandy and Negombo is far below the requirements of those stations.

Office of the Registrar-General of Lands,
Colombo, 21st April, 1881.

LIONEL LEE,
Acting Registrar-General of Lands.

APPENDIX.

REGISTRATION.

LANDS.

Appendix.

I.

STATEMENT showing the Progress and Working of the Land Registration Department during the years 1879 and 1880.

	1879.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Business.								
Number of deeds registered ..	42577		41871		—		706	
Number of entries	69891		65242		—		4649	
Number of certificates issued ...	55610		54449		—		1161	
Applications	2365		2508		143		—	
Copies and extracts	2261		2027		—		234	
Number of notarial duplicates examined	—		103185		—		—	
Do. indexed..	632		1140		508		—	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Total amount secured on mortgages ...	23888848	49	17925905	81½	—		5962942	67½
Total value of transfer of properties by sale, gift, &c.	15788971	73	25947872	51½	10158900	78½	—	
Revenue.	Rs.	cts.	Rs	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Value of stamps	124350	50	117991	0	—		6359	50
Deficiencies of stamps recovered on notarial duplicates	135	75	1201	88	1066	13	—	
Fines, &c.	361	50	2732	50	2371	0	—	
District Court fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamp Ordinances...	455	0	2405	0	1950	0	—	
	125302	75	124330	38	5387	13	6359	50
Charges of Management.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Salaries { Fixed establishment ...	52818	84	52913	96	95	12	—	
Salaries { Provisional and Temporary	7200	0	13044	3	5844	3	—	
Allowances	800	0	800	0	—		—	
Extra clerks	1800	0	1440	0	—		360	0
Bookbinders	1660	12	1699	94	39	82	—	
Furniture and petty expenses ...	770	5	965	62	195	57	—	
Rent	2310	0	2310	0	—		—	
Transport	18776	16	2500	0	622	84	—	
Total—Rs.	69236	17	75673	55	6797	38	360	0

II.

RETURN showing the Transactions, &c., registered under the Land Registration Ordinance during the year 1880.

Offices.	Government Grants.	Conveyances.	Certificates of Sale.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Transfer of Mortgages.	Security Bonds.	Leases.	Transfer of Leases.	Agreements.	Transfer of Agreements.	Deeds of Partition.	Deeds of Partnership.	Notarial Declaration and Attestation of Title.	Deeds of Trust.	Deeds of Confirmation, Revocation and Disclaimer.	Contract Bonds.	Deeds of Ratification	Judgment or Decrees of Court.	Assignments or Judgments or Decrees of Court.	Deeds of Renunciation.	Fiscal's Seizures.	Certificates of Possession.	Caveats.	Deeds of Release, Discharge, and Annulments.	Powers of Attorney.	Bonds of Indemnity.	Marriage Settlements.	Deeds of Rectification.	Total number of Deeds.	Total number of Properties affected.	Total amount secured on Mortgages. Rs.	cts.	Total value of transfer of Properties by sale, gift, &c. Rs.	cts.	Applications.	Copies or Extracts.
Registrar-General ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	..	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	7	...	...	.	...	24	221	2502060	78	...		73	96
Colombo ...	305	2356	8	209	2305	28	58	174	5	30	...	31	1	13	1	4	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	503	...	...	...	...	6038	7989	2369442	49	1968136	9	694	605
Kalutara ...	325	1272	1	99	1508	33	15	22	...	6	...	4	...	4	...	2	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	..	...	..	3317	5463	585232	52	439394	4½	169	128
Negombo ...	167	1799	3	160	1374	17	11	258	1	21	...	5	..	9	...	1	...	.	...	. .	.	..	..	...	77	2	..	.	...	3905	5193	344229	86½	11631113	59½	185	99
Ratnapura ...	67	570	17	20	679	14	4	42	2	18	1	...	6	1	...	..	..	.	1	...	..	...	...	1	26	...	...	.	1	1470	2312	1582391	12	1074149	70½	145	99
Kurunégala ..	228	1349	2	56	971	12	12	36	3	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	.	...	...	2689	4063	210451	40	256574	39	80	56
Chilaw ...	216	395	...	14	409	6	6	37	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		.	.	...	1103	1582	268354	63	215189	98	63	6[illegible]
Kandy ...	154	3221	16	99	3963	166	29	232	28	75	...	6	7	4	..	17	...	1	2	3	.	11	125	10	314	.	...	1	...	8484	14506	5940165	2	5492295	2½	303	280
Badulla ..	125	1281	3	66	700	37	6	156	23	60	2	..	8	..	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	146	...	2	...	..	2623	4380	2272543	34	3404067	55	126	145
Anurádhapura ..	9	82	...	3	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	187	17430	0	8757	0	...	..
Jaffna ...	118	246	21	52	996	26	28	3	...	47	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	.	...	...	...	3	..	..	...	...	1543	2634	353998	79½	143590	28½	362	202
Mannár ...	...	4	..	2	3	...	1	..	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	22	4255	0	3858	70	4	1
Batticaloa ...	136	126	24	55	292	14	7	5	...	2	...	2	..	...	. .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	...	.	.	...	666	868	97503	45	109542	75	22	23
Trincomalee ...	46	140	74	11	100	...	1	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	.	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	423	543	27394	72	75263	20	7	6
Galle ...	283	2079	2	107	1747	21	15	58	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	29	.	...	.	...	4352	6872	563380	0	597457	82½	151	125
Mátara ..	275	2231	30	80	1699	28	10	123	1	12	...	3	...	...	...	..	..	..	1	.	.	...	...	...	3	...	...		...	4396	7329	226000	0	353357	61	101	81
Tangalla ...	17	439	...	6	244	5	3	4		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	719	1078	24366	25	55379	40	23	18
	2471	17590	201	1039	16904	408	217	1154	64	295	3	55	24	32	1	30	3	1	11	6	1	12	125	15	1201	2	2	1	1	41871	65242	17389199	38	25826127	15	2508	2027

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Appendix.

III.

RETURN of the Number and Description of Stamps used in the Land Registration Department, showing also the Total Receipts therefrom during the year 1880.

OFFICES.	NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF STAMPS.																																						Total number of Stamps.	Amount realized.
Rupees:—	1	2	2½	3	4	5	6	7½	10	17½	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	82½	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	250	310	350	400	420	500	502½	900	1160		Rs. cts.
Registrar-General ...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	99	2690 0
Colombo ...	4747	1260	4	766	462	436	...	192	119	...	31	15	8	1	1	8	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8052	19093 0
Kalutara ...	2879	788	...	384	136	87	...	21	25	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4324	7243 50
Negombo ...	3079	921	...	423	164	86	...	23	21	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4716	8038 50
Ratnapura ...	1535	229	3	78	32	25	...	19	49	...	11	9	7	6	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2014	5100 0
Kurunégala ...	3028	358	...	95	32	24	...	11	14	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3567	4652 50
Chilaw ...	761	246	...	137	58	48	...	13	8	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1277	2458 0
Kandy ...	6651	2996	10	881	394	289	...	111	253	...	77	42	32	22	12	13	6	...	3	2	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10856	29762 50
Badulla ...	2091	543	4	280	148	107	...	68	145	1	17	12	7	8	6	4	3	1	3	4	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3463	13316 50
Anuradhapura ...	137	9	...	6	7	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	238 50
Jaffna ...	1315	506	...	271	103	42	...	15	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2256	3964 50
Mannár ...	20	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	50 0
Batticaloa ...	443	159	5	76	47	21	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	764	1409 50
Trincomalee ...	224	133	...	74	21	13	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	878 50
Galle ...	3904	876	...	396	170	85	...	32	29	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5494	8629 0
Mátara ...	4976	631	...	217	58	85	1	10	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5942	7547 0
Tangalla ...	820	88	...	29	19	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	963	1206 50
TOTAL ...	36699	8851	26	4114	1844	1249	1	526	688	1	159	88	57	39	24	22	16	1	7	7	7	4	1	3	3	1	2	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54449	116273 0

	Rs. cts.
Deficiencies of stamps recovered on notarial duplicates	1201 88
Fines, &c.	2732 50
District Court fines imposed under the Notaries and Stamp Ordinances ...	2405 0

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iv.

RETURN of Mortgage and Hypothec of Moveable Property registered during the year 1880, under the Ordinances Nos. 8 and 21 of 1871.

Districts.	Number and Description of Deed.							Total.	Total Amount secured on Mortgages.		Total Value of Bills of Sale.		Number and Value of Certificate of Registration.												Total Number of Certificates.	Total Receipts.	
	Bills of Sale.	Mortgage and Hypothec.	Discharges.	Gifts.	Leases.	Agreements.	Deeds of Settlement.						Rs. 1	Rs. 2	Rs. 3	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7·50	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	Rs. 50	Rs. 80			
									Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.														Rs.	cts
Colombo ...	16	139	7	5	2	1	...	170	145559	99	35732	24	44	45	37	21	13	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	170	684	0
Kalutara ...	22	6	...	...	...	...	...	28	210	0	5650	0	18	8	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	56	0
Negombo ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	1581	81	220	0	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	16	0
Batnapura ..	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	11	1720	0	2150	0	2	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	28	0
Kurunégala ...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	17	3190	0	615	12½	7	6	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	33	0
Kandy ...	119	112	...	...	...	...	...	231	82563	63½	64970	81	59	54	53	35	18	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	233	678	50
Badulla ...	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	9	32860	0	860	0	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	51	0
Anurádhapura ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	500	0	1979	44	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	0
Jaffna ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	484	0	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	0
Batticaloa ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	1	13	2146	0	3950	75	1	4	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	46	0
Trincomalee ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	600	0	...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	0
Galle ...	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	23	264489	0	3727	50	4	7	9	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	24	81	50
Matara ...	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	16	802	0	1759	50	11	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	26	0
Tangalla ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		130	0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	0
	193	318	9	5	2	1	1	529	536706	43½	121745	36½	145	131	122	70	37	12	10	3	2	1	1	1	533	1718	0

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Appendix.

V.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Land Registration Department during the year 1880.

OFFICES.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Excess of Receipts.	Excess of Expenditure.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Registrar-General	2690 0	18560 97	—	15870 97
Colombo	19777 0	9858 58	9918 42	—
Kalutara	7299 50	4937 83	2361 67	—
Negombo	8054 50	2191 0	5863 50	—
Ratnapura	5128 0	2065 34	3062 66	—
Kurunegala	4685 50	4431 39	254 11	—
Chilaw	2453 0	926 44	1526 56	—
Puttalam	—	519 2*	—	—
Kandy	30441 0	11184 58	19256 42	—
Badulla	13367 50	2638 0	10729 50	—
Anurádhapura	247 50	218 75	28 75	—
Jaffna	3967 50	2505 76	1461 74	—
Mannar	50 0	236 0	—	186 0
Batticaloa	1455 50	2266 91	—	811 41
Trincomalee	882 50	1302 2	—	419 52
Galle	8710 50	6364 24	2346 26	—
Mátara	7573 0	4744 93	2828 7	—
Tangalla	1208 50	721 79	486 71	—
	117991 0	75673 55	60124 37	17287 90
Deficiencies of Stamps recovered on Notarial Duplicates	1201 88	—	1201 88	—
Fines, &c.	2732 50	—	2732 50	—
District Court fines imposed under the Notaries and Stamp Ordinances	2405 0	—	2405 0	—
	124330 38	75673 55	66463 75	17287 90
Deduct excess of Expenditure ... Rs.			17287 90	
Nett excess of Receipts ... Rs.			49175 85	

* This forms part of the amount voted for the Puttalam Establishment, and since its abolition applied to the payment of extra clerks employed elsewhere.

LIONEL LEE,
Registrar-General.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES FOR THE YEAR 1880.

THERE were registered in 1880, 9,641 marriages, exclusive of Kandyan marriages. Of these, 1,890 were solemnized by ministers. 7,538 females and 1,006 males were under 21 years of age. The lowest female age was 10, and the highest 66; the lowest male age was 15, and the highest 80.

2. Of these, 67 were mixed marriages. The small proportion of mixed marriages in a country composed of such various races dwelling side by side appears noteworthy.

3. There were 3,951 Kandyan marriages registered. Of these, 1,382 were registered in Nuwara Eliya District, leaving 2,569 in the remainder of the Island. Registration of Kandyan marriages appears to be spasmodic in all the Districts.

4. The registration in Nuwara Eliya in 1880 was three times greater than in the four previous years together.

5. In 1879 Sabaragamuwa rose from 1,392 to 1,647, and fell again to 631 in 1880.

6. In 1877 Kurunégala rose from 646 to 11,268.

7. In my last report I drew attention to the dire consequences which must result from the general neglect by the Kandyans of the provisions of the Legislative enactments. I need not repeat those observations here.

8. In other parts of the Island, not subject to these enactments, the result upon the offspring of non-registration of marriage is well understood, and although cohabitation does amongst the lowest classes very frequently precede registration, if the woman bears a child cohabitation is almost always succeeded by registration.

9. The Marriage Laws of the Colony do not affect the Muhammedan population. Their marriages are solemnized by their Lebbes, and the proof of them is in the "kadottam"

(a dowry deed) which is written in a book kept at the mosque. Falsification of these kadottams is by no means rare, and I believe that the Muhammedan population would welcome the introduction of an enactment similar to that recently passed in the Straits Settlements, by which permissive registration was introduced.

10. The Marriage Laws of Ceylon are drawn up with such a singular absence of judgment in the choice of phraseology, that questions difficult of solution not unfrequently arise under them.

11. I do not claim complete accuracy for the statistics of births and deaths herewith forwarded. The system of returns was not introduced till early in 1880, and accuracy in such matters can only be gained after many failures.

12. As regards the diagnosis of the causes of death, it must be remembered that we have to trust to ignorant reporters.

13. The Census of 1881 will, however, afford a basis for calculations; and I have every hope that experience will lead to greater completeness.

14. There were 50,575 deaths registered to 72,318 births, showing an excess of births over deaths of 21,743. There were, therefore, 2·86 births to every 2 deaths.

15. Assuming the increase of population by natural increment and by immigration to have been at the rate of 125 per mille since 1871, the death-rate is 18·68 per mille, and the birth-rate 26·71 showing a rate of natural increase of 8·03 per mille in the year.

16. The death-rate nearly approached the rate in the rural districts of England in 1879—that is, 19 per mille; but the birth-rate falls far short of the English rate, 35·7.

17. In the Bombay Presidency in 1878–9 the death-rate was 23·88, and the birth-rate 17·74, but these figures are undeniably incorrect.

18. The proportion of female to male births was as 90·45 to 100; that is, for every 100 females there were 110·5 males born.

19. The most unhealthy period of the year was December, in which 5,891 deaths occurred; and the most healthy May, in which there were 3,871 deaths.

20. The increase in the number of deaths in December may be attributed to the great mortality in the North-Western Province, where 1,086 deaths occurred.

21. The deaths from cholera were 799, and from small-pox 356, in the year. Of the deaths from small-pox, 294 occurred at Batticaloa. Cordiner notices the prevalence of small-pox in Batticaloa at the commencement of the century. It would be interesting to enquire whether the laws regarding vaccination have been rigidly enforced in that District.

22. The deaths from fever of various kinds were 10,834, or 21·4 per cent. of the whole number of deaths in the Island. Of these deaths from fever, 24 per cent. occurred in the North-Western Province.

23. There were 4,725 deaths from dysentery, and 3,753 from diarrhœa.

24. Nine persons were killed by wild beasts: one at Badulla, three at Batticaloa, and five at Hambantota.

25. There was one death by lightning at Trincomalee.

26. Of the whole number of deaths, 18·39 per cent. were of infants under one year of age.

27. The rate in Bombay was 11·45 in 1879–80.

28. The proportional number of deaths of children under one year of age to every 1,000 births registered was 128. The average for the eight years (1870-77) in England was 151.

29. It will be observed that amongst immigrants the deaths are nearly double the births. So little attention is paid upon the estates to returns of this nature that I am not inclined to put the least trust in these figures.

30. In concluding this report, I may observe that these voluminous returns, together with the quarterly returns published periodically in the *Gazette*, involving as they do considerable labour in the preparation, have all been prepared without the smallest increase of expenditure.

LIONEL LEE,
Acting Registrar-General.

Office of the Registrar-General of Marriages,
Births, and Deaths,
Colombo, 30th April, 1881.

APPENDIX.

I.

RETURN showing the number of Deaths in each Province of each nationality registered during the year 1880.

PROVINCE.	Total.	January.							Total.	February.							Total.	March.							Total.	April.						
		E.	B.	Sin.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Others		E.	B.	Sin.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Others		E.	B.	Sin.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Others		E.	B.	Sin.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Others
Western	1046	1	5	901	42	...	93	4	1174	1	6	982	64	1	103	17	1106	...	5	944	44	19	88	6	1047	...	4	888	43	16	88	8
North-Western ..	779	...		657	68	1	53	.	767		4	635	81	1	45	1	767	...	3	607	89	...	60	8	568	1	...	476	37	...	54	...
Central	1067	.	2	964	62	.	39	..	780	1	..	654	88	...	35	2	714	1	2	629	53	..	29	...	1002	...	3	796	174	...	29	...
North-Central ...	126	...	...	113	7	.	6	...	117	.	...	102	8	...	7	.	120	...	...	91	10	..	19	...	132	..	..	113	7	5	7	...
Northern	404	...	1	5	370	...	28	...	422	...	1		393	...	28	...	376	...	1	...	349	.	26	...	343	1	2	2	325	...	13	...
Eastern	367		4	11	241	...	107	4	436		3	30	285	...	118	...	349	...	1	11	235	..	101	1	362	1	1	14	239	...	107	...
Southern	551	1	4	516	9	1	19	1	523	...	3	490	18	...	10	2	544	1	...	504	5	...	34	...	527	2	2	501	2	...	17	3
Total ..	4340	2	16	3167	799	2	345	9	4219	2	17	2893	937	2	346	22	3976	2	12	2786	785	19	357	15	3981	5	12	2790	827	21	315	11

PROVINCE.	Total.	May.							Total	June.							Total.	July.							Total.	August.						
		E.	B	Sin.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Others		E.	B.	Sin.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Others		F.	B.	Sin	Tam.	Im.	M.	Others		E.	B.	Sin	Tam.	Im.	M.	Others
Western	1143	3	3	921	42	40	125	9	1131	1	6	914	52	35	118	5	1201	1	6	988	46	32	117	11	1202	3	6	996	46	43	99	9
North-Western ..	582	.	1	491	43	...	45	2	548	...	...	488	29	...	27	4	569	...	2	480	49	...	37	1	548		...	453	48	...	47	...
Central	853	3	1	633	116	57	53	10	875	1	1	633	204	1	30	5	988	1	1	697	71	170	43	5	944	1	...	654	72	171	4[illegible]	4
North-Central	103	.	...	94	3	2	4	..	134	.	...	114	13	1	6	...	92	..	...	66	15	3	8	...	82	..	..	72	5	...	5	...
Northern	339	...	...	2	300	..	36	1	307	...	1	1	284	...	21	.	339	..	2	1	320	...	16	...	365	...	2	2	344	..	17	...
Eastern	349	.	1	10	218	..	120	...	288	..	4	7	176	...	101	.	237	..	.	16	151	...	70	...	210		...	7	137	.	66	...
Southern	502	...	1	467	5	.	28	1	603	1	4	548	5	3	30	12	622	1	5	583	2	...	27	4	670	1	4	640	3	1	19	2
Total ...	3871	6	7	2618	727	99	391	23	3886	3	16	2705	763	40	333	26	4048	3	16	2831	654	205	318	21	4021	5	12	2824	655	215	295	15

PROVINCE.	Total.	September.							Total	October.							Total	November.							Total.	December.						
		E.	B	Sin.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Others		E.	B	Sin.	Tam.	Im	M.	Others		E.	B.	Sin.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Others		E	B.	Sin	Tam.	Im.	M.	Others
Western	1073	2	6	890	34	41	91	9	1084	1	6	892	50	36	90	9	1290	1	8	1089	42	36	105	9	1524	1	2	1301	42	29	135	14
North-Western ..	497		..	418	44	...	35		398	1	2	330	37	...	27	1	514	..	1	447	37	...	28	1	1086	.	1	964	70	...	4[illegible]	2
Central	946	.	4	645	138	122	34	3	1077	.	2	733	194	116	29	3	1219	...	5	902	151	116	39	6	1 81	..	2	953	141	42	39	4
North-Central ..	108	.	.	85	15	1	7	..	103	...	...	85	7	..	11	...	148	...	..	122	7	...	17	2	255	..	...	204	21	..	28	2
Northern	366	1	2	5	331	...	27	...	410	.	.	5	393	.	12	...	405	...	1	1	381	...	21	1	635	...	1	1	599	...	34	...
Eastern	223	1		10	129	...	82	1	233	.	.	14	137	.	80	2	229		2	16	143	..	68	...	328	1	2	23	196	...	105	1
Southern	662	2	..	610	4	...	40	6	658	3	1	591	6	5	46	6	699	2	8	649	2	...	32	6	882	...	6	821	3	4	40	8
Total ...	3875	6	12	2663	695	164	316	19	3963	5	11	2650	824	157	295	21	4504	3	25	3226	763	152	310	25	5891	2	14	4267	1072	75	430	31

XI.

RETURN of DEATHS in the Island of Ceylon registered in the year 1880.

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.					North-Western Province.		Central Province				North-Central Province	Northern Province.				Eastern Province		Southern Province.			Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Kegalla.	Sabaragamuwa.	Kurunégala.	Puttalam.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Anurádhapura.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaittívu.	Vavúniya-Vilankulam.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Galle.	Mátara.	Hambantota.	European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Immigrants.	Moors.	Others.
All Causes	50575	5101	2473	1575	1961	2911	3112	151	4773	2074	1323	3478	1518	3787	658	266	...	3084	528	3652	2472	1318	44	170	35420	9501	1151	4051	238
I. General Diseases — A.																													
Small-pox	356	18	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	..	1	18	2	.	7	...	..	294	5	2	...	...	...	..	43	242	...	71	.
Chicken-pox ...	8	1	...	...	...	...	..	.	4	.	1	1		1	0		.	...	...	1		...	..	...	6	2	1	...	...
Measles ...	250	84	27	3	7	7	16	5	6	7	2	2	5	25	14	.	...	.	3	6	10	1	...	2	164	48	1	35	...
Enteric Fever ...	5005	524	231	216	105	298	1519	265	143	96	23	107	112	144	10	17	...	159	10	234	348	444	2	12	3998	496	9	450	38
Simple continued Fever ...	5779	224	54	70	17	77	606	179	341	218	90	589	174	1329	252	96	.	840	184	197	104	128	...	13	2555	2470	43	674	24
Ague ...	22	3	...	..	.	..	7	3			...	1	2		...	...	..	3	...	.	3	...	...	1	9	8	2	2	..
Remittent Fever ..	28	...	...	...	.	3	5	15	2		...	2	1	.	.	...		.	...	..	...			...	13	12	1	1	1
Cholera ...	799	34	3	15	67	192	165	13	125	50	15	57	11	1		...	.	6	.	57	27	21		..	720	38	8	31	2
Diphtheria ...	.	.	..	...	.	.	...	...	..		...	.	.	...	..	..	..	..	.	..	..		...	...	...	.		...	..
Whooping Cough ...	182	68	34	4	3	.	...	..	.	...	1		...	19	3	.	.	8	1	41	...	.		3	86	26	...	61	6
Mumps ...	...		..	.	...	..	...	.		...	...	.	...	...	..	...	..				...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.
Erysipelas ..	110	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	..		...	.	..	50	18	3	..	30	1	2	...	..	1	..	3	93	1	11	1
Pyæmia ...	3	...	.	...	...	..	...		..	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	.	...	...			...	2	...	..	...
II — B.																													
Rheumatism ..	310	43	34	3	15	2	8	1	34	10	9	23	5	19	5	...	...	33	3	24	17	..	.	...	210	56	4	39	1
Syphilis .	507	2	2	...	1	4	6	2	6	2	1	22	2	320	4	1	..	125	3	1	3	.	...	..	42	382	2	80	1
Cancer ...	68	20	5	3	2	3	2	1	4	...	1	..	..	9	...	..		3	1	12	2	...			45	15	4	4	.
Scrofula ...	170	9	2	7	6	4	77	11	7	11	...	1	10	4	5	4	...	4	1	6	1		..		134	22	2	12	...
Phthisis ...	1,627	245	125	57	127	115	167	35	105	34	25	48	17	145	38	8	...	18	20	192	75	31	4	16	1249	261	28	61	8
Hæmoptysis ...	.		...		...	..	.		...	..	..	.	...	..	..	...		..	...		...			...	...	...		...	..
Rickets ...	2346	310	172	89	291	228	134	8	400	128	146	132	66	10	6		..	48	5	117	49	12	...	1	2160	62	2	120	1
Diabetis ..	47	7	2	8	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	...	15	...	1		4	1	3			...	1	21	23	...	2	...
Scurvy ...	4				...	1		1	...		..		..	1	..	...	...		.	1	.	..	...	.	2	2		...	...
Anæmia...	1548	257	252	102	79	44	102	15	79	27	25	10	9	14	3	...	...	.		342	159	29	...	2	1299	86	46	114	1
Chlorosis	3		...	...	1	...		...	...	.	.		...	..	.	..	...	..	..	.	...	.	.		1		..	.	.
General Dropsy ...	873	75	24	22	13	33	87	24	194	92	23	111	39	33	3	2		65	2	14	11	7	2	7	420	250	121	67	6
Leprosy ..	27	5	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	..	..	..	...	...	5	1	3	3	..	...	.	15	6	1	5	.
Parangi ...	192	3	2	1	2	2	82	2	3	9	.	10	38	1	1	...	..	10	1	3	8	14	...	..	174	12	...	6	.
III.—Local Diseases.																													
1.—*Nervous System.*																													
(1) Diseases of the Brain ...	10	3	..	...		1	.	...	.	1	2	1	1	.	...	..	..	...	...	1	...		..	1	3	3	3		..
Meningitis	6	1	...	...	..	1	1		3	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	.
Inflammation with softening of Brain ...	4	.	..	...	..	1	...	...	3	.	...		...				.		..	...	...	...	...	1	3				
Apoplexy ...	98	12	.		4	8	...	20	17	2	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	5	14	3	.	...	..	...	40	34	4	14	1
(2) Spina Bifida .	3	1	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...		...	2					..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		1	
(13) Paralysis ..	176	75	24	8	8	6		3	6	..	1	4	...	16	2	1	...	...	1	17	5	4	1	6	126	15	1	19	3
(4) Tetanus ..	82	11	4	..	2	.	3	2	9	2	3	1	...	16	2	1	...	16	6	2	2	...	..	3	22	45	6	6	...
Hydrophobia ...	23	4	3	..	1	.	2	...	3	3	.	1	...	2	...	..	...	...		...	3	3	...	...	21	2	...	..	
Infantile convulsions ...	3521	574	268	121	125	242	292	147	88	34	24	168	57	276	57	30	...	132	87	550	188	61	4	23	2439	606	27	391	31
Epilepsy ...	72	3	3	..	1	1	3	...	6	2	3		...	25	4	1	...	9	6	3	1	1	1	...	30	34	1	5	

RETURN of DEATHS—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.					North-Western Province.		Central Province.				North-Central Province.	Northern Province.				Eastern Province.		Southern Province.			Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Kegalla.	Sabaragamuwa.	Kurunégala.	Puttalam.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Anurádhapura.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaitívu.	Vavuniya-Villánkulam.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Galle.	Mátara.	Hambantota.	European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Immigrants.	Moors.	Others.
1.—*Nervous System—continued.*																													
Grief ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
Neuralgia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
(5) Mania ...	81	11	4	5	24	5	9	2	3	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	1	...	...	69	3	1	8	...
2.—*The Eye.*																													
Convulsions ...	2349	307	207	132	83	110	218	81	211	74	84	263	195	27	1	2	...	22	3	135	138	56	...	4	2007	131	18	183	6
Conjunctivitis ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
3.—*The Ear.*																													
Collapse ...	912	6	...	11	72	1	141	55	156	93	60	76	209	3	...	...	...	27	1	1	...	...	...	...	808	48	...	54	2
Otitis ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
4.—*The Nose.*																													
Epistaxis ...	27	1	3	3	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	23	1	1	1	...
5.—*Circulatory System.*																													
(1) Heart ...	15	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	7	4	2	...	1
Pericarditis ...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
(3) Hypertrophy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Blood Vessels.																													
(1) Aneurism ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
6.—*Absorbent System.*																													
(1) Inflammation of Glands ...	10	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	...
7.—*Ductless Glands.*																													
(1) Goitre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—*Respiratory System.*																													
(1) Croup ...	44	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	2	2	...
(4) Bronchitis ...	34	13	1	1	2	...	3	1	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	11	6	7	4	...
Asthma ...	314	12	9	4	9	4	...	4	17	3	1	3	1	148	...	5	...	9	1	29	54	1	...	1	129	166	2	15	1
(5) Pneumonia ...	85	12	3	1	3	1	17	7	16	4	12	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	42	24	13	4	1
Pulmonary Extravas:	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	7	...
Lung Disease ...	223	76	20	12	6	9	1	30	2	...	3	3	1	13	...	...	...	4	3	21	11	8	1	2	166	29	3	19	3
(6) Pleurisy ...	250	1	...	...	1	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	151	8	23	...	38	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	226	3	20	...
9.—*Diegstive System.*																													
Thrush ...	102	11	1	3	29	12	22	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	100	...	...	2	...
(4) Teething Rash ...	2,822	153	104	110	252	178	954	70	461	200	25	50	99	26	1	...	...	106	...	17	12	4	1	2	2492	128	2	194	3
(13) Quinsy ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Tonsilitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sloughing Sore Throat ...	54	1	...	3	...	...	...	6	5	3	...	1	3	13	6	6	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	22	26	1	5	...
(17) Gastritis ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
Dyspepsia ...	52	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	5	...
(18) Enteritis ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	4,725	504	150	174	145	256	386	170	799	245	249	465	117	152	61	2	...	59	34	325	281	151	5	4	3422	767	224	287	16
Ulceration ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fistula ...	8	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...
Diarrhœa ...	3753	211	177	28	12	231	36	37	613	181	148	572	76	103	35	16	...	299	11	496	423	54	8	20	2549	711	251	197	17
Stricture of Intestines ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Constipation ...	12	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	6	2	...	...

9.—Digestive System—contd.																														
Colic ...	...	215	6	2	7	2	2	9	2	25	8	12	7	7	45	12	...	...	43	12	5	5	4	...	...	91	99	...	25	...
Hernia ...	...	23	2	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	5	1	1	...	5	2	1	..	1	...	...	6	10	...	7	..
Parasitic Worms ...	...	1092	248	92	73	71	39	315	40	66	71	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	1	...	...	2	1008	17	4	52	9
(19) Hæmorrhoids ...	...	140	31	7	14	14	1	7	1	6	5	4	5	4	2	2	...	...	5	...	19	13	...	1	...	115	7	1	16	...
(20) Hepatitis ...	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Cirrhosis ...	...	5	3	...	...	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	5	...	...	.	...
Jaundice ...	...	119	15	5	5	...	11	...	5	4	2	...	1	...	45	1		.	7	7	9	1	1	...	...	35	60	3	19	2
Liver Disease ...	...	20	6	...	2	...	1	..	...	3	..	...	1	...	2	..	..	...	.	3	2	...	...	3	3	4	3	3	2	2
(23) Splenitis ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	3	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	3	...	...	...
(24) Peritonitis ...	..	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	..	3	2	...	...	1
Ascites ...	...	21	3	1	..	1	...	2	1	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	7	8	6	...	...
10.—Urinary System.																														
(1) Bright's Disease ...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	..	...	...	..
Nephritis ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Diseases of Kidney...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	1	...	...
(2) Diseases of Bladder...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	2	...	...	...
(4) Gonorrhœa ...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	2	...	.	.	...
Phimosis and Paraphimosis	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Bubo Gonorrhœal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	..
Epididymitis (Gonl.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Stricture of Urethra	...	25	5	3	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	..	...	...	...	4	2	.	..	...	20	5	...	...	..
Urinary Fistula ...	...	4	1	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
11.—Generative System.																														
(3) Varicocele ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...
(4) Hydrocele ...	...	164	8	8	5	2	...	4	4	2	1	...	1	4	2	.	...	...	..	1	58	41	23	...	..	153	7	..	4	...
(5) Orchitis ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...
(6) Other Diseases ..	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diseases of Women.																														
(7) Paramenia ...	...	32	5	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	18	...	2	...
(13) Premature Labour	...	41	...	...	2	...	3	4	...	7	3	3	9	8	...	..	..	..	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	35	5	...	...	1
(15) Puerperal Convulsions	...	544	115	43	28	93	58	55	3	29	15	10	7	7	7	2	...	...	..	..	38	22	12	...	...	497	17	4	26	.
Childbirth ...	..	729	38	12	18	9	16	122	48	120	70	38	59	42	13	2	..	..	20	15	52	21	14	2	4	542	86	24	66	5
14.—Organs of Locomotion.																														
(1) Ostitis ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...
Caries ...	..	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		..	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	..
(2) Synovitis ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Dropsy of Joint ...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	..	...	...	7	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	12	...	1	...
15.—Cellular Tissue.	...																													
Inflammation	...	2313	207	59	82	58	69	298	55	154	78	37	90	74	236	43	23	...	425	18	150	110	47	...	4	1290	653	5	350	11
Abscess	..	82	6	...	2	...	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	34	5	5	...	18	2	1	...	...	...	1	13	55	...	13	...
16.—Cutaneous System.	...																													
(1) Urticaria ...	...	53	5	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	31	11	2	..	3	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	47	...	5	...
Eczema ...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ulcer ...	...	303	34	23	12	1	6	37	20	20	8	8	51	39	2	1	...	...	9	1	10	16	5	..	1	238	37	13	14	...
Boil ...	...	422	49	28	17	14	21	14	16	50	17	22	44	3	4	3	...	...	3	11	44	46	16	...	...	360	32	1	24	5
Carbuncle ...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Gangrene ...	..	5	1	2	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	..	...	...
IV.—CONDITIONS *not necessarily associated with* GENERAL *or* LOCAL DISEASES.																														
Premature Birth ..	...	53	...	4	2	1	28	3	1	3	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	2	...	...	...	48	2	3	...	...
Old Age ...	...	1076	166	108	21	80	164	15	10	64	27	19	125	1	51	...	...	...	1	...	134	77	13	1	8	915	89	19	36	8
Debility ...	...	239	49	6	7	3	6	11	7	42	32	30	16	7	5	...	...	...	11	1	4	2	...	1	5	49	91	77	16	...

RETURN OF DEATHS—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.					North-Western Province		Central Province.				North-Central Province.	Northern Province.				Eastern Province		Southern Province.			Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Kégalla.	Saharagamuwa.	Kurunégala.	Puttalam.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Anurádhapura.	Jaffna.	Mannár	Mullaitivu.	Vavúniya-Vilankulam.	Batticaloa	Trincomalee.	Galle.	Matára.	Hambantota	European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Immigrants.	Tamil.	Moors.	Others.
V.—POISONS.																													
Delirium Tremens	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	2	...	...	...	...
Snake Bite	144	13	6	8	4	6	23	9	11	4	1	6	2	16	5	3	...	14	...	5	2	6	...	..	105	31	...	7	1
Other Poisons	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	6	...	...	1	...
VI.—INJURIES.																													
Starvations	1213	...	5	1	7	368	20	8	125	142	90	215	30	2	2	5	...	4	...	24	70	95	...	...	1075	81	36	19	2
Accident or Negligence.																													
Fractures and Contusions... ...	446	64	36	17	41	33	36	3	51	16	4	15	6	21	1	1	...	9	5	38	38	11	1	1	362	50	17	12	3
Burns and Scalds	56	8	2	2	2	1	3	1	9	3	4	6	...	2	...	..	...	4	1	4	4	...	...	...	42	7	3	4	...
Lightning stroke	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gun-shot, Cut, Stab	71	7	2	4	2	7	5	2	8	1	4	7	3	3	1	1	...	3	1	2	3	5	...	..	56	11	2	1	1
Poison	32	5	2	1	1	...	1	1	11	1	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	17	8	6	...	...
Drowning	203	17	5	7	7	4	14	3	12	5	5	3	2	51	1	2	...	25	8	24	5	3	...	1	96	91	2	13	..
Killed by wild Beasts	9	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	2	...	1	...
Suicide.																													
Gun-shot, Cut, Stab	5	1	1	..	..	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...
Poison	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	..	...	..	4	...	...	...	...
Drowning	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	....	..	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...
Hanging	48	7	1	2	...	4	2	1	5	2	...	1	...	5	2	...	...	1	...	4	6	5	...	...	36	11	...	...	1
Strangulation	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	...
VII.—SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—Nil																													
VIII.—HUMAN PARASITES.																													
Wounds	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Guinea-worm	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS—																													
X.—MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER, HANGING (*Execution*), *and other* VIOLENT DEATHS *not classed.*																													
Homicide.																													
Murder, &c.	17	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	..	...	12	2	...	2	1
Execution.																													
Hanging	6	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	..	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...
Sudden Deaths, cause not ascertained ...	52	2	..	...	...	1	4	1	4	7	7	15	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	23	11	15	2	1
Causes not specified	304	14	22	9	25	35	9	6	44	9	25	24	7	2	...	..	...	6	3	28	28	8	1	3	173	60	50	12	5
BIRTHS ... *Males* ..	37972	4413	2181	1867	1553	1665	3472	1066	2489	1250	720	2050	1120	4782	290	121	...	1914	367	2813	2511	1328	81	150	27694	7233	366	2377	71
BIRTHS ... *Females* ...	34346	3713	1874	1590	1439	1495	3359	943	2293	1083	655	1864	1085	4469	285	99	...	1798	336	2457	2254	1255	63	123	24962	6677	302	2157	62
Both Sexes ...	72318	8126	4055	3457	2992	3160	6831	2009	4782	2333	1375	3914	2205	9251	575	220	...	3712	703	5270	4765	2583	144	273	52656	13910	668	4534	133

III.

RETURN OF MARRIAGES registered in Ceylon in the year 1880.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	MARRIAGES. Contracted between Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced and Spinsters.	Of Widowers.	Widows.	Contracted between European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other mixed Marriages.	Contracted between Persons of same Race. European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Others	Of Persons not 21 years of Age. Males.	Females.	Highest male age.	Lowest male age.	Highest female age.	Lowest female age.	Marriages solemnized by Ministers.
Western Province.																											
Colombo District	2567	2276	51	197	42	1	239	90	6	3	—	5	4	7	4	17	81	2336	102	2	288	2120	80	16	60	12	717
Negombo do.	918	815	12	81	10	—	91	22	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	4	829	73	—	128	828	60	15	50	12	356
Kégalla do.	34	30	1	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	13	31	45	18	30	14	—
Kalutara do.	1057	943	13	92	9	—	101	22	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1047	6	—	46	779	66	18	48	13	93
Ratnapura do.	25	21	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	19	1	—	—	16	58	22	45	12	6
North-Western Province.																											
Kurunégala District	59	53	1	3	2	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	54	4	—	8	51	54	18	35	14	9
Puttalam do.	376	341	7	20	8	—	28	15	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	—	1	304	61	3	41	325	80	17	45	14	115
Central Province.																											
Kandy District	263	233	4	21	5	—	26	9	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	9	16	142	89	4	33	182	55	18	42	12	85
Mátalé do.	35	33	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	4	—	6	26	59	18	40	13	—
Nuwara Eliya District	51	46	—	—	5	—	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	41	7	—	2	19	58	20	51	15	3
Badulla District	32	26	—	2	4	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	22	—	1	19	49	16	38	14	22
North-Central Province.																											
Anurádhapura District	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	41	24	29	18	—
Northern Province.																											
Jaffna District	1252	1091	28	106	25	2	131	53	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1247	1	122	926	65	16	66	10	282
Mannár do.	161	110	12	24	15	—	39	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	—	11	134	50	18	35	10	151
Mullaittívu District	26	23	2	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	3	16	40	20	29	10	7
Eastern Province.																											
Batticaloa District	182	154	6	17	5	—	22	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	7	—	172	—	15	157	59	18	47	10	11
Trincomalee do.	95	76	2	13	4	—	17	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	90	—	14	85	50	18	28	10	2
Southern Province.																											
Galle District	1378	1211	30	108	28	1	136	58	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	13	1353	5	1	68	922	75	16	50	12	27
Mátara do.	831	784	9	30	6	2	36	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	829	—	—	131	651	68	15	60	12	4
Hambantota District	297	285	3	8	1	—	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	296	—	—	96	250	62	16	54	12	—
	9641	8553	184	727	171	6	898	351	10	3	—	11	6	30	7	34	134	7325	2070	11	1006	7538	80	15	66	10	1890

IV.

RETURN of DEATHS of MALES at different Ages amongst the different Nationalities registered in Ceylon during the year 1880.

Province.	Nationality.	Sex.	Total.	Ages at Deaths. Under 1 year.	1 year & under 2.	2 years & under 3.	3 years & under 4.	4 years & under 5.	5 years & under 10.	10 years & under 15.	15 years & under 20.	20 years & under 25.	25 years & under 35.	35 years & under 45.	45 years & under 55.	55 years & under 65.	65 years & under 75.	75 years & under 85.	85 years & under 95.	95 years & upwards.
Western	Europeans	Male	11	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Burghers	do	32	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	7	3	3	6	1	—	—
	Sinhalese	do	6011	1098	209	271	332	220	522	193	180	169	402	380	409	625	341	375	172	113
	Tamils	do	318	39	4	7	6	3	10	17	15	22	56	44	42	27	17	4	5	—
	Immigrants	do	215	9	—	1	2	1	3	6	17	16	67	48	29	10	3	3	—	—
	Moors	do	661	135	31	22	29	24	75	41	19	17	47	53	28	64	27	27	16	6
	Others	do	56	11	1	1	1	3	—	—	4	1	6	5	10	5	6	1	1	—
North-Western	Europeans	do	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	do	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Sinhalese	do	3357	648	101	166	189	104	239	97	83	98	312	339	349	339	146	89	37	21
	Tamils	do	381	51	9	10	9	4	13	12	13	25	55	58	66	39	9	7	1	—
	Immigrants	do	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	do	273	56	7	10	9	2	14	9	12	6	27	38	35	27	10	6	5	—
	Others	do	9	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—
Central	Europeans	do	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	do	15	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	do	4638	721	228	258	295	199	437	186	216	168	300	307	362	391	241	184	95	50
	Tamils	do	896	95	18	14	16	18	39	54	71	89	203	124	73	46	16	11	5	4
	Immigrants	do	438	51	9	3	9	7	17	25	48	34	97	65	49	14	7	2	1	—
	Moors	do	221	31	8	16	18	7	16	16	8	3	17	22	16	15	11	11	5	1
	Others	do	28	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	6	4	1	3	3	2	1	—
North-Central	Sinhalese	do	622	108	24	36	23	27	37	28	21	41	62	53	72	43	25	19	1	2
	Tamils	do	72	8	1	3	3	—	2	1	4	5	15	12	11	3	2	1	1	—
	Immigrants	do	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
	Moors	do	72	18	2	4	2	2	4	1	—	7	9	9	7	4	2	1	—	—
	Others	do	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Northern	Europeans	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Burghers	do	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
	Sinhalese	do	18	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	3	2	—	—	1	—
	Tamils	do	2241	525	106	89	59	48	123	68	50	56	182	188	226	213	134	106	57	11
	Moors	do	157	63	8	2	4	8	5	4	3	4	10	15	10	8	7	4	2	—
	Others	do	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern	Europeans	do	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	do	11	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
	Sinhalese	do	83	12	1	2	2	2	5	6	5	6	18	2	9	7	3	2	1	—
	Tamils	do	1185	242	69	64	42	35	111	55	31	35	94	98	109	100	56	28	15	4
	Moors	do	584	145	28	31	33	18	57	34	14	20	25	48	46	30	23	26	5	1
	Others	do	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Southern	Europeans	do	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	do	23	5	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	3	3	1	1	—	1	—	—
	Sinhalese	do	3493	717	131	167	219	172	302	109	105	107	222	235	262	262	207	186	69	21
	Tamils	do	38	11	2	—	1	3	2	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	3	1	—	—
	Immigrants	do	11	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	do	158	28	5	9	7	10	9	5	2	8	10	13	13	14	11	8	5	1
	Others	do	31	9	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	6	3	1	3	1	1	1	—
	Total		26408	4862	1011	1192	1314	920	2052	973	928	957	2273	2192	2258	2308	1321	1112	503	232

IV.

RETURN of DEATHS of FEMALES at different Ages amongst the different Nationalities registered in Ceylon during the year 1880.

Province.	Nationality.	Sex.	Total all Ages.	Ages at Deaths. Under 1 year.	1 year & under 2.	2 years & under 3.	3 years & under 4.	4 years & under 5.	5 years & under 10.	10 years & under 15	15 years & under 20.	20 years & under 25.	25 years & under 35.	35 years & under 45.	45 years & under 55.	55 years & under 65.	65 years & under 75.	75 years & under 85.	85 years & under 95.	95 years & upwards.
Western	Europeans	Female	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Burghers	do	31	8	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	4	4	2	2	2	1	—	—
	Sinhalese	do	5695	987	193	297	387	253	538	168	167	282	541	389	312	339	241	359	141	101
	Tamils	do	229	35	9	6	8	3	16	12	8	13	37	31	20	7	10	9	2	3
	Immigrants	do	113	20	—	—	—	4	11	10	1	10	22	20	5	7	2	1	—	—
	Moors	do	591	107	35	37	35	22	68	26	18	38	55	38	25	33	19	21	9	5
	Others	do	54	9	5	2	6	4	—	2	4	—	3	2	4	5	3	5	—	—
North-Western	Burghers	do	8	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	do	3089	683	104	200	204	94	214	63	91	175	345	287	232	212	102	56	29	18
	Tamils	do	251	33	12	18	7	10	13	10	9	21	44	39	16	11	4	3	1	—
	Moors	do	234	52	16	9	8	3	13	1	7	16	30	28	17	17	10	5	2	—
	Others	do	11	6	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Central	Europeans	do	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	do	8	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	do	4255	720	222	244	301	231	398	169	178	205	327	247	274	270	165	155	104	45
	Tamils	do	568	74	14	12	17	11	29	38	35	64	128	72	34	20	15	4	1	—
	Immigrants	do	357	72	4	9	9	7	19	17	9	35	77	46	39	5	4	4	—	1
	Moors	do	200	37	12	10	15	8	16	5	14	19	12	10	11	10	8	7	4	2
	Others	do	14	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—
North-Central	Sinhalese	do	639	128	34	48	31	18	35	26	32	50	64	60	43	39	11	17	3	—
	Tamils	do	46	9	3	—	2	—	1	2	6	4	8	3	—	5	2	1	—	—
	Immigrants	do	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Moors	do	53	13	2	4	2	1	5	—	2	5	7	3	3	4	1	1	—	—
	Others	do	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Northern	Europeans	do	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	do	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	do	7	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tamils	do	2148	430	122	83	66	54	140	59	64	116	225	154	157	175	134	116	47	6
	Moors	do	122	38	11	4	5	—	5	3	4	8	10	2	9	12	6	4	1	—
	Others	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern	Europeans	do	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	do	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
	Sinhalese	do	86	13	2	7	1	3	3	2	4	9	15	9	8	7	1	1	—	1
	Tamils	do	1102	201	61	69	48	31	91	39	38	65	102	97	88	68	59	28	14	3
	Moors	do	541	117	28	35	21	16	54	19	20	19	41	25	44	43	26	25	8	—
	Others	do	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	Europeans	do	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	do	15	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—
	Sinhalese	do	3427	600	161	203	221	156	295	110	110	153	297	219	205	247	176	158	74	36
	Tamils	do	26	8	1	2	2	—	1	4	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants	do	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	do	184	32	18	8	9	3	10	6	8	18	16	14	9	7	11	10	4	1
	Others	do	20	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	1	3	2	—
	Total —	...	24167	4441	1076	1314	1409	937	1983	794	837	1339	2421	1812	1563	1552	1024	996	447	222

REGISTRATION.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Appendix.

V.

A RETURN showing the Number of Marriages, Births and Deaths, the excess or Births over Deaths, and the excess of Deaths over Births of each Nationality registered during the year 1880.

Nationality	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Excess of Deaths over Births.
Europeans	34	144	44	100	—
Burghers	134	273	170	103	—
Sinhalese	7,325	52,656	35,420	17,236	—
Tamils	2,070	13,910	9,501	4,409	—
Immigrants	—	668	1,151	—	483
Moors	—	4,534	4,051	483	—
Others	11	133	238	—	105
TOTAL	9,574	72,318	50,575	22,331	588

VI.

A RETURN showing the number of Deaths of each Nationality and Sex registered in each Province during the year 1880.

Province.	Nationality.	Males.	Females.
Western	Europeans	11	4
	Burghers	32	31
	Sinhalese	6,011	5,695
	Tamils	318	229
	Immigrants	215	113
	Moors	661	591
	Others	56	54
		7,304	6,717
North-Western	Europeans	2	—
	Burghers	6	8
	Sinhalese	3,357	3,089
	Tamils	381	251
	Immigrants	2	—
	Moors	273	234
	Others	9	11
		4,030	3,593
Central	Europeans	4	4
	Burghers	15	8
	Sinhalese	4,638	4,255
	Tamils	896	568
	Immigrants	438	357
	Moors	221	200
	Others	28	14
		6,240	5,406
North-Central	Sinhalese	622	639
	Tamils	72	46
	Immigrants	7	5
	Moors	72	53
	Others	2	2
		775	745
Northern	Europeans	1	1
	Burghers	8	6
	Sinhalese	18	7
	Tamils	2,241	2,148
	Moors	157	122
	Others	1	1
		2,426	2,285
Eastern	Europeans	2	1
	Burghers	11	7
	Sinhalese	83	86
	Tamils	1,185	1,102
	Moors	584	541
	Others	5	4
		1,870	1,741
Southern	Europeans	9	5
	Burghers	23	15
	Sinhalese	3,493	3,427
	Tamils	38	26
	Immigrants	11	3
	Moors	158	184
	Others	31	20
		3,763	3,680

VII.

A RETURN showing the number of Marriages of each Nationality registered in each Province during the year 1880.

Province.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Others.
Western Province	18	91	4,265	182	2
North-Western Province	0	2	358	65	3
Central Province	11	16	222	122	4
North-Central Province	0	0	2	0	0
Northern Province	2	1	0	1,434	1
Eastern Province	2	9	0	262	0
Southern Province	1	15	2,478	5	1
Total	34	134	7,325	2,070	11

VIII.

A RETURN showing the Number of Mixed Marriages registered in each Province during the year 1880.

PROVINCE.	European and Burgher.	European & Sinhalese.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.
Western Province ...	6	3	6	4	20	4
North-Western Province ...	—	—	2	1	4	—
Central Province ...	1	—	1	—	2	2
North-Central Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	1	—	—
Eastern Province ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
Southern Province ..	1	—	2	—	2	1
Total...	10	3	11	6	30	7

IX.

RETURN of Kandyan Marriages registered in each District for the last Five years.

PROVINCE.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879	1880.
WESTERN PROVINCE.					
Sabaragamuwa District	783	170	1,392	1,647	631
Kégalla District	334	352	500	317	315
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE					
Kurunégala District	646	11,268	1,706	611	486
Puttalam do.	126	138	36	30	15
CENTRAL PROVINCE.					
Kandy District	478	313	289	276	408
Mátalé do.	297	189	235	280	122
Badulla do.	524	753	210	114	205
Nuwara Eliya District	54	97	99	210	1,382
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.					
Nuwarakaláwiya District	125	282	76	103	387
NORTHERN PROVINCE.					
Mannár District	4	1	1	—	—
EASTERN PROVINCE.					
Trincomalee District	—	—	—	2	—
TOTAL—	3,371	13,563	4,644	3,590	3,951

X.

NUMBER of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages up to 31st December, 1880.

DIVISIONS.	TOTAL.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Church Mission.	Baptist.	American Mission.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Gospel Propagation Society.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Undefined.
CEYLON. .	609	400	56	54	22	25	23	10	6	6	3	4
I.—Western Province ...	243	136	36	27	4	14	19	...	2	3	1	1
II.—North-Western Province ...	55	48	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	..	...	...
III.—Central Province ...	41	17	1	12	..	4	3	...	...	...	2	2
IV.—Southern Province ..	31	4	14	3	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	1
V. Eastern Province ...	18	13	2	3	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI —Northern Province ...	218	181	3	5	16	2	...	10	1	...	...	...
VII —North-Central Province ...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.—WESTERN PROVINCE.												
Revenue Districts.												
Colombo ..	299	131	34	21	4	13	19	...	2	3	1	1
Kégalla ..	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Sabaragamuwa ..	5	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalutara ...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	....
Negombo ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...

(continued over)

REGISTRATION.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

Appendix.

NUMBER of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS.	TOTAL.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Church Mission.	Baptist.	American Mission.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Gospel Propagation Society.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Undefined.
II.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.												
(*Revenue Districts.*)												
Kurunégala ...	6	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	..	...		..
Puttalam ...	49	45	...	3	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
III.—CENTRAL PROVINCE.												
(*Revenue Districts.*)												
Kandy ...	21	5	1	7	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	1
Badulla ...	7	5	.	1	..	...	...	...	...		1	...
Mátalé ..	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.
Nuwara Eliya ...	9	5	...	3	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1
IV.—SOUTHERN PROVINCE.												
(*Revenue Districts.*)												
Galle ...	17	3	6	1	...	3	...	..	2	2	...	...
Mátara ...	12	1	7	2	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1
Hambantota ...	2	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...
V.—EASTERN PROVINCE.												
(*Revenue Districts.*)												
Trincomalee ...	8	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batticaloa ...	10	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
VI.—NORTHERN PROVINCE.												
(*Revenue Districts.*)												
Jaffna ...	109	89	2	4	1	2	...	10	1	...	...	...
Mannár ...	102	85	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanni ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.												
Nuwarakalawiya ..	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XI.

ACCOUNT of Stamps used by the Registrars of Marriages, Births, and Deaths throughout the Island for the year 1880.

PROVINCE.	Rs. 30. Marriage License under Ord. No 13 of 1863, sec. 10.	Cts. 75. Extract under Ord. No. 6 of 1847, sec. 11.	Rs. 1. Certificate of Dec. of Births under Ord. No. 18 of 1867, sec. 13.	Cts. 25. Application to search Register, sec. 25.	Cts. 50. Application to search any one given year, sec. 26.	Rs. 2 50. Application for a general search, sec. 26.	Cts. 50. Certified copy of Entry, sec. 26.	Amount.
								Rs. cts.
Western	31	124	88	77	65	—	56	1,190 75
North-Western ...	—	7	11	2	7	—	16	28 25
Central	10	16	19	14	25	—	10	352 0
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	0 50
Northern	11	24	4	7	—	—	—	353 75
Eastern	5	1	--	6	—	—	6	155 25
Southern	3	75	19	94	99	—	97	286 75
Registrar-General ...	—	17	—	—	56	21	53	119 75
TOTAL—	60	264	141	200	253	21	238	2,487 0

XII.

COMPARATIVE Table of Per-centages of Deaths of each Sex to the Total Number of Deaths of each Sex.

	Males.				Females.			
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Under 1 year ...	19 75	15·92	16 78	20·6	19·61	16·59	17·2	20·03
„ 5 years ...	16·62	16·88	15 43	17 93	19·04	18·75	18·57	21·26
„ 10 „ ...	7·5	8·35	7·53	7 64	7·56	8 66	8·47	8·22
„ 35 „ ...	18 21	20·71	19 96	18 95	21 36	23·518	22·9	21 64
„ 65 „ ..	25·2	26 63	27·71	23 09	20·91	22·04	20·82	18·21
Over 65 „ ...	12 55	11·49	12·56	11·77	11·47	10·42	12·03	10 62
Total number of Deaths ...	6,499	6,117	6,382	7,440	6,066	5,621	5,562	6,918

XIII.

COMPARATIVE Table of per-centages of Deaths to the total number of Deaths.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Under 1 year ...	19 68	16·24	16·98	20·33
„ 5 years ...	18·	17·78	16·89	19 53
„ 10 „ ...	7·56	8·51	7 79	7 92
„ 35 „ ...	19·73	22·05	21·33	20·24
„ 65 „ ...	23·13	24 43	24· 5	20·74
Over 65 „ ...	12·03	10·98	12·31	11·22
Total number of deaths in the Quarter	12,565	11,738	11,944	14,358

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, 29th April, 1881.

LIONEL LEE,
Acting Registrar-General.

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE ACTING PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR 1880.

MEDICAL.

IN submitting a report on the working of the Civil Medical Department and the medical occurrences of the past year, I have the honour, at the same time, to forward the annual reports received from the Colonial Surgeons of the several Provinces, from the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, and from the Principal of the Ceylon Medical College. Details regarding the hospitals and institutions connected with the Department will be found in these reports. I also annex tabular statements and returns which will afford much useful information.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the past year was on the whole noted for its healthiness; and that in this respect it compares favourably with previous years. The exemption from pestilence of any kind is referred to in the reports from the several Provinces; and the annual returns from the various hospitals show that a smaller number of patients were treated last year, with a lower death-rate than in the years which immediately preceded it. The diminution in the death-rate was no doubt owing in a great measure to the smaller proportion of destitute Malabars, in advanced stages of disease, which were conveyed into the hospitals; but somewhat is due to the improved health of the country and immunity from pestilence enjoyed by the inhabitants.

In the Central Province, the commencement of the Nánu-oya railway and the construction of other public works have afforded employment and means of living to large numbers of Malabars, who would have otherwise been the subjects of privation and disease. The Sinhalese population appears also to have enjoyed better times. In the report from Kurunégala only, I find that owing to prolonged droughts there was scarcity of food, resulting afterwards in much sickness.

The return of cases of cholera appended to the Administration Report for 1878 shows that 6,393 cases of cholera occurred that year in the Island, and more than half that number died. In 1879 the number was only 45, but nearly half the number (22) died. During the past year 11 cases only were recorded, and but five (45·45 per cent.) proved fatal. Of these 11 cases, 7 occurred at Kandy with 4 deaths, 3 occurred at Galle with 1 death, and 1 non-fatal case was treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Colombo. These few and scattered cases could hardly be called cases of true cholera. They were rather cases of acute diarrhœa, ending in prostration and collapse, caused by errors of diet or change of weather.

Small-pox, which had been formerly so rife, subsided greatly during the past year. The return of cases appended to the Administration Report for 1878 showed a total of 322 cases of small-pox, and 63 of modified small-pox: there were 40 deaths. In 1879 the number increased, and 1,146 cases with 169 deaths (14·74 per cent.) were registered. Last year the number fell to 227 with 15 deaths (6·60 per cent.). As in the previous year, by far the greater number (125) occurred in the Eastern Province: 84 cases with 8 deaths at Trincomalee, and 41 cases (all of whom recovered) at Batticaloa. The Western Province contributed 26 cases without a single death. In the North-Western Province there was one non-fatal case. In the Southern Province, 25 cases occurred (at Galle and Balapitimodara) with 3 deaths. In the Northern Province there were 12 cases (5 at Jaffna, 2 at Mannár, and 5 at Vaṇkálai) and no deaths. In the Central Province, 12 cases occurred in a distant part of the Badulla District without any death; and in the North-Central Province there were 26 cases at Tamankaduwa with 4 deaths. It will thus be seen that scattered cases occurred in places distant from each other, and that the disease showed no tendency to diffuse itself. Prompt measures were of course adopted in all cases to prevent its spread.

Another eruptive disease, milder in its nature than small-pox, was very prevalent in many places during the year. While there is reason to believe that all the cases of small-pox were duly reported and inspected, it is certain that a large number of cases of

chicken-pox that occurred in the towns and in remote villages in the various Districts were neither reported nor registered. The return for last year exhibits 492 cases as having been recorded, only one of the patients having died. This case was admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Colombo, and death ensued from the supervention of dysentery. In 1879 there were 568 cases of chicken-pox registered, and 6 of the cases died.

The disease next in prevalence was measles, which in some of the Districts assumed a mildly epidemic form. It prevailed chiefly in the Central Province, but cases also occurred at Avisáwélla, at Kurunégala, and at Jaffna. The cases were, however, scattered, not severe, and there was no special mortality from this cause.

Malarial fevers are endemic in many parts of the Island, and the extent of their prevalence in a great measure indicates the state of health of the country. Little was heard of the prevalence of fever till towards the close of the year, but at this period outbreaks occurred in many places during and after the heavy rains which fell at the setting in of the north-east monsoon. In the Western Province, in the District of Negombo fever broke out after the heavy rains of October and November. In the District of Kalutara, intermittent fever prevailed in Pasdun-kóralé from March to October, and in the report of the Colonial Surgeon of the Western Province it is stated that the cause is supposed to have been the clearing of jungle for the purpose of cultivating Liberian coffee. It is certain that the felling down of forest has at times been favourable to the diffusion of malaria. In the District of Kégalla fever prevailed to a great extent in March and April, owing, it is stated, to the subsidence of water and drying of the banks of rivers which had been previously submerged. In Ratnapura, fever prevailed towards the close of the year. In the North-Western Province, fever was also common towards the end of the year. This was particularly the case at Kurunégala, where, after a prolonged drought, heavy rain fell in November, and fever became prevalent to an extent not known for many years. In the Central Province, outbreaks of fever occurred at Galagedara, Mátalé, and Dambulla, after heavy rains in October and November. At Anurádhapura and Mihintalé, in the North-Central Province, and at Vavúṇiya-Viláṅkulam, in the Northern Province, (hot-beds of malaria) the fever season was the close of the year; and it was also then prevailing in the Eastern Province.

CIVIL HOSPITALS.

Some changes were effected in the civil hospitals during the past year. One was added to the number. In 1879 there were 22 civil hospitals, and at the commencement of last year one more was established at Point Pedro, consisting of two wards—one for males and the other for females—with accommodation for 16 beds. The hospital at Kurunégala was improved by the addition of a Parangi ward; and at Vavúṇiya-Viláṅkulam two additional wards were provided.

The state of the hospitals may be said to be, on the whole, satisfactory. In the hospital at Point Pedro patients were dieted by the medical officer; and at Ratnapura no satisfactory tender was made or accepted, so that provisions were purchased by the medical officer at market rates. In all the other hospitals the system was that of provisioning by contract. The water supply in most of the hospitals is good, and at Mátalé and Puttalam it is now obtained from purer sources than before. Filters are in general use, and during the past year there was an opportunity for purchasing at cheap rates a number of Lipscombe's filters, which were distributed to the civil hospitals at Kurunégala, Puttalam, Chilaw, Hambanṭota, Taṅgalla, Mullaittívu, and Vavúṇiya-Viláṅkulam, and to two of the immigrant hospitals, for use in the dispensaries. The sanitary arrangements of the hospitals in the principal stations are all that can be desired. In the smaller and remote stations, where they are still defective, improvements are being gradually effected.

In the 23 civil hospitals of the Island 17,956 cases were treated, and among these there were 2,070 deaths (11·52 per cent.). Of the number treated, 13,374 were males, and 4,582 were females. As regards division into races, 11,228 were of the mixed races (all races in the Island excepting Malabars) and 6,728 were Malabars. Of the fatal cases, 807 belonged to the mixed races, the per-centage of deaths being 7·18; and 1,263 were Malabars, the per-centage of deaths being 18·77.

A diminution of no less than 3,916 will be observed in comparing the number of cases treated last year (17,956) with the number treated in 1879 (21,872). The death-rate is also lower—11·52 last year against 15·90 in 1879. In the Administration Report for 1879 it is remarked that the numbers for that year contrasted favourably with those of 1878; and it is satisfactory to note a further diminution last year, whatever may have been the cause—whether greater tractability of the cases themselves or improvements in sanitation and medical practice.

In the following table the largest number of patients at any one time in the several hospitals is shown in relation to the existing accommodation. The average daily sick was, as a rule, much below the accommodation; but at times nearly every available bed was occupied. There was, however, no tendency to overcrowding. In a country where there are no asylums for the aged and infirm, or for incurable cases, it is necessary to guard against the hospitals becoming filled with them; but admission was rarely refused, and patients were allowed to remain in hospital even after a lengthened stay, if there appeared

MEDICAL.

to be any chance of ultimate cure. This remark applies especially to Malabars with obstinate and extensive ulcers in the legs, and cases of parangi disease.

Civil Hospital.	Number of Beds.	Number of Wards. Permanent.	Temporary.	Largest number at any one time.
Colombo ...	212	20	—	212
Pánaduré ...	26	4	—	25
Kalutara ...	34	5	—	34
Kégalla ...	34	5	—	34
Ratnapura ...	46	4	—	41
Negombo ...	80	6	—	80
Kurunégala ...	110	9	—	110
Puttalam ...	38	4	—	38
Chilaw ...	28	3	2	16
Galle ...	124	12	1	105
Mátara ...	68	9	—	49
Hambantota ...	16	3	—	16
Tangalla ...	12	3	—	11
Trincomalee ...	31	3	—	27
Batticaloa ...	36	4	—	35
Mullaittívu ...	52	3	2	44
Vavúniyá-Viláṇkulam	45	5	2	36
Point Pedro ...	16	2	—	16
Kandy ...	210	13	2	189
Gampola ...	81	6	2	80
Badulla ...	58	5	1	57
Mátalé ...	54	5	—	54
Nuwara Eliya ...	34	3	2	34
TOTAL ...	1,445	136	14	1,343

In the appendix B to this report will be found the following tables :—1, General annual return of 23 civil hospitals, &c.; 2, Summary of general annual returns of civil hospitals, &c.; 3, Return separating the cases treated in the civil hospitals into mixed races and Malabars ; 4, Number of cases treated and died in the hospitals ; 5, A return showing average daily sick in the hospitals in relation to cubic space ; 6, Average stay in the hospitals of the patients.

The following is a table of the diseases for which the patients were under treatment, classified according to the nomenclature of diseases drawn up by the Royal College of Physicians of London, and in use in the Department :—

RETURN of Cases treated in the 23 Civil Hospitals.

	1880.			1879.		
	Total treated.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to total treated.	Total treated.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to total treated
I.—General diseases, A. ..	2,122	62	2·92	2,760	79	2·86
General diseases, B. ...	4,091	385	9·41	4,047	479	11·83
II.—Local diseases :—						
(1) Nervous system ...	214	52	24 29	545	80	14·67
(2) Eye	94	—	—	79	—	—
(3) Ear	4	—	—	7	—	—
(4) Nose ...	11	1	9·09	10	—	—
(5) Circulatory system ...	28	9	32·14	25	10	40·00
(6) Absorbent system ...	8	—	—	11	—	—
(7) Ductless glands ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
(8) Respiratory system ..	564	90	15·95	458	78	17·03
(9) Digestive do. ...	2,859	1,024	35·81	4,718	2,136	45·27
(10) Urinary do. ...	852	7	·82	833	13	1·56
(11) Generative do. ...	242	11	4·54	300	15	5·00
(12) Organs of Locomotion	146	8	5·47	123	4	3·25
(13) Cellular tissue ...	318	6	1·88	343	14	4·08
(14) Cutaneous system ...	3,758	77	2·04	4,919	126	2·56
III.—Conditions	1,059	200	18·88	1,548	373	24·09
IV.—Poisons	24	1	4·16	45	3	6·66
V.—Injuries	1,490	134	8·99	1,587	120	7·56
VI.—Surgical operations (for accidents only)	29	—	—	26	2	7·69
VII.—Human parasites ...	38	3	7·89	32	1	3·12
VIII.—Congenital malformations ...	3	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL ...	17,956	2,070	11·52	22,417	3,533	15·76

In the appendix C will be found separate returns of the following diseases and injuries: Fevers, syphilis, cancer, tumors, tetanus, hernia, diseases of women, and cases of parturition, fractures, wounds, and dislocations, with a table of the surgical operations performed.

Under the head of General Diseases A, fevers are included. The largest number of patients suffered from ague or intermittent fever; but there is a diminution in the number of cases as compared with those in the returns of 1879. There were three more cases of enteric fever (17) than in 1879 (14); but the number of deaths (7) was the same in both years. Several cases of remittent fever had a fatal termination, from the more severe cases of fever generally coming under treatment at a late period of the disease. On the whole the mortality from fever in the two years differed little and was low (2·58 per cent.).

Under the head General Diseases B, there were a large number of cases of anasarca or general dropsy. As is remarked in the report from the Kandy Hospital (a remark applicable to similar cases in the other hospitals), the subjects of this disease were starved Malabars with swollen face and extremities, presenting no evidence of kidney or heart affection. The dropsical condition alternated with or ended in diarrhœa. Another of the general diseases, syphilis, is unfortunately becoming more common among the inhabitants. Under the head of Local Diseases, those of the digestive system (bowel complaints) show a large figure in all the hospital returns; but there was a considerable reduction during the past year compared with the previous year, as may be seen from the table given above, in which the figures for both years are placed in juxtaposition.

The return of tetanus shows that 29 cases of this disease were treated in the hospitals of the Island during the past year. Two were cases of the idiopathic form: one appears in the return of the Kandy hospital, and the other in that of the hospital at Chilaw. Both were admitted with the disease. Twenty-seven cases were of the traumatic variety: 12 in the Colombo hospital with 6 deaths, 4 in the Kandy hospital with 2 deaths, and the other cases in nine other hospitals. A few of these cases were brought into the hospitals; but for the most part, the symptoms set in after admission for compound fractures or wounds. Some of the recoveries were remarkable.

The return shows 424 surgical operations performed in all the hospitals. The largest number of these (101) was performed in the General Hospital in Colombo, 75 major and 26 minor. Of the former, one was a successful case of ovariotomy performed, with strict antiseptic precautions, by Dr. Anthonisz. The operations in the Colombo hospital were chiefly performed by Dr. Rockwood, the surgeon of the hospital. The death-rate was small (6·96 per cent.). Antiseptics were freely employed, although not always entirely according to the method recently introduced by Mr. Lister, and now termed *Listerism*. Of the four fatal cases in the Colombo hospital, one occurred in a case of lithotomy, the subject being an old man with a worn-out constitution, diseased bladder, and large calculus; the second fatal case was one of compound comminuted fracture of the skull, in which an attempt was made to remove the depressed and splintered bones; the third was a case of amputation of the thigh in a rather weakly subject, in whom diarrhœa set in; and the fourth was a case of excision of the scapula for malignant disease of the bone. None of these cases could be said to have died from pyæmia. Cases of erysipelas were admitted into the hospital at Colombo and Kandy; but these were isolated, and due precautions taken against any evil results following from the introduction of the disease.

DE SOYZA LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

The De Soyza Lying-in Hospital, opened at the beginning of last year, had great success, and bids fair to be a most useful institution. Fomerly, a ward in the General Hospital was set apart for females expecting confinement, and cases were not numerous. During the past year 56 women were delivered in the new institution—49 natural, and 7 instrumental cases. They all terminated favourably, and there was not a single death.

LEPER ASYLUM.

In this institution, 211 cases were treated in the year under review: 190 for leprosy, and the rest for other diseases. Of this number, 179 patients were of the mixed races, and 32 were Malabars; the average daily sick being, of lepers 114·24, of other cases 10·63. The mortality during the year was 22: 19 of mixed races, and 3 Malabars; the percentage of deaths to number of cases treated being 10·42. Of those who died, 18 were lepers and 4 other cases.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

In the Lunatic Asylum, 218 patients remained under treatment at the end of 1879, and 119 were admitted in 1880; the total treated being 337. Of these, 80 were discharged (59 cured, 14 relieved, 7 not improved). During the year 23 of the patients died, and 234 were remaining in the Asylum at the close of the year. The average daily number of lunatics was 226·90.

Of the 337 insane persons, 205 appear in the return as cases of mania (acute, chronic, &c.), 89 as idiotic, imbecile, paralytic, &c., and 43 under observation.

Further information regarding the Asylum is given in Dr. Plaxton's report.

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LOCK HOSPITALS AND WORKING OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE.

I annex a table (appendix D) which shows the working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance during the past year. In the lock ward of the General Hospital of Colombo 295 prostitutes were treated, 132 for syphilis and 163 for other venereal affections; in the lock ward of the Kandy hospital 41 cases of syphilis and 30 of other venereal affections were treated among these women; and in the Lock Hospital at Galle 154 cases were treated among them, 41 for syphilis and 113 for other affections, some of which were not venereal.

POLICE HOSPITAL AT MARADANA.

The number treated in this hospital during the year under review was 638, against 412 in 1879. The increase in the number of cases was due to fever and bowel complaints; but the mortality was less—2 against 3 in the previous year. The diseases may be thus classed:—

	In 1880.			In 1879.		
	No. treated.	No. died.	Per-centage of deaths to cases.	No. treated.	No. died.	Per-centage of deaths to cases.
I.—General diseases, A.	176	—	—	95	—	—
General diseases, B.	55	—	—	33	—	—
II.—Local diseases:						
(1) Nervous system	2	—	—	5	—	—
(2) Eye	6	—	—	3	—	—
(3) Ear	3	—	—	9	—	—
(4) Nose	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Circulatory system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) Absorbent system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(7) Ductless glands	—	—	—	—	—	—
(8) Respiratory system ...	34	—	—	47	—	—
(9) Digestive do. ...	208	2	·96	51	3	5·88
(10) Urinary do. ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
(11) Generative do.... ...	16	—	—	8	—	—
(12) Organs of locomotion ...	1	—	—	1	—	—
(13) Cellular tissue	28	—	—	43	—	—
(14) Cutaneous system ...	78	—	—	88	—	—
III.—Conditions	5	—	—	2	—	—
IV.—Poisons	1	—	—	1	—	—
V.—Injuries	23	—	—	25	—	—
VI.—Surgical operations	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII.—Human parasites	—	—	—	1	—	—
VIII.—Congenital malformations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	638	2	·31	412	3	·72

The case that appears under the head of "poisons" was one of snake-bite.

IMMIGRANT HOSPITALS.

The following is a brief statement drawn up from what appears in the returns from the Immigrant hospitals at Dambulla, Anurádhapura, Mihintale, Mannár, Vaṇkálai and Pésálai, and Puliyaḍiyirakkam.

The total number treated in these hospitals in 1880 was 3,985, against 6,053 in the previous year; thus showing a diminution of 2,068. The total number of deaths was 131 against 421 in 1879. The cases are thus distributed:—

	Treated.	Died.	Per-centage of deaths to cases treated.
Dambulla (Central Province) ...	656 ...	39 ...	5·94
Anurádhapura (North-Central Province)...	267 ...	26 ...	9·73
Mihintalé do. ...	279 ...	33 ...	11·82
Mannár (Northern Province) ...	333 ...	10 ...	3·00
Vaṇkálai and Pesálai (Northern Province)	2,166 ...	13 ...	·60
Puliyaḍiyirakkam do. ...	284 ...	10 ...	3·52

These hospitals are specially intended for Malabar coolies from India; but at Dambulla, Anurádhapura, and Mihintalé there are special wards for cases of parangi disease, so rife in the places where these hospitals exist. 164 cases of this disease were treated in these hospitals, viz., 132 at Dambulla, 22 at Anurádhapura, 6 at Mihintalé, 3 at Mannár, and 1 at Vaṇkálai. None of these cases proved fatal.

In the appendix will be found the general returns (E 1. and E 2.) relating to these hospitals.

JAIL HOSPITALS.

The following table gives the strength of the jails of the several Provinces for the past year as shown by returns received from the Inspector-General of Prisons.

PROVINCES	Prisoners in Jail, 31st December, 1879.	Prisoners received direct from Court.	Prisoners received from other Jails by transfer.	Total.	Daily average of Prisoners.
Western	985	3,008	3,708	7,701	1292·58
North-Western ...	58	1,256	79	1,393	156·56
Central	444	3,247	535	4,226	514·13
North-Central ...	10	594	15	619	21·07
Southern	186	4,035	628	4,849	372·84
Northern	31	1,119	61	1,211	83·32
Eastern	21	676	5	702	37·64
Total of the Jails in Ceylon	1,735	13,935	5,031	20,701	2478·14

In the jail hospitals the total number of sick prisoners during the past year was 3,147, and of these 70 died. The sickness and deaths were thus distributed among the Provinces:

	Number treated.	Died.	Per-centage of deaths.
Western Province ...	1,964 ...	46 ...	2·34
North-Western Province ...	257 ...	6 ...	2·33
Central do. ...	416 ...	11 ...	2·64
North-Central do	19 ...	1 ...	5·26
Southern do. ...	382 ...	6 ...	1·57
Northern do. ...	100 ...	0 ...	—
Eastern do. ...	9 ...	0 ...	—

This table excludes executions during the year included in the other returns.

I append a return (appendix F 1) showing the number treated and deaths under each head of disease in the several jails of the Island. In two other returns the diseases are classified, and the number of sick treated and the mortality in the jails of the several Provinces are shown.

The death-rate during the past year was 2·22 per cent., against 1·56 in the previous year. In the last Administration Report a table was given of the number of cases treated and the mortality in the jails of Ceylon for ten years (1870 to 1879), from which it appears that the mortality has been low since 1873. In 1870 it was 4·55, in 1871 it was 6·81, and in 1872 it was 5·05; but it fell in 1873 to 1·90. The death-rate has varied very little from year to year since that period.

Bowel complaints constitute the chief cause of sickness and mortality, and the death-rate was higher during the past year. It was found that many prisoners suffered from diarrhœa soon after admission into the prisons from change of diet, especially from the use of dholl and ghee, to which the Sinhalese are not accustomed; and these articles were excluded for a time from the diet of the newly-admitted prisoners in the Colombo jail on the recommendation of the medical officer, apparently with advantage. Respiratory diseases show a diminution, and there were fewer cases of sudden and low forms of pneumonia, formerly common. The cases of fever were more numerous. There were not many debilitated prisoners brought into the jails.

	1880.		1879.	
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
Fevers	1,016 ...	8 ...	457 ...	3
Simple Cholera ...	2 ...	2 ...	1 ...	0
Anæmia	9 ...	0 ...	8 ...	0
General Dropsy ...	5 ...	1 ...	3 ...	0
Respiratory diseases ...	141 ...	4 ...	208 ...	9
Dysentery	318 ...	17 ...	182 ...	6
Diarrhœa	698 ...	29 ...	446 ...	10
General Debility ...	45 ...	1 ...	40 ...	1

PIONEERS.

During the year under review, 2,192 cases of sickness occurred among pioneers and coolies of the Public Works Department who were under the care of the medical officers and practitioners attached to the divisions of pioneers working on the roads at Girinlla and Hanwella, in the Western Province, and at Haldummulla, Delmar, and Nuwara Eliya, in the Central Province. There were 17 deaths in all, giving a death-rate of ·71 per cent. Both sickness and mortality were far less than in 1879, when the number of cases treated

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was 4,539, and the number of deaths 60 (1·32 per cent.). Fevers and bowel complaints and a small proportion of pulmonary affections were the principal diseases. The returns (appendices G 1 and 2) show the diseases, with number of cases treated and deaths, in the places mentioned.

OUT-DOOR DISPENSARIES.

There were 40 dispensaries at the close of 1879. During the past year three more were established: one in connection with De Soyza Lying-in Hospital in Colombo, especially intended for women and children; the second in connection with the hospital opened last year at Point Pedro; and the third a dispensary established at Kalmuṇai in the District of Batticaloa. This last institution was opened in April, 1880, and appeared to be working satisfactorily when I visited Batticaloa at the end of the year. Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Chandrasagaram, who had been House Surgeon of the hospital at Batticaloa, was put in charge of the dispensary. The monthly collections were very trifling, from the poverty of the patients, but the applicants for medical relief were pretty numerous. Bowel complaints, fevers, enlargements of spleen, cutaneous affections and ophthalmia were the chief diseases treated, with a few surgical cases, such as would not have met with appropriate treatment at other hands.

The dispensary in the Pettah of Colombo attached to the Civil Medical Stores was closed on 13th March, 1880, owing to the Civil Medical Stores having been removed to Galatea Villa, Maradana.

All the dispensaries are evidently gaining gradually on the confidence of the people, and are being resorted to by increasing numbers. The most successful appear to be those at Pánaduré, Kalutara, and Kurunégala. The largest amount collected was at Kurunégala; but Pánaduré and Kalutara show the largest number of patients, with fair collections. The smallest amount collected was in the Northern Province, the small sum of Rs. 173—6 having been collected in eleven dispensaries.

The total number of patients treated in the dispensaries was 86,219 against 69,167 in 1879, being an increase of 17,052. The small sums from the patients amounted to Rs. 7,458—37½, against Rs. 5,939—45 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,518—92½.

The return (appendix H) shows the numbers of cases treated, and the collections made at the several dispensaries during the past year.

THE PORTS AND IMMIGRATION.

During the past year little of sickness was discovered at the different ports. Only three cases of small-pox, and one of chicken-pox, and not a single case of cholera, were found among the vessels which arrived in Colombo. In February, the S. S. "Almora," of the B. I. S. N. Company, arrived from Calcutta with a case of small-pox, and the next day another case was found on board the same vessel. The disease had apparently developed itself during the voyage, as she brought a clean bill of health. In March, the S. S. "Oriental," belonging to the same Company, arrived from Rangoon with a case of small-pox. In August, a case of chicken-pox was found on board the S. S. "Maharáni." The patients were in all these instances promptly removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Kanatta.

I append a table (Appendix I) prepared by the Port Surgeon giving useful information regarding the port of Colombo.

In the table given in connection with remarks on the immigrant hospitals, it will be found that a number of cases appear as treated in the hospital open alternately at Vaṇkálai and Pésálai, at the seasons these ports are available. The patients were destitute Malabar coolies admitted chiefly under the head General Debility, intending emigrants, who had found their way along the North road to these places of embarkation for India. They were provided with passages at Government expense, and the following statement gives the numbers so assisted:—

STATEMENT of the Numbers of Malabar Coolies shipped at Vaṇkálai and Pésálai at Government expense, during 1880.

January	...	...	171	Vaṇkálai.
February	...	...	157	
March	...	...	144	
April	...	...	117	
May	...	...	165	
June	...	...	176	
July	...	...	158	Pésálai.
August	...	...	132	
September	...	...	126	
October	...	...	117	
November	...	...	119	Vaṇkálai.
December	...	...	120	
		Total ...	1,702	

The following shows the number of Malabar coolies—immigrants and emigrants—who debarked or embarked at the different ports during the year.

MEMORANDUM of Arrivals and Departures of Coolies during 1880.

		Number since the commencement of the year.	
		Arrivals.	Departures.
	Colombo.		
Men	... ...	19,113	31,859
Women	.. ...	2,462	4,679
Children	... ...	2,630	4,215
	Negombo.		
Men	... ...	52	176
Women	... ...	12	11
Children	... ...	9	8
	Kalpitiya.		
Men	... ...	153	92
Women	... ..	9	12
Children	... ...	11	0
	Pésálai.		
Men	... ...	12,002	12,897
Women	... ...	3,045	4,382
Children	... ...	427	1,571
	Vankálai		
Men	... ...	4,772	9,386
Women	... ...	758	3,440
Children	... ...	145	955
	TOTAL ...	45,600	73,683

VACCINATION.

The number of persons vaccinated by the native vaccinators throughout the Islands during the past year amounted to 110,571, against 108,526 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,045; but the numbers of persons vaccinated by the estate vaccinators (10,805 against 13,644) and at the Government out-door dispensaries (1,482 against 1875) show a decrease. In all the operations the ratio of success was little more than 70 per cent. In the tables (appendices K 1, 2, 3, and 4) more detailed information is given.

The number of operations above given as performed by the native vaccinators includes many re-vaccinations. In many instances the operation succeeded. It is an undoubted fact, that notwithstanding the existence of an Ordinance in this Island compelling persons to be vaccinated, a large number who state that they have undergone the primary operation continue susceptible of taking small-pox. It is not easy to induce adults to submit to re-vaccination, and some of the medical officers have gone the length of suggesting that it should also be made compulsory. Many would, however, consider such a measure arbitrary; but something might be done towards the promotion and encouragement of re-vaccination were its performance made a condition of admission into certain Departments of the Public Service. I subjoin a quotation from a recent medical periodical which is deserving of consideration :—

Prejudices and sentiments are very difficult to overcome, and agitators against vaccination either refuse to recognize facts or unscrupulously deny them. Otherwise, the report of the Chief Medical Officer of the General Post Office, which has recently been made public at the instance of the Local Government Board, would assuredly be sufficient to convince the most sceptical. This report relates to an average number of 10,504 persons permanently employed in the Postal Service in London, all of whom have been required to undergo re-vaccination on admission to the service, unless that operation had been performed within seven years previously. Among these persons during the last ten years (1870-1879) there has not been a single fatal case of small-pox, and in only ten instances have there been non-fatal attacks, all of which were of a slight character. In the Telegraph Department, where the enforcement of re-vaccination has not been carried out with quite the same completeness, twelve cases have occurred in the same period among a staff averaging 1,458 in number. Eight of these attacks were of persons who had not been re-vaccinated, and one proved fatal. The remaining four were of re-vaccinated persons, who all perfectly recovered without any pitting. This experience, like that of the nurses of the small-pox hospitals, seems to show that re-vaccinated persons enjoy absolute immunity from severe attacks of small-pox, and that their risk of catching the disease, even in its most modified form, is infinitesimal.

COST AND STRENGTH OF THE CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the appendices (L 1, 2, and 3) will be found financial statements with regard to the Department. The expenditure varies but slightly from that of the previous year.

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At the end of 1879 the following composed the Officers of the Department:—

4 Colonial Surgeons.
1 Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.
26 Assistant Colonial Surgeons.
4 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons.
19 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons.
16 Medical Practitioners.

The changes in the Department in the course of the year were as follows:—

Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. W. H. Swan, M.B., was appointed Assistant Colonial Surgeon, vacant by the death of Mr. G. T. Gill on the 9th January, 1880. Mr. A. H. Fretsz received the appointment vacant by the promotion of Mr. Swan.

Mr. H. Paulesz and Mr. M. Eleyatamby, Licentiates of the Ceylon Medical School, received their appointments as Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons on the 1st and 12th April respectively.

Mr. M. W. Murgasen, a Medical Practitioner, resigned his appointment in July, 1880, and the vacancy was filled up by the appointment of Mr. D. Abraham.

At the close of the year the following was the strength of the Department:—

4 Colonial Surgeons.
1 Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.
26 Assistant Colonial Surgeons.
4 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons.
21 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons.
16 Medical Practitioners.

JAMES LOOS, M.D.,
Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer
and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

REPORT of Dr. JAMES LOOS, Colonial Surgeon of the Central and North-Central Provinces, for the year 1880.

IN submitting a report of the Central and North-Central Provinces for the past year, I beg to state that I resumed my duties on the 1st of May last on the expiration of the leave of absence granted to me for one year. It was to me a matter of considerable satisfaction to find that the health of both Provinces had very much improved during my absence. The severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox, which had prevailed for an unprecedentedly long period, no longer existed. The hospitals were not so crowded with weakly, haggard Malabars, who had flocked into the country during and after the famine in India. During the past half-year I have inspected all the stations under my supervision, and in all I was glad to find a marked change for the better. There was a diminution in the number of destitute Malabar coolies, and the cases in the hospitals were of a more promising character. Patients were being admitted in less advanced stages of disease, and with morbid conditions more amenable to treatment.

The only diseases which may be said to have assumed a slightly epidemic character were chicken-pox, measles, and hooping cough. These prevailed more or less in all the stations. The returns do not show the occurrence of cholera, excepting in Kandy. Two fatal cases appear as admitted into the Kandy hospital, one in January and the other in February. These were actually cases of severe indigestion from over-eating Three cases of cholera or choleraic diarrhœa were treated in the cholera hospital, and one of them died. There were two other cases, (one fatal) reported as having occurred in private houses. All these cases occurred in the early part of the year. The only alleged cases of small-pox occurred in the interior of the Badulla District—twelve cases, without a single death. The occurrence of chicken-pox was reported from all the Districts, and some cases were admitted into the hospitals. Measles also prevailed in the towns and villages; but the disease was of a mild form, attended with no particular mortality. Occasionally reports came from the headmen of the occurrence of small-pox in certain villages, but on inspection all the cases turned out to be either chicken-pox or measles. Hooping cough prevailed to some extent among children in Kandy, and the medical officer of Gampola reported that it was common in that town. There was less fever than usual in the various parts of the Central Province.

Malarious fever did not exist to any extent till December last, when its prevalence was reported from Galagedara, Mátalé, Dambulla, and Anurádhapura. A medical officer was despatched to Galagedara to report upon the outbreak, and it was found that the fever became common after the heavy rains of October and November. A quantity of fever powders was placed in the hands of the headmen for distribution among the fever-stricken inhabitants; the Assistant Government Agent of Mátalé sent in a requisition for medicines for distribution in the same manner, and an application for fever medicines was also made by the Superintendent of Police of Kandy for use in some police stations.

The sanitary condition of some of the stations is undergoing gradual improvement since they have come under the management of Boards of Health. The "Local Board of Health and Improvement Ordinance" is in operation at Nuwara Eliya, and much good has been effected; but one of the chief requirements for the preservation of health and prevention of disease is still wanting, viz., a supply of pure water. Dr. Keith in his report alludes to the contamination to which the stream, which is the source of the water-supply of the town, is still subject. The town of Gampola has improved since it came under the supervision of the Local Board of Health. The drainage has been attended to, a slaughter-house and public latrines have been provided, and there is systematic scavenging of the streets. In the new houses which are being erected, more regard is paid to sanitary arrangements. The sanitary condition of Náwalapitiya continues exceedingly unsatisfactory. There are very few permanent houses, and the place abounds with temporary thatched buildings used as boutiques or shops. There is no drainage whatever, and heaps of filth and refuse of all kinds are suffered to accumulate at the backs of the houses. There are no latrines, and ordure is to be seen not only in unfrequented places, but in thoroughfares near the railway station. Since the commencement of the Nánu-oya railway works in August last the population has increased, and the town is, if possible, in a worse state than described in my report for 1878. Beyond feeble attempts on the part of the police to maintain cleanliness, no sanitary measures are enforced, and it is very desirable that a Board of Health should be appointed at this place. Dr. Moraes in his report for Mátalé draws attention to the want of sanitation in that town, and suggests that it should also be brought under the operation of the "Local Board of Health and Improvement Ordinance." The town is increasing in size and importance, and the extension of the railway to it, opened in October last, will make it a large centre of population. There was a good deal of fever at Mátalé in December, and it was also very prevalent at Dambulla after the rains of November and December. Fever prevails to a great extent in all the villages of Dambulla. The only village somewhat exempt from it is Pallegama, three miles north of Dambulla. In this village the inhabitants have a better physique and a more healthy appearance. All parts of the District are noted for frequent droughts and scarcity of water; but in Pallegama there are several springs which never dry up. It is from this village that water for the hospital is obtained for some months each year. Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Jayasinghe has sent in a lengthened report of Dambulla, and he enters into full and interesting details with regard to the topography of the station, habits of the people, &c. He rightly ascribes the prevalence of much sickness in the villages of Dambulla—chiefly fever and parangi disease—not only to the climate and physical features of the country, but to the habits of the people and the insanitary conditions under which they live. On the whole, however, there was no special amount of sickness at Dambulla last year, and fever was only common towards its close.

Government Civil Hospital, Kandy.

The hospital has fifteen wards. Two of these are really temporary thatched buildings, and they are rapidly falling into a condition which will necessitate their abandonment or thorough renewal. These two buildings accommodate 20 patients each, and from their construction, which admits of free ventilation, are admirably adapted for cases of bowel complaints and ulcers.

Much credit is due to Dr. Ondaatje, who acted for me during my absence, for the improvements which he carried out in the grounds of the hospital. Dr. Dias, when medical officer of the hospital, took much interest in laying out the grounds and planting ornamental trees; but more striking improvements were effected in 1879, as was remarked by Dr. Ondaatje in his report, by clearing and levelling the grounds, as well as putting down more plants with the aid of prison labour. It was not possible to obtain prison labour again; but Dr. Andree, the medical officer in charge, has endeavoured to make further improvements by getting the servants of the hospital to work on the grounds when they were not wanted in the wards, and convalescents have assisted them to some extent.

The water supply of the hospital is derived from the Kandy waterworks. There has been a good deal of waste from the stop-cocks being frequently out of order and the bursting of he pipes on several occasions.

No other changes have taken place in the hospital during the past year. The accommodation of the hospital was ample for the number of patients, and at no time was there any overcrowding.

The number of patients admitted during the past year was 2,351. Including the number which had remained at the end of 1879 (119), the total number of patients treated was 2,470. Of these, 1,905 were males and 565 females. The average daily sick in hospital was 101·13 (males 77·51 and females 23·62). The number of deaths was 343, and of these 266 were males and 77 females.

Ten deaths are shown in the return as having occurred out of the hospital; that is, they died while being conveyed to the hospital or immediately on being brought in.

Of the patients treated during the past year, 1,295 were of the mixed races and 1,175 were Malabars. The per-centage of deaths among Malabars was 21·70, and among the mixed races 6·79; the per-centage of deaths among all the patients was 13·88.

The above figures contrast very favourably with those of 1879 and the two previous years, both as regards sickness and fatality. In 1879 the total number of patients treated was 3,604, the daily average sick 158·19, and the total per-centage of deaths 24·13 (average, Malabars 31·46 and mixed races 11·00). In 1878 the number treated was 4,039, daily average sick 194·1, and the total per-centage of deaths 28·62. In 1877 the number of patients treated during the year was 3,489 (a considerable increase on previous years), and the death-rate was 21·63. The mortality, in relation to number treated, has now apparently fallen to the normal rate, and is more like that of years previous to 1877, in which year the number of sick and mortality began to rise.

During the past year, as in previous years, the highest mortality occurred amongst Malabars brought in by the police (32·5). It was lower among the Malabars voluntarily seeking admission (11·98). There were not many estate coolies or Municipal and town coolies treated, but the

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mortality among them was rather large (19·04 among coolies sent from estates, and 15·09 among Municipal and town coolies).

The following was the proportion of medical and surgical cases :—

	Treated.	Deaths
Medical	1,484	327
Surgical	970	16
Obstetric	16	0
	2,470	343

The following table shows the principal diseases and the causes of mortality :—

Name of Disease.	No. of cases treated.	No. of Deaths.
General Diseases.		
Enteric fever	4	1
Simple continued fever	21	1
Remittent fever	1	1
Puerperal fever	2	1
Simple cholera	2	2
Cancer	10	3
Diabetis	1	1
Anæmia, or debility	276	38
General dropsy	167	52
Local Diseases.		
Gangrene	11	4
Ulcers	243	4
Diseases of the Nervous System.		
Meningitis	3	3
Paralysis	13	3
Tetanus	5	3
Epilepsy	9	2
Diseases of the Circulatory System		
Fatty degeneration of heart	1	1
Diseases of the Respiratory System		
Pneumonia	31	10
Phthisis	14	3
Diseases of the Digestive System.		
Dysentery	184	67
Diarrhœa	304	136
Diseases of the Liver, &c.		
Jaundice	2	1
Ascites	11	3
Local Injuries, &c.		
Concussion of the brain	1	1
Wounds	88	1
Burns and Scalds	9	1

There were 73 operations performed: 63 for diseases, and 10 for injuries or accidents. All the capital operations were amputations, and 59 were minor operations. The hospital was free from pyæmia or erysipelas, and all the cases made good recoveries. There was not a single death among those operated upon.

Some of the cases which terminated favourably were interesting and severe. Of five cases of tetanus, three were fatal; but the two which recovered were severe cases of the disease in the traumatic form. A European with strangulated hernia had urgent symptoms, but was fortunately relieved by the employment of the taxis after a warm bath.

Some of the cases of burns were also severe In one case the right hand was shattered from the explosion of dynamite. This explosive compound is being very much employed by native fishermen for killing fish in streams, and accidents with it are becoming rather common.

Into the house of observation connected with the Kandy Hospital 41 suspected lunatics were admitted during the year—28 males and 13 females. Of these, 20 were found to be insane and were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum in Colombo (12 males and 8 females); 19 were discharged by the order of the court, their mental condition having been reported upon favourably; one suspected lunatic remained under observation at the end of the year.

The returns of the hospital show a rather large number of cases of syphilis; 294 of primary syphilis, 61 of secondary syphilis, and 82 of other venereal affections. In this connection, I may refer to the working of the Contagious Disease Ordinance in Kandy, inasmuch as the women come for examination weekly into the hospital, and when found suffering from venereal diseases are admitted into one of the wards in it.

The following were the results for the year :—

Women on the list on 1st January, 1880	29
,, on 31st December, 1880	44

Fourteen were struck off the list, as they had either left the town or their whereabouts were not known to the police. Fifteen new names were taken on the list during the year. One was transferred to Colombo by order of the Principal Civil Medical Officer. There were 71 cases of syphilis and venereal affections among these women.

In previous reports I have dwelt upon the desirability of having a separate lock hospital in Kandy, on account of the evils resulting from the prostitutes being brought into forced association with other females, and the disinclination to come into the hospital thereby engendered among respectable persons. The lock ward is in a line with and adjoins the other female wards. Not only have these women frequently infringed the rules of the hospital by obtaining surreptitiously arrack and tobacco, and annoyed patients by their quarrels and offensive language; but they have positively exercised a corrupting influence on young patients. An instance of this was brought under my notice by the medical officer during the year.

The following is a brief statement of the expenditure of the hospital :—

Total No. of diets	46,257		
Cost of diets	Rs.	13,060	70
,, extras	,,	617	32
Miscellaneous expenses	,,	1,491	34
Servants' wages	,,	4,262	0
Total cost of the hospital	Rs.	19,431	36

Amount recovered for patients maintained at private expense, Rs. 843·20. This last sum is small compared with the amount from paying patients in previous years; but the cost of the hospital was much below that of former years.

In the Small-pox Hospital in Kandy

twenty-eight cases of chicken-pox and 7 cases of measles were treated. There were no deaths, and no patients remained at the end of the year. The practice of admitting cases of measles into the small-pox hospital was discontinued in May, and the few cases that came under treatment afterwards were admitted into, but at the same time properly segregated, in the Government civil hospital.

Cholera Hospital in Kandy.

Three cases with diarrhœa and signs of collapse were admitted into the cholera hospital One of these proved fatal; all of these before April last.

The Government Out-Patients' Dispensary, Kandy

is a separate institution from the hospital, and is conveniently situated in the town, in the same building with the Colonial Surgeon's office. The institution seems to be well in the confidence of the people. The total number of patients treated during the year was 3,672. The small sums daily collected amounted to Rs. 437·30. Of this amount Rs. 13—59 were spent to meet petty expenses of the dispensary, and the difference (Rs. 423—71) was deposited in the Kachchéri. The diseases were ordinary. No operations were performed except minor ones.

Government Civil Hospital, Gampola.

Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon R. Jansz, M.B., was in charge of this hospital from the 23rd of January to the end of the year. The annual report is from him. He enters into topographical details with regard to the station, but as these have been given in previous reports I do not now allude to them. The town of Gampola, at one time the terminal station of the branch line of railway from Kandy, and a place of considerable traffic, has lost somewhat of its importance since the extension of the line to Náwalapitiya; but it is still a large centre of population. The sanitation of the town is better attended to, as I stated before, since it came under the supervision of a Board of Health. The water supply is satisfactory. No cases of cholera or small-pox occurred at this station during the year. Chicken-pox and measles, with hooping cough towards the close of the year, were the chief prevailing diseases, but the cases were not numerous. Venereal disease is, unfortunately, becoming a common complaint among Malabars and Sinhalese, and it is a frequent cause of admission into hospital, while large numbers with the disease also resort to the out-patients' dispensary for treatment.

The internal arrangements of the hospital continue unaltered. The contents of the latrines, which are on the dry-earth system, are still buried on the premises. Endeavours have been made to bring about an arrangement like that in the Kandy hospital, and to induce parties to have the excreta removed and utilized, but as yet in vain.

The hospital has six permanent and two temporary wards, the latter being cadjan buildings which have been kept in a good state of repairs during the year. There is accommodation in the hospital at present for 81 patients.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 1,053: mixed races 439, and Malabars 614. The average daily sick in hospital was 52·65. These figures are below those of 1879, and considerably lower than those of 1877 and 1878. Malabars formed in those years much the larger proportion of patients, but the disproportion was less striking last year.

Of the 1,053 patients, 808 were males and 245 females. The daily average of males was 40·12, and of females 12·53; total 52·65. The number of deaths was 204, giving a per-centage of 19·37. The greatest number of deaths occurred among Malabars, 172 (28·01), while of the mixed races 32 died (7·28). Among the Malabars the mortality varied with the description of individuals:—

Malabars sent in by police	...	44 82
„ voluntarily seeking admission	...	17 12
„ sent from estates	...	30

The mortality chiefly occurred among destitute Malabars brought in by the police in an emaciated and exhausted state with long-standing disease, which had been aggravated by starvation and exposure; but this description of patients diminished in number during the latter half of the year. The mortality as well as amount of sickness last year compares very favourably with the three previous years:—

	Treated.	Deaths.	
1877	1,686	427	(25 36)
1878	1,843	672	(36·46)
1879	1,257	419	(33·33)

The cases of disease are thus classed:—

		Treated.	Deaths.	
Medical.	Males	550	143	(26·00)
	Females	133	58	(43·60)
Surgical.	Males	256	0	
	Females	103	1	(·97)
	Operations	3	0	
	Obstetric	8	2	(·25)
	TOTAL...	1,053	204	(19·37)

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The principal diseases from which patients suffered were: syphilis 155 cases, diarrhœa 69 cases, ulcers 88 cases, general dropsy 87 cases, anæmia or general debility 82 cases, ague 78 cases, and dysentery 75 cases.

The following appear in the return as the causes of death: scrofula 1, phthisis pulmonalis 2, anæmia and general debility 19, general dropsy 43, apoplexy 2, paralysis 1, meningitis 1, valvular disease of the heart 1, pneumonia 8, bronchitis 2, laryngitis 1, pleurisy 1, dysentery 32, diarrhœa (primary or supervening upon privation) 85, jaundice 1, splenitis 1, diseases of women (inflammation of womb) 2, wound 1.

There were 36 operations performed, three of these only being capital: two amputations of the forearm and one of the leg, necessitated by injuries received. The other operations were all minor.

The following shows the expenditure of the hospital:—

		Rs.	cts.
Provisions and other necessaries	...	6,797	65
Clothing, bedding, and hospital stores	...	417	59
Wages of servants ...	...	1,746	0
Petty expenses ..	...	50	0
Cost of burials ...	...	300	0
	TOTAL—Rs.	9,311	24

The amount recovered from paying patients was Rs. 275—11. The out-door dispensary collections amounted to Rs. 131—63.

Government Civil Hospital, Nuwara Eliya.

Assistant Colonial Surgeon W. G. Keith, M.B., was in charge of the station and the hospital throughout the past year. In his report he describes the health of the station during the year to have been on the whole satisfactory. There was a slight outbreak of measles, but it soon disappeared. There were also some cases of chicken-pox, chiefly at Maturata and Walapané. The station has been improved by the construction of new roads, by the cutting down of jungle, and the extension of cultivation. Cinchona has been planted in various places, but it does not appear to thrive so well as tea, which is being cultivated with much success.

Although a preliminary survey has been made, and the site for a cistern and foundation selected, no further steps appear to have been taken to carry out the design for providing a better watter supply for the town.

The hospital at Nuwara Eliya consists of 5 wards, altogether capable of accommodating 38 patients. The total number treated during the past year was 300. The average daily sick of males was 14·84, and of females 5·59; total 20·43. Of the number treated, 128 were of the mixed races, and 172 were Malabars. The figures are lower than those of the two previous years. In 1878 the number treated was 517, and in 1879 the number was 467. There were 43 deaths (33 males and 10 females) among the patients last year, 5 of the mixed races, and 38 Malabars; the per-centage of deaths among both classes being 14·33. The mortality compares favourably with that of the three previous years—in 1877, 27·21; in 1878, 26·49; and in 1879, 22·69.

The per-centage of deaths to number treated among the mixed races was 3·90, and among the Malabars 22·09. The mortality was greatest among Malabars brought by the police (47·61), while among those voluntarily seeking admission it was 13·27, and among those sent from estates 17·64.

The proportion of medical and surgical cases was as follows:—

		Treated.		Died.
Medical.				
Males	...	147	...	32
Females	...	32	...	9
Surgical.				
Males	...	69	...	1
Females	...	16		
Accidents	...	33		
Obstetric	...	3	...	1
		300		43

Three surgical operations were performed, one of these only being capital, amputation for injury to right fore-arm from explosion of dynamite.

The chief diseases under which the patients suffered were anæmia or general debility, syphilis, ague, dysentery, ulcers, and pneumonia. The cases of ague were mostly Sinhalese who had come into Nuwara Eliya. The disease was not contracted in the place itself.

Dr. Keith ascribes much of the sickness among Malabar coolies proceeding to or from coffee estates to their long journey and their having to traverse Nuwara Eliya; but as the old Badulla road is now being put into order he considers the majority of persons going to the estates in Uva will prefer this route, which passes through a part of the country less trying to their constitution than the severe climate of Nuwara Eliya.

General debility, dysentery, and pneumonia were the chief causes of death. Seventeen cases of pneumonia were treated, and 6 died. Most of the cases were far advanced when they came under treatment. There was one death evidently from exposure to cold: the patient was picked up by the police and brought into the hospital insensible and moribund.

The following was the expenditure of the hospital during the year :—

Total number of diets—10,619

Cost of diets ...	... Rs.	5,132 54
Do. extras ...	...	498 54
Miscellaneous expenses	...	548 47
Servants wages ...	...	1,639 9

Total cost of hospital was Rs. 7,818—65. Amount recovered from paying patients Rs. 510—53.

Government Civil Hospital, Badulla.

The hospital was in charge of Assistant Colonial Surgeon W. E. Misso, the medical officer of the station, throughout the year.

Two cases of cholera appear in the return as having occurred in the District ; but the particulars have not been furnished. Twelve cases of small-pox were reported to have occurred at Wellassa, 70 miles from Badulla, in May. Chicken-pox and measles were prevalent in July and subsequently. Fever and bowel complaints were less prevalent than usual among the native population.

The hospital has six wards, which are in all capable of accommodating 58 patients. An extra ward for isolating special cases is desirable ; but the site does not allow of any addition to the existing buildings, which are even now rather crowded together. There is no proper drainage or ventilation, and a new hospital in this station on a more suitable design is desirable.

The water supply is unsatisfactory. The present source is the Badulla-oya, water being conveyed from it by means of pipes into two filtering tanks at the back of the hospital. I found much sedimentary matter in these tanks, and the water is wanting in purity and clearness. The roof over one of the tanks had fallen into it. The water is both boiled and filtered before use. There is, however, a prospect of a better water supply, as it has been arranged to derive it from a spring at no great distance from the hospital.

It had been customary to bury the contents of the latrines in the hospital premises, in close proximity to the wards, but this objectionable practice has been stopped, and the excreta are now removed to a distance.

The dead bodies of patients are still buried by the attendants on the sick. It is very desirable that this practice should cease, and that a contractor for the purpose should be employed, as in the other hospitals of the Province.

There is a separate hospital for small-pox patients at the station ; but it is situated in a paddy field, and access to it is difficult. The building is also very much out of repair. A new building is required in a more convenient but isolated locality.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 930—mixed races 549, and Malabars 381. The average daily sick was 20·02—males 16·66, and females 3·36. The wards were never overcrowded. Of the number of patients treated, 133 died (mixed races 34 and Malabars 99). The number treated is much less than in the two previous years. The mortality, still high, has been lower than in the three previous years. The deaths have occurred chiefly among the Malabars who were found on the road-side and brought in by the police.

The following is the proportion of deaths among the different classes of patients :—

Mixed races ...	... 6·19
Malabars brought in by the police	... 47·47
Malabars voluntarily seeking admission	... 18·54

The following is the proportion of medical and surgical cases :—

	Treated.	Died.
Medical.		
Males ...	479 ...	90
Females ...	84 ...	37
Surgical.		
Males ...	302 ...	2
Females ...	59 ...	2
Accidents ...	1 ...	0
Obstetric ...	5 ...	2
Total ...	930	133

The principal diseases and the causes of mortality are as follows :—

	Treated.	Died.
Diarrhœa ..	187 ...	71
Dysentery ...	93 ...	38
General Dropsy...	38 ...	8
Ulcers ...	142 ...	4
Ague ...	213 ...	4

The remaining deaths appear as pneumonia 1, colic 1, jaundice 1, gangrene 1, wound 1, disease of women (inversion of womb) 1. These deaths (131) are returned as having occurred in the hospital, and two out of hospital (dying while being conveyed).

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There were four principal operations performed, three for removal of tumors, and one an amputation of the arm for injuries from explosion of dynamite. There were several trivial operations.

The following is the hospital expenditure during the year :—

		Rs.	cts.
Cost of diets (13,765)	...	5,369	82
„ extras	...	179	78
Miscellaneous expenses	...	772	9
Servants' wages	...	1,284	0
Total cost—Rs.		7,605	69

The amount recovered from paying patients was Rs. 193—76.

In the out-door dispensary connected with the hospital, 260 patients were treated, and Rs. 11,403 collected. Although the number of patients and the collections exceed those of 1879, it is evident that medical relief at the dispensary is still not sufficiently availed of by the natives of the District.

Government Civil Hospital, Mátalé.

The hospital throughout the year was in charge of Assistant Colonial Surgeon H. A. Moraes, who has furnished the annual report.

The general health of the town and District was very satisfactory compared with that of two or three previous years. In the month of December ague was very prevalent in the town and District. There were no strictly-called epidemics, excepting a few cases of chicken-pox and measles, which were prevalent throughout the Province. Not a single case of cholera or small-pox occurred.

The hospital has five wards, and on the whole there is accommodation for 54 patients. The ventilation and drainage of the hospital are very satisfactory. The vicinity of the hospital is open and good ; but, unfortunately, the new cemetery adjoins the hospital. It is desirable that a row of trees should be planted along the boundary wall to keep the cemetery out of view.

The water supply of the hospital is now very satisfactory. It is derived from a spring and stored in a reservoir at a little distance from town, whence it is conveyed into the hospital by means of pipes.

The night soil is removed from the hospital and buried at a distance. Dead bodies are now buried in the jungle ; but future burials will be in the cemetery just opened.

The hospital during the year was generally full. The total number of the patients treated was 758 (males 577 and females 181). The daily average of sick was, males 24·28, and females 9·50 (33·78). The number treated was considerably less than in 1879. The number of deaths was 139, males 87 and females 52. The sickness and mortality in 1880 (18·33) contrast very favourably with those of previous years.

		No. treated.		Died.
1877	...	1,312	...	481 (36·66 per cent.)
1878	...	1,632	...	545 (33·39 „)
1879	...	1,046	...	259 (24·70 „)

The number of cases treated and the number of deaths among the different races were as follows :—

		Treated.		Died.
Mixed races	...	307	...	18 (5·86 per cent.)
Malabars	...	451	...	121 (26·82 „)

Separating the Malabars again into two classes, the deaths greatly preponderated among those sent in by the police, the per-centage being 62·04, while among the Malabars who voluntarily came in the per-centage was 11·11. There were 8 Malabars sent from estates, and of these two died (25 per cent.).

The following is the proportion of medical and surgical cases :—

Medical.

		Treated.		Died.
Males	...	367	...	82
Females	...	107	...	47

Surgical.

		Treated.		Died.
Males	...	194	...	6
Females	...	65	...	1
Accidents	...	19	...	3
Operations	...	3	...	0
Obstetric	...	3	...	0
Total	...	758		139

The deaths were chiefly caused by dropsy, bowel complaints, and general debility, diarrhœa supervening in patients admitted under the last head. All the causes of death were: anæmia and general debility 48, general dropsy 23, pulmonary consumption 2, apoplexy 1, inflammation of lungs (bronchitis and pneumonia) 3, bowel complaints, dysentery and diarrhœa 50, peritonitis 1, ascites 2, ulcers 3, burns 1, fracture 1, wounds 3, injury to spinal cord 1.

Forty-eight cases of wounds were admitted, and three proved fatal:—one a case of wound of the throat self-inflicted in an attempt to commit suicide; one a case of penetrating wound of the chest; and the third a case of lacerated wound of the leg, in which death is ascribed in the report to embolism. The case of fracture which proved fatal was one of compound fracture of the leg, and tetanus supervened.

There were 16 operations, and all made good recoveries. In one of the cases—a Malabar boy, in whom severe injuries were caused by a railway accident—both lower extremities had to be operated upon:—Pirogoff's operation in the right foot, and amputation of the left leg. The other operations were of less importance.

Several cases of syphilis were treated in this, as in other hospitals of the Province; 67 of primary syphilis, 33 of secondary syphilis, and 41 of other venereal affections.

The cost of the hospital for the year was as follows:—

		Rs.	cts.
Cost of 15,662 diets	...	4,161	50
„ extras	...	456	2
Miscellaneous expenses	...	950	0
Servants' wages	...	1,320	0
	Total ...	6,887	52

Amount recovered from paying patients, Rs. 275—28. The expenditure of the hospital was less, and the amount received from paying patients more, than in previous years.

In the out-door dispensary in connection with the hospital 369 patients were treated, a number slightly above that of the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 54—75.

Immigrant Hospital, Dambulla.

The hospital at this station was throughout the year in charge of Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon William Jayasinghe, who has furnished the annual report and returns. The remarks in the report with regard to the sanitary condition of Dambulla have been already referred to. The hospital is situated on a triangular piece of ground at the junction of the Kurunégala and Central roads. The grounds are extensive. There are five wards, affording accommodation for 36 patients, and the buildings are good and substantial. There are two temporary buildings in isolated situations for cases of cholera and small-pox. The female ward affords insufficient accommodation, and it is desirable that a more spacious one should be provided. On one occasion the wards in general would have been overcrowded if patients had not been placed in the verandahs; but matters were soon adjusted by the discharge of slighter cases to be attended to as out-patients. The diarrhœa ward and the ward for parangi patients have half walls, and although free ventilation is thus secured, in rainy weather, with strong blowing, the construction is a disadvantage; but tats have been ordered and will be soon provided.

There is no drainage of any kind, and water accumulates on the grounds. Surface drains are required to carry off the water from the roofs of the buildings. There are two latrines, which are cess-pits, one for males and the other for females. A latrine is required in connection with the parangi ward, the patients in which are now in the habit of resorting to the jungle. There are no bath-rooms; the patients bathe near the well or go to the stream. There is no dead-room, and there are no facilities for making *post-mortem* examinations, which are in consequence very rarely made. Dead bodies and unserviceable articles are kept in one of the privies. The dead bodies are buried in the jungle by patrols from Dambulu-oya, who call every morning for them. A dead-house, a store-room, and a large female ward are the wants of the hospital.

The vicinity of the hospital is in a more satisfactory state than before, and some of the jungle has been cleared; but the parangi ward is still surrounded by thick jungle, which is at times the resort of wild animals, and a source of danger to both patients and attendants. One of the attendants, in going to the ward at night, was nearly killed by a cheetah.

The water for the use of the hospital is obtained from a well which becomes dry in the hot weather, and for almost six months every year water has to be brought from Pallegama, at a charge of Rs. 1—25 per diem. It deserves consideration whether, by blasting the rock at the bottom of the well and deepening the well, a spring may not be reached, and a more constant supply of water obtained. The water is slightly brackish, but otherwise clear and good. Chatty filters are in use, and one of Lipscombe's filters was supplied during the year for the use of the dispensary.

The number of patients treated during the year was 656, a slight decrease compared with that of 1879. Of these patients 545 were males and 111 females. The average daily sick in hospital was of males 19, and of females 3·30. The number of deaths during the year was 39 (mixed races 5 and Malabars 34), the rate per cent. being 5·94 (mixed races 1·89, and Malabars 8·67). The mortality during the year was low, and compares very favourably with that of previous years; in 1877 it was 14·6; in 1878, 18·93; and in 1879, 13·87.

The deaths were chiefly from diarrhœa and general dropsy among Malabar coolies found on the road and brought by the patrols. Many of the cases returned under the head "general debility" suffered from slight dropsy and diarrhœa, which increased after admission.

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The following was the proportion of medical and surgical cases :—

	Treated.	Died.
Medical.		
Males	407	31
Females	80	7
Surgical.		
Males	133	1
Females	28	0
Accidents	7	0
Obstetric	1	0
Total	656	39

The chief diseases treated were: ague, 137 cases; parangi disease, 132 cases; ulcers, 118 cases; general debility, 77; and bowel complaints (dysentery and diarrhœa) 75.

The causes of deaths in the fatal cases were as follows :—Anæmia 1, pneumonia 1, laryngitis 1, diarrhœa 23, dysentery 3, general debility 9, compression of brain 1.

The following is the proportion of the races :—

	Treated.	Died.	Per cent.
Mixed races	264	5	(1·89).
Malabars	392	34	(8·67).

There were no operations, and no cases of cholera or small-pox.

The provisions are now being supplied by a contractor, as in the other hospitals of the Province; but as everything has to be sent from Mátalé, I found that the contractor was in the habit of sending articles in large quantities to be stored in the hospital, which led to inconvenience. There was too little of variety, too, in the articles supplied. These faults have, I believe, been now rectified.

The following was the cost of the hospital last year :—

	Rs.	cts.
Cost of diets	3,780	59
„ extras	100	56
Miscellaneous expenses	707	61
Servants' wages	330	0
Total cost — Rs.	4,918	76

On the other hand, the sum of Rs. 36—25 was recovered for maintenance of patients.

The return for the out-door dispensary shows that the number treated during the year was 1,132, chiefly cases of fever and parangi disease. The patients being in very poor circumstances, the collection for the whole year amounted only to Rs. 2—60.

The North-Central Province and Hospitals.

The health of the Province was more satisfactory than in previous years. No epidemics occurred, except a slight outbreak of small-pox at Tamankaduwa in the month of February. Twenty-six persons were attacked, of whom two had the disease in the confluent form, and there were four deaths, two of these being children. Malarious fever and parangi disease are rife in all parts of the Province, and many deaths are said to have been caused among the villagers by fever; but the cases admitted into the hospital were neither numerous nor severe.

The hospital at Anurádhapura was in charge of Assistant Colonial Surgeon G. P. Schokman M.B., from the beginning of the year till August, 1880, when it was temporarily taken charge of by medical practitioner A. Appavupillai. Assistant Colonial Surgeon P. F. Solomons was appointed to the station in December, and he has sent in an interesting report.

The hospital consists of six wards for ordinary cases of disease, and two wards for lunatics. With the exception of two wards for parangi patients, the others are small rooms accommodating two, three, and four patients. Mr. Solomons suggests the removal of the partition wall and the conversion of these rooms into one large ward; the rooms are however not only small, but of very insufficient width. Mr. Solomons also suggests that the different buildings should be connected together by covered ways. I consider the site of the hospital and the buildings altogether objectionable, and if it be practicable to convert them into other uses, it is desirable that a new hospital should be erected in a more suitable locality and on a proper design. The ground on which the hospital is situated is low and swampy. Water accumulates during rainy weather, and malaria is generated when the dry season comes round. The wards for the parangi patients, comparatively recent additions, are especially open to this objection. I found in August last, when I visited the station, that temporary latrines and bath-rooms were being erected, thus doing away with the objectionable practice of patients resorting to the jungle. The surroundings of the hospital are on the whole very unsatisfactory, owing to the dirty habits of the people living in the bazaars which are near the hospital.

Apart from the objections stated, I found the hospital in some respects improved. The hospital was in good repair at the end of the year, but the floors of all the wards were broken up and required renewal.

I found the diet good, more liberal and varied than before. Good water is also obtained from a contractor at 75 cents per diem for drinking and cooking. A well in the premises supplies water for other uses.

The dead are buried in the jungle by scavengers, who also remove the excreta and sweep the compound.

The number of patients treated during the year was 267. The daily average of sick was 16·73 (males 12·71, and females 4·02). The number of deaths was 26 (9·73 per cent.). The return separating Malabars from mixed races shows that 116 patients of the mixed races were treated with 7 deaths (6·03 per cent.), and 151 Malabars with 19 deaths (12·58 per cent.).

The proportion of medical and surgical cases is thus given :—

	Treated.	Died.
Medical.		
Males	135	17
Females	43	4
Surgical.		
Males	59	3
Females	16	1
Accidents	13	1
Operations	1	0
Total	267	26

The following are the chief diseases and the causes of death :—

	Treated.	Died.
Ague	56	2
Ulcers	57	4
Parangi disease	22	0
Rheumatic affections	14	1
Diseases of stomach and bowels	22	6
Pulmonary affections	17	3
Anæmia and general debility	17	8
Hepatic affections	5	1
Injuries	3	1

The last was a case of burns. There was only one operation performed—amputation of the arm for injuries.

The following was the expenditure of the hospital :—

	Rs.	cts.
Cost of 5,994 diets	1,401	28
„ extras	214	47
Miscellaneous expenses	372	71
Servants' wages	797	0
Total cost — Rs.	2,785	46

In the out-patients' dispensary in connection with the hospital 1,623 patients were treated. A large number applied for relief in December, when there was much sickness in the District. The collections made from the patients amounted during the year to Rs. 105—73.

Mihintalé.

The immigrant hospital at this station was last year in charge of medical practioner A. Appavupillai, till August. He then took temporary charge of the hospital at Anurádhapura, but returned to his station in December last. The duties at Mihintalé were performed by medical practitioner J. A. Jacobsz, from Madawachchiya, during the absence of Mr Appavupillai.

The hospital at this station consist of five wards, in all affording accommodation for 30 patients. One of the wards is a new one, a fine detached building for females suffering from parangi disease. In connection with this ward there is a bath-room and latrine, but there are no other bath-rooms or latrines in the hospital. Two more latrines are necessary, one for males and the other for females. The Government Agent of the North-Central Province made some remarks in the visitors' journal to the effect that accommodation and shelter should be afforded to the large number of out-patients attending the dispensary, by building a verandah and making some other alterations in the existing buildings; he has also referred to the want of a proper store-room. It is desirable that these suggestions should be carried out.

The hospital compound is extensive, and people are not allowed, as before, to commit nuisances on the ground, so that I found the vicinity of the hospital in a more satisfactory state. The grounds have been cleared and planted to some extent. On a representation from the medical officer, the Government Agent had also the ground around the Mihintalé bazaar, which was in a dirty state and overgrown with jungle, cleared.

The dead are buried by the hospital servants in the jungle at a distance from the hospital.

Water for the hospital is now obtained from a well in the compound, which affords generally a good supply, but at my visit, owing to the prolonged drought in the District, it was dry.

The patients are dieted by a contractor, and the dietary has been improved. Variety to any extent is impracticable from the circumstances of the locality and the difficulty of obtaining supplies.

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The health of the District was good till near the close of the year, when fever became very prevalent. It was reported that many deaths had occurred among the villagers; but the cases of fever which came under treatment at the hospital and dispensary were not of a severe character and were easily cured. There were fewer deaths in the hospital during the year, which Mr. Appavupillai accounts for by stating that fewer coolies of the Public Works Department were admitted into the hospital—a class of patients which contributed largely to the mortality in former years.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 279 (males 206, and females 73). By far the largest proportion (271) were Malabars, 8 only being of the mixed races. The daily average sick was 13·18 (males 9·45, and females 3·73). Of this number 33 died, three having been brought in dead. The death-rate was 11·82. Most of the Malabars came in voluntarily; only 17 were brought in by the patrols, and 36 were coolies of the Public Works Department.

The sickness and mortality were far less than in three previous years:—

	No. treated.	Died.
1877 ...	960 ...	157 (16·35 per cent.)
1878 ...	1,633 ...	211 (12·4 „)
1879 ...	741 ...	116 (15·65 „)

The principal diseases that caused the deaths were as follows:—

	Treated.	Died.
Dysentery ...	28 ...	13
Diarrhœa ...	10 ...	5
General Dropsy ...	11 ...	5
General Debility ...	29 ...	4

Ague, ulcers, and syphilis were the other chief diseases. The following was the hospital expenditure:—

	Rs.	cts.
Cost of provisions ...	1,214	11
Servants' wages ...	672	0
Miscellaneous expenses ...	104	94
Equipment ...	123	10
Total ...	2,114	15

In the out-door dispensary 744 patients were treated, chiefly natives of the District, and the collection amounted to Rs. 22—73. The number of patients is in excess of previous years.

The only other officer on the North road was medical practitioner J. A. Jacobsz, stationed at Madawachchi, excepting when he acted at Mihintalé, from August to December, in the absence of Mr. Appavupillai. During this period he paid weekly visits to Madawachchi. This officer was first placed in charge of the station at the end of 1878. He is in charge of a Government dispensary, and attends on the pioneers and coolies of the Public Works Department employed in the neighbourhood in the upkeep of roads and restoring village tanks. He also inspects all incoming and outgoing coolies on their way to and from the coffee estates, and detains for treatment in the bungalows the sick found among them. There were 483 patients treated in the dispensary last year. There was no collection made, as the patients were all paupers. The principal diseases from which they suffered were ague, ulcers, parangi disease, itch, rheumatism, and bowel complaints.

Pioneers and Coolies of the Public Works Department in the Central and North-Central Provinces.

The 3rd division of pioneers was stationed at Anurádhapura, and cases of sickness occurring among this body of men, as well as among coolies of the Public Works Department, were received into the hospital at that station. These cases are included in the annual sick return from Anurádhapura. The 6th and 7th divisions of pioneers, employed on the Nánu-oya road near Nuwara Eliya, left for Batticaloa early in the year. The 10th division of pioneers, also employed in Nuwara Eliya, left for Hanwella, near Colombo, in May last. Cases of sickness occurring among these men and coolies of the Public Works Department were attended upon by Dr Keith, and admitted into the hospital at Nuwara Eliya. The return shows 48 cases treated from January to May, with five deaths. The diseases were bronchitis, pneumonia, chicken-pox, dysentery, wounds, and ulcers. Of the deaths, three resulted from pneumonia and two from dysentery.

The pioneers of the 4th and 9th divisions were at work at Kandapola, and afterwards at Delmar, in the District of Nuwara Eliya. The sick were attended upon by medical practitioner H. De Hoedt. His return shows 174 cases treated, with three deaths. The chief diseases were ague and bowel complaints.

No satisfactory returns and reports have been received from two or three medical practitioners who attended for short periods upon sick pioneers and coolies in other parts of the Central Province.

Jail Hospitals.

There are two jails in Kandy—one, the old jail, in King-street, and the other, the new jail, at Bogambra. The old jail, used for imprisoning juvenile offenders, persons awaiting trial, civil debtors, and female prisoners, was during the first eight months of the year taken up as offices for the Kachchéri Establishment, while the new Kachchéri was being built. Only the part of the building for female prisoners was untouched. On the removal of the Kachchéri Establishment, the old jail was restored to its former uses. This jail is daily visited by the medical officer; but all sick prisoners, excepting females, are treated in the jail hospital, which adjoins the jail at Bogambra.

The new and large jail at Bogambra in its present state consists of single cells and association wards, certified in all to hold 433 prisoners. The jail was frequently overcrowded, owing to large numbers of defaulters under the Road Ordinance having been sent to prison for short periods of confinement. When the cells or wards were not available, these men slept in the corridors.

At the commencement of the last year in both jails there were 463 prisoners, and in the course of the year 4,490 new prisoners were admitted. The average daily strength in both prisons was 392·18.

The sanitary arrangements of both jails are satisfactory, and the sanitary condition of the vicinity of Bogambra jail has been improved. The employment of the prisoners during the year was not trying, but rather conducive to their physical strength. All these circumstances had a favourable influence on the health of the men, and there was comparatively little sickness and mortality

The jail hospital consists of five wards, in all capable of accommodating 30 patients. One ward is specially used for cases of bowel complaints, and another for infectious diseases.

The number of sick prisoners treated during the year was 369 The average daily sick was 7·80. There were ten deaths. The number of sick was less than in 1879, and considerably less than in 1878. The mortality in 1879 was, however, only 4—the smallest for many years; but compared with other years the mortality as well as daily average of sick of last year was low.

The principal diseases were as follows:—Fever 93 (simple continued fever 66, ague 18, remittent fever 9), 76 cases of chicken-pox, 6 of measles, 2 of simple cholera. Chicken-pox was introduced into the jail by the road defaulters near the end of 1879, and the disease continued to show itself from time to time till September. The disease again appeared in December in a newly-admitted prisoner. There were 24 cases of diseases of the respiratory system, 16 of bronchitis, 6 of pneumonia, and 2 of asthma. The number of cases of diseases of the digestive system were 90, among which were 52 of acute dysentery and 36 of diarrhœa. There were 17 cases of injuries, only one of them very severe, produced by a fall from a great height while the man was at work in building the new cells. He sustained compound fracture of the leg, and immediate amputation was thought necessary; but he had apparently received at the same time a severe concussion of the spine, which was the probable cause of death. Tetanus occurred in a prisoner brought into the jail with a wound in the head.

The following, as appears from the return, are the causes of death:—Fever 4, simple cholera 2, tetanus 1, dysentery 2, concussion of spine 1.

In the jail at Nuwara Eliya the total number of prisoners confined during the year was 301 The average daily strength was 27·3. The sanitary arrangements and condition of the jail were satisfactory. The number of prisoners brought into the jail was sometimes in excess of the accommodation, on which occasions a number was drafted to Kandy. The total number of sick for the year was 23. The cases were for the most part trivial, and there were no deaths. Many of the patients were newly-admitted prisoners, suffering from syphilis or ulcers. There were some cases of chicken-pox, which first appeared in a man from Maturaṭa.

The jail at Badulla is capable of holding 56 prisoners, and the accommodation was just equal to the daily strength. The total number of persons confined during the year was 887. Prisoners were from time to time drafted to the jail in Kandy. The number of sick prisoners for the year was 17. The diseases were ordinary. There was one death, a weakly and emaciated Malabar vagrant who died from diarrhœa. One lunatic was confined for a time in the jail, and afterwards transferred to the asylum in Colombo.

The jail at Mátalé is a small unsuitable building. There are five wards, in all capable of holding 26 persons. A large number passed through this jail, and prisoners were frequently removed to Kandy. The average daily strength was 11·69. Ten sick prisoners were on the list during the year for ordinary diseases or slight injuries. There were no deaths.

The new jail at Anurádhapura is on a good plan and in a suitable locality It was sufficiently completed in June last to receive prisoners. The building was still in progress at the end of the year, but the best part had been finished. There is as yet no hospital or separate ward for the sick, who were consequently treated in the cells. The total number of prisoners confined last year was 678, and the average daily strength was 21·07. The return shows 19 cases treated: 10 for ague, 4 for bowel complaints, and 5 for other diseases. There was only one death; a prisoner was suddenly attacked with convulsions, became insensible, and died. The cause, on examination after death, was found to be a tumour in the brain.

VACCINATION.

In the District of Kandy five vaccinators were engaged in the performance of vaccination; three were fixed, and two were extra vaccinators. One of the latter, J. P. Alwis Wanigasakera, was sent on special duty to Tamankaduwa, in the North-Central Province, when information was received that small-pox had broken out there. The other extra vaccinator, W. P. Wijesinghe, vaccinated in and around the town of Kandy. J. W. Chandrasékara carried on his duties chiefly at Hanguranketa, Maturaṭa, Kotmalé, and Walapané. M. Lebbe itinerated in the villages of Dumbara, and Punchirála in Tumpana. D. C. Rájapakse vaccinated at Gampola, Náwalapitiya, and neighbouring villages. Endeavours were made to induce adults to submit to re-vaccination; but this not being compulsory, there were not many persons willing to undergo the operation. The success which attended a repetition of the operation, however, was striking. The vaccinators in the District of Kandy are experienced and trustworthy men, and have performed their duties satisfactorily.

In the *District of Badulla* three vaccinators were at work during the year: Don David, Kiri Banda, and Segu Meedin. They performed their duties satisfactorily. When I inspected the District I found results in the cases vaccinated by Kiri Banda especially deserving of approval.

At Mátalé, the two vaccinators long in employment are still performing their duties. They had a fair per-centage of success during the past year.

Vaccination in the North-Central Province was not satisfactory, from the peculiar circumstances of the place and people. The villages are small and scattered, travelling is difficult and

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hazardous, and the children requiring vaccination are found to be often weak and sickly from fever or parangi disease, and unfit to undergo the operation. It is, consequently, difficult to maintain a sufficient supply of lymph of good quality, and to carry on the operation from arm to arm. The vaccinators last year were frequently changed, and they were neither experienced nor expert. K. R. M. Banda worked throughout the year; J. S. Banda was employed only in January, when he received an appointment as a headman of the District; Dingiry Banda was discontinued in February for neglect of duty. J. P. Alwis Wanigasekara proved an efficient vaccinator, but he gave up his appointment from indisposition in August. D. H. Fonseka, who had been living for some time in Anurádhapura, and is apparently both acclimatised and efficient, was appointed in September, and worked the remaining months of the year.

The return will show the number successfully vaccinated last year by the vaccinators of the Central and North-Central Provinces.

JAMES LOOS, M.D.,
Colonial Surgeon, Central and North-Central Provinces.

No. 2.

REPORT of W. C. ONDAATJE, Esq., Colonial Surgeon of the Western and North-Western Provinces, for the year 1880.

I ASSUMED charge of these Provinces on the 6th of April, and went on leave of absence for three months in September in consequence of a severe accident. During the five months I was on duty I was chiefly engaged in visiting the hospitals of the Western Province, attending more especially to questions of hygiene and economic administration, and submitting special reports where deemed necessary.

General health.

The general health of the two Provinces has been satisfactory, and the Department was freed from the anxiety consequent on the outbreaks of epidemic disease, which in previous years so severely tried its resources. Of cholera, a single case was successfully treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo. Of small-pox 27 cases are recorded: 21 were treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, four at Negombo, one at Chilaw, and one at Avisawella; none of the cases terminating fatally. Of fevers, 1,277 cases, with 34 deaths, are reported as having been admitted into the 12 civil hospitals in the two Provinces. The largest number of cases occurred in Colombo, namely, 268 with six deaths; Kurunégala comes next with 207 cases and 11 deaths; then the Police Hospital, Maradana, 175 with no deaths; next Negombo, 146 with 8 deaths. The rate of mortality was not large. (Vide Table A.) *

Cholera.
Small-pox.
Fever.

Mortality.

As in previous years, the largest number of deaths was due to disorders of the digestive system, nearly half—458 (diarrhœa 354, dysentery 104)—the total number of deaths (1,055) occurring in the hospitals of the two Provinces having proceeded from these causes. Notwithstanding the heavy rate of mortality among the Malabars affected with disorders of the bowels, the total rate of mortality of all classes treated has not been swelled to any serious extent. The total per-centage of mortality of all classes treated was 10·60. (Vide Table B.) †

Out-patient dispensaries.

I am glad to be able to report that the out-patient dispensaries seem to be annually increasing in usefulness, to judge from the larger number resorting to them for relief; in 1879 the total number treated was 39,470, and the amount contributed Rs. 4,458·87; in 1880 these figures were respectively 47,415 and Rs. 5,720—49½. The largest collection was made at Kurunégala, where Rs. 1,322—47 were contributed by 5,545 patients; next comes Pánaduré with Rs. 869—18, contributed by 8,454 patients; third, ranks Kalutara with Rs. 856—34, collected from 10,344 patients; and Colombo comes fourth, with Rs. 826—08 subscribed by 5,647 patients. It appears to me worthy of note that Kurunégala, with its comparatively poor population, should have contributed more money with a smaller number of patients than Colombo, Pánaduré, and Kalutara, three of the wealthiest stations in the Island. (Vide Table C.) ‡

Jails.

In Table D § will be found the total number of prisoners coming under medical treatment during the year, and the total number of deaths occurring among them. Including a death by accident and another from judicial hanging, the total rate of mortality to the total treated was 2·29 per cent., a fact which goes far to prove that our jail system is very satisfactory.

Hospital expenditure.

The last table (E) ‖ contains a memorandum of the annual expense incurred at each of the hospitals. I may observe that the expenditure has been strictly scrutinized from time to time and kept within the vote as much as possible without interfering with the comfort or health of the patients.

I have refrained from making any reference to the topography of the several stations and any comments on the hospital buildings, surroundings, population, water supply, &c., as I went into these subjects very fully in my annual report for the year 1878.

WESTERN PROVINCE.—COLOMBO.

General Hospital, Maradána.

The hospital buildings are in an excellent state of repair, and during the year no substantial additions were made to them. The surgeon, Dr. Rockwood, observes in his annual report "that the *post-mortem* room which was commenced in 1879 was completed the following year, and a tiled shed has been erected near it to shelter the cart for removing the dead from the weather. The *post-mortem* room consists of two compartments, one of which is used as a mortuary, and the other as the *post-mortem* examination room. The latter has half walls, and the space above is completely covered in with glass panes below and perforated zinc above, to keep off flies during dissection. The lying-in-ward, which formed part of the surgical ward, has ceased to be used as such, and is utilized for the reception of cases of accident occurring among females. The female ward opening into the male general ward is being converted into an opthalmic ward."

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* Appendix A 1, A 2, B 4. † Appendix B 3. ‡ Appendix H. § Appendix F 1. ‖ Appendix B 1.

There was no overcrowding at any time. The daily average sick was 145·04, while the total number of beds available was 212. The space thus left unoccupied was availed of in the treatment of diseases, especially surgical, requiring a larger amount of cubic space than that usually allotted. The total number treated during the year was 3,742, of whom 2,394 were males, and 1,348 females, being a decrease of 73 from the total of last year. But if the number treated in the De Soyza Lying-in home (76) be added to that treated in the General Hospital, the grand total of the admissions for the years 1879 and 1880 would be nearly equal.

With respect to race, 2,320, or 62 per cent, belonged to the mixed races, and 1,422, or 38 per cent., were Malabars. The admissions were chiefly for:—Ague 245, rheumatism chronic 108, syphilis primary 254, syphilis secondary 145, cancer 27, scrofula 35, phthisis pulmonalis 71, anæmia 93, general dropsy 98, bronchitis 72, asthma 20, pneumonia 22, dysentery chronic 92, diarrhœa 522, gonorrhœa 233, diseases of women 37, abscess 83, ulcers 410, general debility 264, contusion 95, fractures 56, and wounds 151.

Among the number treated 510 deaths occurred, making the rate of mortality 13 62 per cent., against 17·06 per cent. in the previous year; 287, or 56 per cent., of the deaths occurred among the Malabars. On this subject Dr. Rockwood remarks: "While the per-centage of deaths to the total treated among the mixed races has remained nearly stationary during the last three years, that among the Malabars has considerably decreased; from 31·58 per cent. in 1878 it has gone down to 20·18 per cent. in 1880."

The following tables show the classes (I.) and names (II.) of the diseases causing the mortality:—

TABLE I.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of mortality.
Medical ...	1464 ...	445 ...	30·39
Surgical ...	1878 ...	36 ..	1·91
Accidents ...	299 ...	25 ...	8·36
Operations ...	101 ...	4 ...	3·96
Total ...	3742	510	13·62

TABLE II.

Names of Diseases.	Number treated.	Number of deaths.	Per-centage of mortality.
Enteric fever ...	2 ...	2 ...	100·
Simple continued fever ...	14 ...	4 ...	28·57
Rheumatism, chronic ...	108 ...	1 ...	·92
Cancer	27 ...	5 ...	18·51
Scrofula	35 ...	1 ...	2·85
Phthisis pulmonalis ...	71 ...	32 ...	45 07
Anæmia	93 ...	9 ...	9·67
General dropsy	98 ...	43 ..	43·87
Leprosy	2 ..	1 ...	50·
Convulsions	3 ...	2 ...	66·66
Apoplexy	2 ...	1 ...	50·
Hemiplegia	7 ...	1 ...	14·28
Epilepsy	6 ...	2 ...	33 33
Tetanus	12 ...	6 ...	50·
Ozæna	1 ...	1 .	100·
Valvular disease of heart ...	2 ...	1 ...	50·
Phlebitis	1 ...	1 ...	100·
Aneurism of arch of aorta ...	3 ...	1 ...	33·33
Bronchitis	72 ...	5 ...	6·94
Pneumothorax	4 ...	1 ...	25·
Pneumonia	22 ...	5 ...	22·72
Dysentery, chronic ...	92 ...	21 ...	22·82
Diarrhœa	522 ...	242 ...	46·36
Hæmorrhoids	8 ...	1 ..	12·5
Hepatitis	12 ...	2 ...	16·66
Jaundice	11 ...	2 ...	18 18
Ascites	11 ...	1 ...	9 09
Cirrhosis of liver	13 ...	4 ...	30·76
Obstruction of intestines ...	3 ...	2 ...	66·66
Abscess of liver	1 ...	1 ...	100·
Gangrenous stomatitis ...	1 ...	1 ...	100
Bright's disease	2 ..	2 ...	100·
Calculus of bladder ...	3 ...	1 ...	33·33
Sloughing of scrotum ...	2 ...	1 ...	50·
Diseases of women ...	37 ...	2 ...	5·40
Caries	8 ...	1 ...	12·5
Abscess	83 ...	1 ...	1·20
Pemphigus	4 ..	2 ...	50·
Ulcers	410 ...	17 ...	4·14
Tumours	15 ...	1 ...	6·66
General debility	264 ...	51 ...	19·31
Poisons (arsenic)	4 ...	1 ...	25·
Burns and scalds	11 ...	1 ...	9·09
Contusions	95 ...	2 ...	2·10
Concussion of brain ...	8 ...	6 ...	75·
Fractures	56 ...	8 ...	14·28
Wounds	151 ...	8 ...	5·29
Ascaris lumbricoides ...	27 ...	3 ...	11 11

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Of the total number of deaths (510), only 55 occurred among the patients in the surgical wards. With regard to the remaining 455 occurring in the medical wards, the physician, Dr. Vanderstraaten observes :—"The mortality, as a rule, was greater among the Malabars, most of whom seek admission into hospital or are sent by the police in an emaciated and enfeebled condition, as well as in a chronic state of disease. In proof of this statement it will be seen on reference to the records of the hospital for the past year that out of 287 Malabars who died on the medical side, no less than 78 of them were admitted after a period of illness varying from thirty days and above. Out of the 168 cases sent in by the police, the majority were discharged more than once fairly recovered, but they soon returned, from relapses consequent on destitution and exposure, and died in hospital, treatment, both therapeutic and dietetic, proving of little avail. Autopsical examinations in these cases invariably reveal a wasted condition of the alimentary tract—the mucous coat being reduced to a mere shred, the muscular coats atrophied, and the whole intestine as if composed of translucent tissues only ; the organs, as may be expected, being also in a diseased condition : the liver generally enlarged, softened, and granular ; the spleen indurated and hypertrophied, and the mucous surfaces pale and exsanguineous. Clinical experience does not establish the utility of iron in these cases, for directly it is administered the diarrhœa is aggravated ; when this is checked, dropsy makes its appearance, and if diuretics are administered there is a return of the diarrhœa."

The system of nursing by trained women under the superintendence of a skilled English nurse has been steadily carried on, and appears so far to have worked satisfactorily.

Twenty-six minor and seventy five major operations were performed during the year. Death resulted in four instances ; in one after amputation of the thigh through its lower third, in a second after elevation and removal of depressed and splintered bones for compound comminuted fracture of skull, in a third after lithotomy, and in the last after excision of the scapula for malignant disease of the bone. The most important major operations were ovariotomy, amputation of thigh, leg, foot, arm and forearm, excision of elbow, lithotomy and herniotomy.

The sanitary arrangements of the hospital are very satisfactory, and leave nothing to be desired.

The Expenditure of the hospital for dieting and attendance amounted to Rs. 25,047—27, and the sum recovered from paying patients was Rs. 634—5½.

Out-patient Dispensary.—The total number treated was 5,647, against 8,606 in 1879 ; the largest number of applicants for relief being in July (802), May (751), June (712), August (718), and the smallest in January (221,) February (210, and March (220.) The amount contributed was Rs. 826—8, against Rs. 784—89 in 1879.

Lock Ward.—The total number of prostitutes on the register at the end of the year was 115, and of these 66 were "first registrations." During the year 39 women deserted, and only six of them were apprehended by the police, and four were exempted from the operation of the Ordinance by the Police Magistrate. The total number of cases treated was 295, namely, gonorrhœa 153, ulcer uteri 5, bubo (gonorrhœal) 2, syphilis primary (soft) 117, syphilis primary (hard) 3, syphilis secondary 12, leucorrhœa 1, condyloma 1, and gonorrhœal rheumatism 1

Lunatic Asylum, Borella.

The total number treated was 337, made up thus :—

Remaining on 1st January, 1880.	Males ...	133	
	Females ...	85	
			218
Admitted during 1880.	Males ...	87	
	Females ...	32	
			119
		TOTAL	337

The admissions were for the following forms of insanity :—

MANIA.					DEMENTIA.					
Acute.	Chronic.	Homicidal.	Suicidal.	Recurrent	Acute.	Chronic.	Paralysis of the Insane.	Idiotcy.	Imbecility	Under Observation.
113	62	17	3	10	4	41	1	24	19	43

The Medical Superintendent remarks that these figures do not convey an exact idea of the individual population of the asylum, as "some patients in the course of the same attack of mental disease furnished two or more admissions"; deducting, therefore, all such cases, the number of inmates was 309. Of these, 52 were discharged and 23 died, so that on the 1st January, 1881, the number remaining was 234.

The average daily number resident was 226·90—namely, males 141·76, females 85·14.

Infirmaries.—The total number treated was 71, or a daily average of 2·71, males 1·81, females ·90. The admissions were chiefly for : fever 2, phthisis pulmonalis 9, conjunctivitis 4, bronchitis 4, pleurisy 2, dysentery acute 10, dysentery chronic 7, diarrhœa 11, and general debility 4.

The following statement shows the diseases causing the mortality, which was 32·39 per cent. of the total treated, or 7·44 per cent. of the whole strength (309). Excluding the three deaths by violence, these figures would be respectively 28·16 and 6·47 per cent.

Names of Diseases.	Number treated.	Number of deaths.	Per-centage of mortality.
Phthisis pulmonalis ...	9 ...	6 ...	66·66
Paralysis hemiplegia ...	1 ...	1 ...	100·
Epilepsy	1 ...	1 ...	100·
Mania	2 ...	1 ...	50·
Syncope	1 ...	1 ...	100·
Bronchitis	4 ...	2 ...	50·
Pleurisy	2 ...	1 ...	50·
Dysentery, acute ...	10 ...	2 ...	20·
,, chronic ...	7 ...	2 ...	28 57
Diarrhœa	11 ...	3 ...	27·27
Bright's disease ...	1 ..	1 ...	100
Asphyxia by strangling ...	1 ...	1 ...	100·
Concussion of the brain ...	1 ...	1 ..	100·

Three of the deaths were due to violence: in one case a dangerous lunatic knocked down and kicked a fellow-patient, who died from the effects of concussion of the brain; in a second, an epileptic hanged himself to the foot of his bed; and in a third a phthisical patient died from the effects of a fracture of the ribs. In the first two cases no blame seems to be attached to the attendants, and in the last prolonged investigation failed to elicit how or by whom the injuries were caused. With regard to the health of the inmates of the Asylum, Dr. Plaxton remarks: "The health of the patients during the year has been on the whole good. Phthisis pulmonalis, diarrhœa, and dysentery, as in former years, proving most fatal. Chronic dysentery may be said to be endemic. The chief occupations of the patients are gardening, the preparation of coir yarn, and water-carrying. Their amusements are such games as can be played in the wards, and on the green cricket is a staple amusement. Walking parties are sent out in the evenings."

Industrial Fund.—The receipts deposited in the Oriental Bank Corporation were Rs. 1,151—59; the payments were Rs. 849—62¼, leaving a balance in favour of the fund of Rs 301—96¾.

The total assets of the fund now are:—

		Rs.	cts.
Fixed deposit	...	8,000	0
Current account	...	601	22
General cash	...	381	96¾
	Total ...	8,983	18¾

In view of the approaching completion of the new Asylum in Torrington Place, I do not think it necessary to effect more than a few trifling repairs to the buildings now in occupation.

The custody of criminal lunatics has always proved a source of anxiety to the medical officer, as the insecurity of the present asylum affords many facilities for escape, but it is hoped that proper provision will be made to meet the difficulty in the buildings now in progress.

I entirely concur with the superintendent in his views respecting the present staff of attendants, and in a previous communication to Government I pointed out the necessity for employing a better class of men, but with the wages now allowed I fear it will not be easy to secure the desired end When, however, the superintendent has perfected himself in a knowledge of the vernacular languages it may be possible to remedy, to some extent, the existing evil by training a few of the more intelligent attendants, who in their turn may be made to instruct the others so far as practicable.

The following remarks occur in Dr. Plaxton's report, and are here quoted as deserving some consideration:—"I have to call attention to the cumbrous and defective Lunacy Laws of the Island, which in many cases effectually prevent ready and instant dealing with certain classes of the insane. In these cases, the unfortunate madman is bandied about from police station to court; from court to houses of observation; from houses of observation back to the courts; thence, in many instances, back to the streets again. In some instances admission is gained by a side wind. The police, finding themselves unable to obtain admission of the patient to the asylum under the Lunacy Ordinance, charge the patient with some trifling offence, say disorderly conduct. The magistrate, finding the accused displaying symptoms of mental alienation, remands him until the pleasure of the Governor is known, and in this way admission to the asylum is at last won for the unfortunate."

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta.

These institutions, situated in the Cinnamon Gardens about four miles from the Fort, are separated from each other by an interval of 150 yards. The site appears to be well chosen, and though the lay of the land is low, it is free from damp. All the buildings, wards, medical officer's quarters, store, &c., are of a temporary character. The small-pox hospital consists of two wards, one erected in October. The old ward is divided by means of a thatched partition so as to separate the male from the female patients; each end of the ward being provided with dry-earth closets for the respective sexes.

Under instructions from the Principal Civil Medical Officer, cases of measles were admitted into the new ward erected in October. The total number of cases of infectious disease treated was 40 (including 13 cases remaining from 1879); namely, small-pox 21 (6 of the confluent, 10 of the distinct, and 5 of the modified type), chicken-pox 15, and measles 4. Only one death occurred, in the case of a patient admitted with chicken-pox, who was carried off by an attack of dysentery.

Into the cholera wards, one patient was admitted with unequivocal symptoms of the disease, but of a mild character. He recovered and left the hospital in excellent health. Exclusive of

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the resident medical officer's salary, Rs. ·600 per annum, the total expense incurred was Rs. 1,591—55½, chiefly for dieting and attendance; and the recoveries from paying patients amounted to Rs. 332—72.

Police Hospital, Maradana.

This hospital consists of a ward 38 feet long, 23 feet wide, and with a greatest height of 23 feet, and is situated in the quadrangle of the Police Barracks. At either end of the verandah is a small room, one being used as a kitchen and the other as a latrine. A surgery, store-room, and medical officer's quarters are attached. The cubic contents of the ward are 16,017 feet. The total number treated during the year was 638 (mixed races 486, Malabars 152) against 412 in 1879. The increase of the admissions is attributed to the prevalence of fevers and bowel complaints Two deaths occurred, one from diarrhœa and the other from dysentery: the latter was the case of a Malay who was a habitual opium-eater The admissions into hospital were chiefly for ague 167, diarrhœa 95 with one death, constipation 70, dysentery (chronic) 20, with one death, colic 14, ulcer 58, rheumatism 45, abscess 28, bronchitis 20, catarrh 11, contusions 11, and fevers 8.

Hultsdorf Jail.

This jail is situated in a central part of the city, in the immediate vicinity of the law courts, and is intended for the custody of civil debtors, prisoners capitally convicted, awaiting trial, and convicted. It contains 7 association wards, 30 solitary cells, a female ward for 12 inmates, a debtors' ward for 30 inmates, and a hospital with 6 beds; or a total accommodation for 156 persons.

The sanitary arrangements are very satisfactory. The food is supplied in a raw state by the contractor, and is subjected to the daily inspection of the medical officer. It is cooked by hard-labour prisoners.

During the year 1,447 (males 1,285, females 162) prisoners were confined in this jail. The daily average strength was 122·27 (males 120·62, females 1·65). The total number treated in hospital was 54 (mixed races 51, Malabars 3), or a daily average of 1·51. Of these 52 were discharged, one died, and one remained under treatment at the end of the year. The fatal case was that of a Sinhalese man tried for murder and found by the jury to be insane; he was in hospital from the 30th July to the 9th August for diarrhœa, and was re-admitted for the same disease on the 14th August. He refused food, gradually emaciated, and died on the 28th August.

The admissions were chiefly for diarrhœa, namely 30, with one death, ague 8, dysentery (acute) 5, remittent fever 3, and asthma 2.

The total cost of the 541 hospital diets was Rs. 311·02¾.

Convict Hospital, Borella.

This hospital is intended for the reception of cases of sickness occurring in the Welikada, Breakwater, Slave Island and Mahara jails. The daily average strength of these jails was:—

Welikada,	Males	...	396·88
	Females	...	11·57
Breakwater		...	147·93
Slave Island		...	191·80
Mahara		...	185·60
	Total	...	933·78

The total number treated at the Convict Hospital was 1,120 (mixed races 991, Malabars 129), with a daily average of 30·86. The admissions were chiefly for fevers 343, mumps 49, conjunctivitis 76, bronchitis 32, dysentery chronic 5, dysentery acute 51, diarrhœa 372, abscess 35, general debility 9, and wounds 59. Of this number 27, or 2·41 per cent. died, the rate of mortality of the two classes being, mixed races 2·32, and Malabars 3·10 per cent.

The following table shows the diseases causing the mortality, and the rate per cent. of deaths to totals treated:—

Names of diseases.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Per-centage of mortality.
Ague ...	329	2	·60
Pneumonia ...	10	4	40·
Dysentery acute ...	51	4	7·84
Dysentery chronic	5	2	40·
Diarrhœa ...	372	15	4·03

The medical officer, Dr. Gratiaen, observes with regard to the mortality: "As usual, diarrhœa takes the first place among the number of admissions to hospital; 372 cases were treated, with 15 deaths, giving a per-centage of 4·03. By far the largest number of admissions for diarrhœa were among penal stage men, recent admissions to jail, many of them admitted in a weakly state, having suffered from want and privation before conviction, and totally unaccustomed to prison diet In order to gradually accustom them to the jail food, I recommended as an experiment that dholl and ghee should be stopped from the diet of all penal stage men at Welikada. This was done in November, when diarrhœa was prevailing to an unusual extent. There has since been a decrease in the number of admissions for bowel complaint; but it would be premature to express an opinion, without a more extended trial, as to whether this is the result of change of diet, or due also to climatic causes. Of the 15 deaths from diarrhœa, no less than 11 were recent admissions to jail; 5 were old and infirm on admission, three being 60, and two 67 and 68 years of age, respectively. Two others, each 55 years of age, were "weak and sickly" on admission. Two were "weak, emaciated and phthisical," and two others were "weak, sickly, and emaciated" on admission. So that of the 15 deaths, 11 were either old, infirm, sickly, emaciated, or the subjects of disease when convicted, such men as are generally found to die off soon after admission to jail. Of the other four fatal cases of diarrhœa, one had been only 20 days, one 1 month, one 6 weeks, and one 2 months in jail on admission to hospital. Of the 372 cases of diarrhœa treated, 224 were penal stage men.

Fifty-one cases of acute dysentery were treated with four deaths. All the cases were treated with large doses of ipecacuanha. In the four fatal cases, on post-mortem examination, the large intestine was found ulcerated throughout its whole extent in two cases; in one a portion of the large intestine was almost gangrenous. In the fourth case a great portion of the large intestine presented ulcerated patches; these were continuous, and running one into the other; the surface of the ulcers presented an ashy-grey appearance, and several gangrenous patches of various sizes were seen in different parts of the large intestine. All the fatal cases were penal stage men, recent admissions to jail. Of the 51 admissions for acute dysentery, 39 were penal stage men.

There were five admissions for chronic dysentery, with two deaths. Four of these were re-admissions, and one was transferred from Kalutara jail. In the two fatal cases the whole extent of the mucous membrane of the large intestine was in a gangrenous state in one, and in the other there were large tracts of ulcerated patches, covered with gangrenous sloughs of an ashy-grey colour."

Leper Asylum at Hendala.

The District has enjoyed exceptionally good health, with complete immunity from epidemics. During the first quarter of the year, in consequence of the prevalence of cold winds or sudden variations of temperature, the inmates of the asylum were affected to some extent with fever, cold, slight pulmonary complaints, and diarrhœa and dysentery, but no deaths resulted from any of these causes. Such as died during this period were old and debilitated patients, long affected with disease. The medical officer reports: "The wet weather which set in with the south-west monsoon during the second quarter had scarcely any appreciable effect on the inmates, whose health continued good during the period, but the succeeding months of hot and dry weather, with the heavy rainfall, the cold nights and dewy mornings of the months of November and December, were more unfavourable to the patients, inducing catarrhal, bronchial, and other affections. The deaths during the period are referred to other causes."

The appointment of an assistant to act as steward and clerk has left the medical officer more free to direct his attention to the economical administration of the hospital and to the general discipline and hygiene of the establishment.

A register is now kept of the history, characteristic appearances, and symptoms of each leper on admission.

A work-book has also been introduced among the records, in which the names of those employed, and the nature of their work is detailed.

The Hospital, from its somewhat elevated situation, not far from the estuary of Kelani-ganga, enjoys many advantages in the shape of pure air, constant ventilation, a plentiful supply of water and easy means of drainage, and is in as favourable a position as such an institution can well be. The lighting, ventilation, and general hygienic condition of the wards are satisfactory. There are 12 wards, which were never at any time overcrowded, the average cubic space to each patient being 1,374·27 feet with a superficial area of 79·30 feet. The average residence in hospital of the male patients was 108·88 days, and of the females 15·99. The nursing of the sick is performed by the ward attendants as this institution is unprovided with special nurses.

The staff of attendants consisted of a steward on Rs. 600 per annum, a head servant on Rs. 180, eight male attendants on Rs. 120 each, one female attendant on Rs. 120, all of whom are dieted, and a barber on Rs. 120 and a dhoby on Rs. 180, the two last not dieted.

The quality of the food supplied by the contractor was good, but the cooking was a subject of frequent complaint. On the matter however being brought to the notice of the contractor, the defect was remedied.

As change of linen was frequently necessitated by the condition of the patients, it has been found desirable to insist on the washing being done twice a week, instead of once.

The total number of cases treated in the asylum was 211 (namely, lepers 190, and paupers 21) against 234 in 1879. The admissions during the year were 77, or 41 less than in 1879, and this is accounted for from the restrictions imposed in the case of the admission of paupers who are not lepers but mere incurables.

The daily average in hospital was 124·87 (males 102·15 and females 12·09) of lepers and of other patients (males 6·73, females 3·90).

The discharges during the year were 72, namely lepers 61, and paupers 11. The deaths were 22 (lepers 18 and paupers 4). The death-rate of the lepers was 9·47 per cent., and of the paupers 19·04. The total death-rate of the asylum was 10·42 per cent., against 7·69 in the previous year. The largest number of deaths, as in 1879, occurred in January and February. The following table shows the causes of death of the lepers:—

Sex.	Age.	Form of Leprosy.	Disease causing death.
Male	17	Tubercular	Diarrhœa
"	32	Anæsthetic	Tubercular
"	42	Mixed	General debility
Female	40	Do.	Diarrhœa
Male	36	Tubercular	Do.
"	52	Anæsthetic	General debility
"	45	Mixed	Angina pectoris
"	32	Anæsthetic	Diarrhœa
"	36	Tubercular	Do.
Female	17	Anæsthetic	Do.
"	75	Tubercular	Do.
Male	36	Do.	Peritonitis
"	33	Anæsthetic	Tuberculosis
"	30	Tubercular	Acute gastritis
"	35	Mixed	Gangrene
"	10	Do.	Meningitis
Female	41	Anæsthetic	Anæmia
Male	20	Tubercular	Do.

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In all these cases, with a few exceptions, the specific disease was of long standing, and had considerably lowered vitality, so that the intercurrent or supervening affection soon proved fatal.

The four deaths among the paupers are referred (1), to cancer (1), to diabetes (1), to asthma and (1), to elephantiasis arabum. Those paupers who had their disease much alleviated, on expressing a willingness to leave the asylum, were discharged with a Government gratuity of Rs. 10 each; six others, one with old age, three with paralysis, and two with contraction of the tendons, remained at the end of the year.

Out-patient Dispensary.—The total number treated was 611, being 110 in excess of the previous year, and their contributions amounted to Rs. 288·09. The patients were residents not only of the outlying villages, but of Mahara, Já-ela and Negombo, and the principal diseases that came under observation were ague, anæmia, dropsy and worms.

General Remarks.—The medical officer's quarters and some of the wards require re-painting and a few other trifling repairs. The cesspit attached to ward No. 8 (European) has been filled in, and the dry-earth system substituted. The grounds of the hospital and cemetery have been fenced round to prevent the depredations of cattle, and useful and ornamental plants have been added to the gardens.

The income from the garden produce, including the balance left last year, amounted to Rs. 562·28, and of this sum Rs. 559·89 was expended in betel and tobacco for the patients. The balance remaining at the end of the year was Rs. 2·39. The allowance for tobacco and betel per diem per patient was 1½ cents.

On Christmas day the usual gratuity of Rs. 50 was distributed among the patients, each of whom received 42 cents.

The present satisfactory condition of the asylum in every respect reflects credit on Mr. Meier, the officer in charge, who since his appointment has carried out many improvements.

OUTSTATIONS.

Panadure.

The public health of the District was, on the whole, satisfactory. There were no epidemics A single case of chicken-pox occurred at the end of the year at a village called Nalloor, in the Adikari-pattu of Raigam-korale The principal diseases prevalent were those usual in the country, namely, fevers, anæmia, general dropsy, diarrhœa, ulcers, and the diseases incident to children.

The Hospital, presented to Government in 1874 by Susew de Soyza Mudaliyar, consisted originally of six small wards, but in 1878 the Government considerably improved the accommodation by converting four of these wards into two (male medical and surgical); the two other wards were turned into an office and a surgery To the left of these is the male diarrhœa ward. Besides, a separate female ward and the necessary latrines, lavatories, kitchen, store-house, &c., were provided, so that as regards accommodation the establishment may be said to be in a satisfactory condition. There was no overcrowding, and the largest number of patients in any ward at any one time did not exceed the number of available beds in it. The average daily sick was 13·03 (males 9·21 and females 3·82). The longest period for which any male patient remained in hospital was 93 days—for sloughing of the scrotum, and for which any female remained—92 for ulcer.

The total treated was 265, namely, mixed races 171, Malabars 94. Of the former 17, or 9·94 per cent, and of the latter 6, or 6·38 per cent. died, making the total death-rate of all classes 8·67 per cent.

The admissions were chiefly for fevers—22 cases, chronic rheumatism 12, anæmia 26, general dropsy 43, diarrhœa 15, ulcers 36, and wounds 18.

The following table shows the diseases which caused the mortality :—

Names of diseases.	Number treated.	Number of deaths.	Per-centage of mortality.
Remittent fever ...	1	1	100·
Cancer	4	1	25·
Phthisis pulmonalis ...	6	3	50·
General dropsy ...	43	6	13 95
Tetanus	1	1	100·
Pneumonia	1	1	100·
Diarrhœa	15	6	40·
Sloughing of cellular tissue...	1	1	100·
Ulcer	36	1	2·77
General debility ...	4	2	50·
TOTAL—	112	23	20·53

The Expenditure of the hospital for dieting and attendance amounted to Rs. 3,303 64

Medico-legal Examinations.—49 were performed, 3 post-mortem, 26 in the investigation of charges of aggravated assault, 4 of rape, 2 of concealment of birth, and 14 of minor charges.

Out-patient Dispensary.—The total number resorting to this institution for medicine and medical advice was 8,454, the largest number of applicants being in the month of October, 796; November, 752; and December, 884: the smallest in April, 554; and July, 608. The amount contributed was Rs. 869·18.

Vaccination.—The total number re-vaccinated was 85, with 56 (or 65·88 per cent.) successful cases; the total vaccinated was 2,404 with 1,577 (or 65·59 per cent.) successful cases; in 108 instances the operation was unsuccessful; and in 719 the result could not be ascertained.

Kalutara.

The general health of the station may be said to have been good during the past year, with no outbreaks of any serious epidemics. No cases of cholera or small-pox were reported, but 19

of chicken-pox were noted; one was treated in hospital, the rest occurred in private houses From March to October fever of an intermittent type prevailed in some of the villages in the Pasdunkóralé. It is supposed that the fever was caused by the malaria emanating from the decomposition of the jungle, which had been cleared for purposes of coffee cultivation, and which had lain exposed to the heavy rain and great heat alternately prevailing. Prompt measures were taken to relieve the sufferers, first by despatching the hospital assistant, and subsequently a secondary student of the medical school to the scene of the disease, with fever powders for distribution. Reports from time to time were furnished on the subject to the Head of the Department.

The Hospital, opened in 1880, continues to be in an efficient condition, to maintain which has been rendered all the more easy by the adoption in its construction of all the modern improvements. The grounds, containing some cocoanut, jack, and bread fruit trees, with grass, have been rented out by the Assistant Agent at the rate of Rs. 63 per annum. Some ornamental trees have been planted in suitable parts of the grounds, and flowers in pots introduced so as to impart a cheerful aspect to the institution.

The hospital consists of five wards, two male (medical and surgical), one female ward, and two wards (one male, one female) for purposes of segregation. An office-room is much needed, and till it is provided one of the "segregation wards" is utilized as such. The drains on the premises, though superficial, effectually carry off all refuse or storm water, being kept thoroughly clear by means of daily flushing. The existence of a distillery close to the hospital was a source of annoyance by the pollution of the atmosphere by the "goda" or refuse, but the Local Board abated the nuisance by refusing a license for the year 1881.

The total number treated during the year was 487 (males 385, females 102), with a daily average sick of 24 (males 19·14, females 4·86). The average residence in hospital of each male was 18·40, and of each female 4·76 days. The principal diseases treated were: ague 68 cases, anæmia 59, general dropsy 45, general debility 16, diarrhœa 23, ulcers 71, wounds 40, and chronic rheumatism 12. The following table shows the diseases which caused the mortality:—

Names of diseases.	Number treated.	Number of deaths.	Mortality per cent.
General dropsy ...	45 ...	15 ...	33·33
Diarrhœa ...	23 ...	12 ...	52 17
Dysentery ...	10 ...	3 ...	30 00
Tetanus ...	2 ...	1 ...	50·
General debility ...	16 ...	3	18·75

With reference to this subject, the medical officer observes: "The mortality in cases of diarrhœa is higher than that of the previous year, and so also in cases of general dropsy. This increase in the mortality is due to the patients being brought into hospital after their constitutions had been thoroughly ruined by long-standing disease."

Out-patient Dispensary.—The total number of cases treated was 10,344, against 4,674 in 1879, showing an increase of 5,670. The amount collected was Rs. 856·34, against Rs. 441·54 in 1879, showing an increase of Rs 414·80. To quote the medical officer: "From the above statistics there can be no question at all but that the out-door dispensary at Kalutara is a very popular institution Men, women and children of every race resort to it for medical aid, and their appreciation of the benefits accruing from European medical treatment is shown by the regularity with which they attend the dispensary for their supply of medicine, some of them, it is to be remembered, walking a distance of from 10 to 15 miles. There has been a slight decrease in the monthly collections since September. This has been partly owing to the establishment of a private dispensary in the town, to which those able to pay the full value of medicines are, upon instructions received from Dr. Anthonisz, Acting P.C.M.O., referred for their medicines."

Vaccination—Two vaccinators have been employed in the District, one a Burgher, and the other a Muhammadan. The total number of re-vaccinations was 1,576, with 940 successful results; the total number of vaccinations was 3,924, with 3,318 successful cases, 220 unsuccessful; and in 386 the result could not be ascertained in consequence of the absence of the vaccinifers.

The per-centage of successful to total operations was:

(1) Of vaccinations 84·55. (2) Of re-vaccinations 59·64.

The amount expended in batta was Rs. 31.

Medico-legal Examinations.—Sixty-two were performed, 5 in the investigation of charges of rape, and 57 of ordinary assault.

Jail.—The buildings, completed in December, 1879, were not occupied till February, 1880. The situation of the jail has not been well chosen. It is built on a swamp, and is separated from a paddy field at the back only by a wall; the buildings in front shut out whatever sea-breeze there may be, and the interior is thereby rendered intolerably warm. Were it not that the prisoners are employed without the walls for a greater part of the day, there is reason to believe that their health would be seriously affected. No hospital accommodation is provided, and sick prisoners have to be treated either in cells or in the female ward, whenever it happens to be unoccupied. All serious cases are removed to the Civil Hospital. No suitable provision has been made for the custody of lunatics.

There is ample space within the walls for the erection of buildings to meet these urgent requirements.

The water-supply and dieting arrangements are satisfactory.

The number of prisoners confined during the year was 755, with a daily average strength of 26·19. The number of sick treated was 54, or a daily average of 1·19 (males 1, females ·19). The disease prevalent was ague. One death occurred from dysentery in the case of a suspected lunatic The rate of mortality to the total treated was 1·85 per cent. or ·13 per cent. of the total strength.

MEDICAL.

Appendix.

Negombo.

Till the month of September the weather was excessively dry, but during October and November a great deal of rain fell. As a consequence of the change ague increased, and no less than 425 cases of malarious fever were reported as having occurred in a single week. In December the outbreak showed signs of abatement. Diarrhœa, dysentery, anæmia, and syphilis prevailed to the ordinary extent. Four sporadic cases of small-pox, one being of the confluent type, were successfully treated in the hospital. The disease did not spread. Two fatal cases of choleraic diarrhœa came under observation, one in the jail, and the other in the town in a private house, which was, with the consent of the owner, burnt down. With these exceptions the general health of the station may be said to have been fairly good, as is evidenced by the decrease in the number of patients admitted into hospital during the year, namely, 989 against 1,140 in 1879.

The Hospital is situated 1¼ mile from the town on the Colombo road. The swamp at the back was partially filled up in 1879, but during the past year the prisoners engaged in this work were withdrawn and employed in repairing the roads. Now that a suitable cemetery has been provided, it would be as well if all burials in the old one, which forms one of the boundaries of the hospital, be discontinued; the sub-soil is soft and porous, facilitating the rapid and unchecked percolation of organic matter. The wells from which the town is supplied with fresh water are only a couple of hundred yards from the old cemetery.

The drainage of the hospital is defective and quite inadequate for carrying off the water which accumulates after a heavy downpour of rain. Round four of the wards bricked and cemented drains have been constructed, but do not answer the purpose intended, while round the two cadjan-thatched wards no drains at all have been provided, so that during seasons of rain the wards become damp.

One of the three wells on the premises has fallen in, but an ample supply of water is obtained from the two others. This water is, however, unfit for drinking or culinary purposes, and is only used for bathing and washing. Potable water is procured from wells a few hundred yards from the hospital, and is filtered before use. The latrine, lavatory and dieting arrangements are satisfactory.

The hospital consists of 6 wards, 4 male, and 2 female, affording accommodation for 80 patients (females 24, and males 56) At no time was there any overcrowding, in fact throughout the year one of the female wards remained unoccupied. The daily average sick was 50·94 (males 41·55, and females 9·39). The average residence of each patient in hospital was 18·85 days. The total number treated was 989 (mixed races 496, and Malabars 493). The principal admissions were: for fevers 146, rheumatism 54, primary syphilis 23, secondary syphilis 40, anæmia 81, dropsy 34, dysentery 69, diarrhœa 61, general debility 35, ulcers 158, parangi 28, and wounds 52. The total number of deaths was 106, making the per-centage of mortality to the total treated 10·71, (mixed races 10·88, Malabars 10·54 per cent).

The following statement shows the diseases which caused the mortality :—

Names of diseases.	Number treated.	Number of deaths.	Per-centage of mortality.
Enteric fever	1	1	100·
Simple continued fever	2	1	50·
Ague	141	4	2·83
Remittent fever	2	2	100·
Erysipelas	2	1	50·
Cancer	6	1	16·66
Scrofula	6	1	16·66
Phthisis pulmonalis	6	2	33·33
Anæmia	81	4	4·93
General dropsy	34	8	23·52
Paralysis	6	1	16·66
Tetanus	1	1	100·
Pneumonia	7	2	28·57
Emphysema of lungs	1	1	100·
Dysentery	69	19	27·53
Diarrhœa	61	29	47·54
Peritonitis	1	1	100·
Ascites	9	2	22·22
Abscess of liver	1	1	100·
Bright's disease	1	1	100·
Rupture of bladder	1	1	100·
Emphysema of cellular tissue	3	1	33·33
Ulcer	158	7	4·43
General debility	35	6	17·14
Burns and scalds	6	2	33·33
Fractures	8	2	25·
Wounds	52	2	3·84
Gunshot wounds	5	1	20·
Privation	1	1	100·

Of the total number of deaths 14 occurred within one day of admission, 10 within two days, 12 within three days, 5 within four days, and 5 within five days, or 46 within five days of admission, thus showing the serious nature of the cases admitted.

The Expenditure incurred in the upkeep of the hospital amounted to Rs. 7,167—68¼, against Rs. 8,967—29 in 1879. The sum recovered from paying patients was Rs. 78—39.

Out-patient Dispensary.—The total number treated was 1,520, against 1,700 in 1879, and 450 in 1878. The amount subscribed was Rs. 282—67 against Rs. 170—55 in 1879. The largest numbers of applicants for relief were in the months of April 155, and September 152, the smallest in October 102.

Medico-legal Examinations.—Eighty-two were performed, 17 in the investigation of charges of murder and manslaughter, 23 in charges of aggravated assault, 38 of common assault, and 4 of rape.

Vaccination.—The total number of operations (primary) was 4,677, of which 2,943, or 62·92 per cent. were successful, 66 unsuccessful, and in 1,668 instances the result could not be ascertained.

The Jail comprises 5 permanent association wards, 5 temporary sheds, 4 permanent cells, 12 condemned cells, 2 permanent cells for females, and a hospital. Twenty-two cells are in course of erection. All these buildings are enclosed by a high wall The establishment is capable of containing 207 prisoners. During the year the total number confined was 1,069, or a daily average of 147·87, namely, 132·78 convicted, and 15·09 unconvicted.

The hospital, at the southern end of the block of buildings, consists of 4 wards, or separate cells, with accommodation for 14 patients, and a surgery. The nursing arrangements are carried on by "good conduct" prisoners under the directions of the medical officer, and are as satisfactory as the circumstances will permit. The number treated during the year was 203, or 121 in excess of that of 1879, with a daily average of 6·81; 13 deaths (9 from diarrhœa, 1 from chronic dysentery, 1 from general dropsy, 1 from abscess of the liver, and 1 from general debility) occurred among this number, making the rate of mortality 6·40 per cent. of the total treated, or 1·21 per cent. of the whole strength. The medical officer attributes this increased rate of mortality to disorders of the digestive organs "occurring in debilitated prisoners transferred from other jails."

The bathing, latrine, and dieting arrangements are satisfactory. The medical officer suggests certain improvements with regard to the outlets of the existing drains, and is of opinion that two drains are required within the walls of the jail, one at the northern and the other at the southern end. He also urges the necessity for a dead-house, as at present *post-mortem* examinations have to be conducted, and corpses to be exposed till burial in any of the association wards which may happen to be unoccupied at the time.

Avisáwélla

During the past year the general health of the station has been fairly good, though it compares somewhat unfavourably with that of 1879. One case of small-pox, terminating favourably, and one of chicken-pox occurred in the villages, the former in the month of May and the latter in October. Measles prevailed to a slight extent for a short time.

The medical officer in charge of the dispensary condemns the building as being ill-ventilated and badly lighted, and as being damp in consequence of having a damp roof over it. The total number treated was 278 (Malabars 72, Sighalese 141, and other races 65), against 217 in 1879. The collections for the past year aggregated only Rs. 18—93 against Rs. 31—50 in 1879. The largest numbers treated were in the months of July 32, August 36, and September 34; the smallest in June 9, January 12, December 17, and February and October 18.

The Jail, within a few yards of the dispensary, covers a superficial area of 17,820 feet, with three wards and three cells. The total number of prisoners admitted into the jail during the year was 1,701, and of them only 8, or a daily average of ·17, all belonging to the mixed races, came under treatment The admissions were for gonorrhœa 2, syphilis secondary 2, rheumatism 1, ague 1, anæmia 1, and wounds 1. No deaths occurred. The expenditure of the jail hospital did not exceed Rs 12—88, paid for 65 native ordinary diets.

Medico-legal Examinations.—No less than 45 were performed, chiefly in the investigation of charges of assault; in one instance a *post-mortem* examination was held on the body of a man said to have been murdered.

Vaccination.—The vaccinator employed in the District was dismissed for misconduct in April. The total number vaccinated by him was 860, namely 551 primary, with a per-centage of 73 successful cases, and re-vaccinations 309, with a per-centage of 44 successful cases.

Ratnapura.

During eight months of the year, from April to November, the rainfall was abundant, the weather being excessively dry and warm during the other months, with bright days but damp and foggy nights, giving rise to a certain amount of sickness. No epidemics are reported as having occurred in the past year, but towards its latter end a great deal of ague prevailed in the District generally, and in Méda-kóralé in particular.

The Hospital is situated about 20 feet above the level of the river, in grounds comprising 2½ acres in extent, bounded on one side by the river, on another by a stream, on a third by a road and private property, and on the fourth by waste land. The four wards, with accommodation for 46 patients, were never at any time overcrowded. The average daily sick was 24·63 (males 19·63, females 5), and the average residence in hospital 21 days. The average cubic space to each patient was 2,500 feet, with a superficial area of 124 feet. The ventilation, drainage, lavatory, latrine, and minor sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The water for use in the hospital is obtained from a stream from which it is conducted by means of piping; it is good in quality and abundant, and is filtered through chatties.

As none of the tenders for dieting the hospital was accepted by Government, raw provisions were bought at the current market rates and cooked by a hospital servant, and at the end of the year it turned out that each diet cost about 36 cents. The total number treated during the year was 429 (mixed races 276, and Malabars 153) with a daily average of 24·63, and a death-rate of 8·69 per cent., against 746, with a daily average of 37·26, and a death-rate of 22·78 per cent. in 1879. The largest number of admissions was for fevers 38, chronic rheumatism 11, primary syphilis 41, secondary syphilis 28, anæmia 29, general dropsy 8, dysentery acute 9, dysentery chronic 4, diarrhœa 17, gonorrhœa 9, abscess 10, ulcers 68, and general debility 39.

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Appendix.

The following table shows the diseases which caused the mortality :—

Names of diseases.	Number treated.	Number of deaths.	Per-centage of mortality.
Secondary syphilis	28	1	3·57
Anæmia	29	4	13·79
General dropsy	8	4	50·
Tumour	2	1	50·
Tetanus	1	1	100·
Meningitis	1	1	100·
Valvular disease of heart	1	1	100·
Pleurisy	3	2	66·66
Abscess of lung	1	1	100·
Dysentery acute	9	5	55·55
Dysentery chronic	4	2	50·
Diarrhœa	17	11	64·70
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1	100·
Abscess	10	1	10·
Ulcer	68	2	2 94
General debility	39	5	12·82
Wounds	15	1	6·66
Gunshot wounds	2	1	50·
Burns and scalds	1	1	100·

The medical officer remarks on the decrease of the number treated in 1880, as follows : " In 1879 were treated 445 Malabars, while in 1880 there were only 153. The difference of 292, if added to the number treated in 1880, would make the figures of both years nearly equal, and suggest the explanation that the decrease in the number treated is due to the decrease in the number of Malabars in the district."

Expenditure.—The total expenditure incurred in the upkeep of the establishment amounted to Rs. 5,809—45¼, and the sum recovered from paying patients aggregated only Rs. 20—49.

Out-patient Dispensary.—The total number treated was 1,938, or 712 more than in the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 166—29½. The largest number of admissions was in the months of January 200, February 153, March 220, April 185, May 175, and December 187 ; the smallest in June, 96.

Vaccination.—The two vaccinators employed in the District operated on 4,646 subjects. Of the 4,272 vaccinations, 2,107, or 49·32 per cent. turned out successful, and of the 374 re-vaccinations, 134, or 35 82 per cent. proved successful.

No batta seems to have been charged, and the total expenditure of the vaccine department in this District did not exceed Rs. 450.

Medico-legal Examinations.—Seven were held, three in the investigation of charges of murder or manslaughter, three in cases of aggravated assault, and one in a charge of rape.

Jail and Jail Hospital.—In this jail only prisoners serving a short sentence are confined. The medical officer observes : " but a large number of prisoners awaiting trial—some of them remaining for many months are detained here. These do no kind of work, and often suffer through their confinement and indolence. The hard labour men are engaged in cleaning minor roads and Crown lands, and the labour has no injurious influence on them." The number of prisoners detained in the jail was 665, with a daily average of 38·10 ; of those, 42 came under treatment, 33 being cases of diarrhœa and dysentery. The hospital ward affords accommodation for only three patients, and it has been found necessary to utilise other wards when this number has been exceeded. All serious cases were transferred to the Civil Hospital. There were only two deaths, both occurring from dysentery among the prisoners removed to the hospital.

The medical officer reports on the unsatisfactory condition of the latrine, and suggests that it may be " fitted up after the style of the Government Hospital latrines with convenient arrangements for ablution."

Kégalla.

The weather throughout the year was wet, but less so than in the previous year, the rainfall being 88·88 inches in 1880 against 119·80 inches in 1879. During seasons of heavy rain the numerous rivers by which the district is intersected are apt to overflow their banks, and on the subsidence of the water outbreaks of malarious fever occur, notoriously along the course of the Maha-oya, and in the Three Kóralés. In the months of March and April fever prevailed to a serious extent, and throughout the year isolated cases came under observation ; the total number of cases treated in hospital was 104, none proving fatal. The other diseases common in the district are bowel complaints, cutaneous diseases, and affections of the chest. " Several cases of parangi," the medical officer remarks, "and diabetes have been observed, as also leprosy and cancer. Elephantiasis is rare. Eleven cases of parangi were treated in hospital, and in every instance a history of contagion was traced, the patients having contracted the disease from their sick friends while suffering from a sore or abrasion." The station was free from visitations of cholera and small-pox.

The Hospital situated about 40 feet above the surrounding country, is freely ventilated on all sides, and the slope of the grounds admits of easy drainage. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The water supply is derived from two wells on the premises, but much inconvenience is felt, and a good deal of the time of the attendants is taken up in conveying the water in tubs to the hospital ; the better plan would be to have a pump fitted up, with pipes leading to some point in the hospital where the water could either be stored for use or pumped as required.

The hospital consists of 4 male wards with accommodation for 26 beds, and one female ward with 8 beds. It was never at any time seriously overcrowded, though on one occasion as many as 29 patients were admitted into the male wards. In the female ward the daily average was 12·04, exceeding the available number of beds by 4 ; in the male wards the daily average was 14·12. The average cubic space to each patient was 1,029·35 feet with a superficial area of 89·51 feet.

The total number treated was 594, against 731 in 1879. The medical officer accounts for this decrease "by the circumstance that the year under review was comparatively healthy, and by the greater care that has been exercised in admitting to hospital only those actually requiring nursing." The admissions were chiefly for fever 104 cases, syphilis 35, anæmia 30, general dropsy 28, bronchitis 14, dysentery 13, diarrhœa 25, abscess 17, ulcer 104, general debility 26, and wounds 45; the number dying was 30, making the rate of mortality 5·05 per cent. of the total treated, or nearly 2 per cent. below that of 1879. The per-centage of deaths of the mixed races was 4·25, and of the Malabars 6·42, and of the latter class the per-centage of deaths of those "sent by the police" was 25.

The following table shows the diseases which caused the mortality :—

Names of diseases.	Number treated.	Number died.	Per-centage of mortality.
Phthisis pulmonalis	6	2	33·33
General dropsy	28	5	17·85
Apoplexy	1	1	100·
Bronchitis	14	2	14·28
Pneumonia	8	3	37·50
Dysentery acute	9	2	22·22
Dysentery chronic	4	1	25·
Diarrhœa	25	4	16·
Peritonitis	1	1	100·
Ascites	1	1	100·
Retention of urine	1	1	100·
Ulcers	104	2	1·92
Fractures	5	1	20
Wounds	45	2	4·44
Gunshot wounds	6	2	33·33

The Expenditure incurred during the year for dieting and attendance was Rs. 4,410·58, and the amount recovered from paying patients Rs. 26 ·5.

Out-patient Dispensary.—The total number seeking relief was 2,156, the largest number being in the month of December 260, April 201, July 214, and August 232; the smallest in May and November 131. The dispensary appears to be gaining confidence with the people, as the number resorting to it in 1879 was 500 less than that of the year under review, while the contributions have risen in the same periods from Rs. 70·50 to Rs. 165·78.

Medico-legal Examinations.—Fifty-seven were performed; 5 in the investigation of charges of murder or manslaughter, 36 of charges of aggravated assault, 1 of simple assault, 4 of rape, and other minor examinations 11.

Vaccination.—Three vaccinators were employed in the District, and the medical officer vaccinates regularly once a week at the dispensary. The total number vaccinated during the year was 5,945; of these, 3,925 were successful cases, 492 unsuccessful, and in 1,528 the result was unknown, as the vaccinifers absented themselves from the subsequent examination. Re-vaccination was suspended about the middle of the year, and hence the number of operations is small, namely, 163 with 117 successful results, 9 failures, and 37 cases in which the effect of the operation could not be ascertained.

Jail.—The buildings are well situated, 20 feet above the level of the neighbouring grounds. There are 4 wards. The prisoners confined in this jail are "road defaulters" sentenced only to short terms of punishment. The total number admitted during the year was 873, convicted 573, and unconvicted 300. The average daily strength was 17, convicted 9·75, and unconvicted 8·03. The number that came under medical treatment was 12, or a daily average sick of ·17.; the cases were of a trifling nature, and no deaths occurred.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kurunégala.

At the last Census (1871) the population of the District comprised 276,033 persons, of whom about 90 per cent. were Siṇhalese, the rest being Malabars, Moors, Malays, Eurasians, and Europeans. The native Siṇhalese are chiefly concerned in agricultural pursuits, while the low-country Siṇhalese and the other races are engaged in trade or in the mechanical arts. For revenue purposes the District is divided into five pattus, and the following statement shows the births and deaths in each during the year under review :—

NAME OF DIVISION.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Wé-uda Wili Hatpattu	665	638	1303	779	661	1440
Hiriyála do.	486	480	966	498	436	934
Katugampola do.	1106	1033	2139	853	748	1601
Déwamédi do.	733	753	1486	609	619	1228
Wanni do.	578	598	1176	522	467	989
Total...	3568	3502	7070	3261	2931	6192

The births were in excess of the deaths by 878. The next table gives the number and causes of death in each pattu.

MEDICAL.

Appendix.

TABLE showing the Number and Causes of Death in the Kurunégala District in 1880 :—

NAME OF PATTU.	Fevers.	Chronic diarrhœa.	Dropsy.	Venereal.	Hydrophobia.	Snake bite.	Worm complaints.	Consumption.	Convulsions.	Dysentery.	Parangi.	Other diseases.	Casual.	Total.
Wóuda Wili Hatpattu ...	431	80	35	1	1	3	71	26	75	115	10	562	30	1440
Hiriyála do. ...	453	57	—	2	—	4	52	18	36	40	17	248	7	934
Katugampola do. ...	673	28	2	2	—	6	71	63	67	42	13	610	24	1601
Déwamędi do. ..	528	39	7	—	—	7	88	30	53	43	23	395	15	1228
Wanni do. ...	430	52	—	1	—	3	45	18	65	71	27	268	9	989
Total...	2515	256	44	6	1	23	327	155	296	311	90	2083	85	6192

Examining these figures, it will be observed that the mortality is due chiefly to fevers, 2,515 deaths, disorders of the digestive system 567, and to other diseases 2,083. "Worm complaints" seem to have caused death in 327 instances, and "snake bite" in 23. Dr. Carbery remarks with respect to the weather, that "it has been abnormal. For the first ten months there was no appreciable rainfall except within the range of the mountain zone, around the town. Hence the drought, failure of crops, famine, and epidemic of fever. Unseasonable rains fell in abundance in November, and in consequence the most severe epidemic known for the past ten or twelve years broke out in December, calling for the intervention of Government, who distributed large supplies of fever powders. The District has been wholly free from cholera and small-pox; minor diseases such as measles, an isolated out-break of chicken-pox (specially reported on), and hooping-cough have prevailed" Parangi is endemic, and the daily average of the disease in hospital was 25, or 30 per cent of the total cases treated. The disease most prevalent is ague, due to malaria during the north-east monsoon, and the relaxing nature of the climate gives rise to much diarrhœa and dysentery.

The Hospital, 500 feet above the level of the sea, contains six permanent wards (four male, two female) and two temporary wards for the treatment of cases of parangi and ulcers. During the year an additional permanent building on the western wing was erected for the accommodation of females affected with parangi. The institution now affords accommodation for 110 beds. The wards were never at any time overcrowded; the daily average sick was 66 66 (males 53·84, and females 12·82) and average residence in hospital 17·51 days. The average cubic space to each patient was 1,827 feet with a superficial area of 98 feet. The hospital was re-painted and repaired by the Public Works Department. The drainage is defective and ought to be improved, as the waste water is apt to stagnate in the larger drains which have been loosely cut in the soil without any proper slope being allowed for it to run off. The latrine accommodation requires to be increased as pointed out by the medical officer. The water for drinking and bathing purposes is obtained from two wells on the premises, but the native patients prefer bathing in the stream close by to using the tubs, unless when a warm bath is ordered. With these exceptions the sanitary arrangements of the establishment are satisfactory.

The total number treated during the year was 1,393. The admissions were chiefly for fevers 207, general dropsy 64, diarrhœa 63, dysentery acute 27, dysentery chronic 29, pneumonia 29, syphilis primary 28, syphilis secondary 21, anæmia 20, general debility 97, parangi 281, ulcers 200, and eczema 21. The total number of deaths was 144, or 10·33 per cent. of the total treated. The following table shows the diseases which caused the mortality, and the rate per cent. of deaths to cases treated :—

Names of diseases.	Number treated.	Number died.	Per-centage of mortality.
Ague ...	178	6	3·37
Remittent fever ...	29	5	17·24
Erysipelas ...	5	1	20·
Cancer ...	8	1	12·50
Scrofula ...	3	1	33·33
Phthisis pulmonalis ...	13	5	38·46
Anæmia ...	20	1	5·
General dropsy ...	64	27	42·18
Tetanus ...	2	1	50·
Meningitis ...	1	1	100·
Valvular disease of heart ...	2	1	50·
Bronchitis ...	6	1	16·66
Pneumonia ...	29	16	55·17
Dysentery acute ...	27	7	25·92
Dysentery chronic ...	29	14	48·27
Diarrhœa ...	63	24	38·09
Ascites ...	2	2	100·
Mercurial inflammation ...	1	1	100·
Nephritis ...	1	1	100·
Gangrene of scrotum ...	1	1	100·
Elephantiasis of scrotum & penis	7	1	14·28
Diseases of women ...	8	1	12·50
Necrosis ...	11	1	9·09
Gangrene of skin and muscle	3	1	33·33
Morbus coxæ (psoas abscess)	1	1	100·
Ulcer ...	200	5	2·50
Parangi ...	281	3	1·06
General debility ...	97	9	9·27
Old age ...	1	1	100·
Dog bite ...	1	1	100·
Dislocation of neck ...	1	1	100·
Fractures ...	15	2	13·33

The per-centage of mortality, namely 10·33, compares favourably with that for the year 1879, being 2·01 per cent. lower. Dr. Carbery, in his interesting report, observes: "The mortality in hospital cannot be considered high, being 10·33 per cent. of the numbers treated, considering that a large proportion were admitted in a hopeless condition. Malabars go to swell the mortality, for although they form only one-fifth of the numbers treated, in the mortality list they are one-half."

But for the failure of the rains and consequent drought, it is not improbable that the rate of mortality might have been still lower. On this subject the medical officer remarks: "During the year (1880) a terrible famine afflicted the Wanni-hatpattu, and I have seen the natives eating boiled gimtala leaves, the shell of the mí fruit, wild yams, &c. (A special report of this was made to Government in a letter dated 1st October, 1880.) Many died, especially infants, others fled the District, and a few remained in hopes of rain, which came tardily in November, and enabled them to sow their chenas, but which, owing to its unseasonableness, led to an epidemic of malarious fever as devastating as the famine. They were heavily handicapped in this late cultivation owing to the want of seed, the destruction of cattle (of which three-fourths were swept away by the famine), and by the usurious rate of interest at which they had to borrow capital, having to mortgage the lands still free, and a large share of the future crops No sooner had the rains ceased, when the tropical heat and north-east wind, acting on the moist and rotting vegetation, generated a pernicious form of malarial fever, which broke out all over the District, increasing in virulence as the year closed, and raising the mortality in December to three-fold the ordinary monthly average."

Expenditure.—The total cost of the establishment was Rs 10,898—85½, and the sum recovered from paying patients was Rs. 348·51. The amount voted for the dieting of the hospital for the year was Rs. 15,000, but the actual expenditure did not exceed Rs. 8,897—92½. This may be regarded in the light of a saving to Government of Rs. 6,102—7½, or 40 per cent. on the vote.

Out-patient Dispensary.—A glance at the figures below will prove the extent to which natives are willing to avail themselves of the benefits of European treatment offered to them by Government.

Year.	Number treated.	Collections. Rs.	cts.
1878	2,535	517	82
1879	4,096	819	37½
1880	5,545	1,322	47

Within the short period of three years the number of applicants for relief and their contributions at this dispensary have more than doubled.

Medico-legal Examinations.—The total number of examinations under judicial instructions was 61; of these 10 were conducted in the investigation of charges of murder and manslaughter, 2 of charges of concealment of birth, 20 of aggravated assault, 3 of simple assault, 3 of charges of rape, and 23 other examinations.

Vaccination.—Three vaccinators were employed in the District. The Assistant Colonial Surgeon vaccinates once a week in the town. I am of opinion that inoculation should be performed with lymph procured from some healthy station in the Island, or with lymph obtained from England in order to obviate the risk of infecting subjects with the parangi and skin diseases so prevalent in the North-Western Province. Even with a better class of operators the risk is one that should not be run, and with the present stamp of vaccinators there will always be a maximum of danger with a minimum of discretion in selecting fitting subjects to carry on arm-to-arm vaccination.

The total number of vaccinations performed was 7,730, with 5,642 or a per-centage of 72·98 of successful cases. The vaccine staff cost Rs. 675, so that each successful case cost a fraction over 11 cents.

The Jail consists of two buildings called the "old" and the "new" jails. The former is only used when the accommodation in the latter is insufficient, but during the year under review it was never occupied. The water supply, drainage, scavenging, and dieting arrangements are satisfactory. The number of prisoners confined in the jail in 1880 was 1,123, convicted 635, and unconvicted 488. The daily average strength was 97·08, convicted 61·19, and unconvicted 35·89. The number of sick treated was 212 (males 209, females 3), and the daily average 3·87 (males 3·83, and females ·04). Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Saravanamuttu remarks: "Ague was the commonest of the diseases treated, due probably to endemic causes; next in order were bowel complaints, which prevailed only during the hottest part of the year." Five deaths occurred during the year, 3 from dysentery, 1 from valvular disease of the heart, and 1 from judicial hanging, making the death-rate 2·35 per-cent. of cases treated, and ·44 per-cent. of the total strength.

Puttalam.

The want of good water which the District always laboured under was at the beginning of the year met by means of piping laid on from a spring at the foot of an adjacent hill, and, notwithstanding the severe drought which dried up nearly all the tanks, the water supply derived through the piping remained unaffected. In the Adikari-pattu the water is fairly good, but in the Demala-pattu the people depend for their supply on small collections of rain water, which is far from pure, as buffaloes are allowed to wallow in the tanks containing it, and the inhabitants themselves use these reservoirs for the purposes of ablution, and for washing their soiled linen. The medical officer remarks that the food of the people of the Demala-pattu is of an inferior quality, and that the parangi disease prevails in it to a great extent.

The health of the station has been satisfactory, and it has enjoyed freedom from epidemics. The medical officer states: "The diseases prevalent are chiefly those arising from malaria—as intermittent fever, accompanied often with congestion and enlargement of the spleen, ending when neglected or badly treated (as in many cases, which occur among the Moors who do not yet fully appreciate the value of European medicine and in the villages) in anæmia, general dropsy, and malarious cachexia. Diarrhœa, dysentery, and ulcer prevail chiefly among the Malabars in whom

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they prove very obstinate, and often fatal, owing to their debilitated condition, brought on by insufficient, defective, or unwholesome food. Chest affections are not common in Puttalam. Syphilis is also comparatively rare. Diabetes and cancer are very rare, and I have not met with any cases of elephantiasis in the District. The disease called parangi prevails to a great extent in the portion of the District called Demala-pattu. The cases of parangi that sought relief in the hospital were, I am happy to say, not so numerous as in the previous years, and they were mostly chronic cases, suffering from the secondary effects of the disease and from the abuse of mercury."

In addition to the improved water supply, the town has been rendered more healthy by the active steps taken in its conservancy by the Local Board, and in proof of this it may be mentioned that no disease followed, as in other years, in the wake of the large bodies of pilgrims that passed through in July on their way to St. Anne's church.

The Hospital, situated on a slight elevation, escapes the ill consequences to which a rainy season subjects the surrounding low grounds, but it is much exposed to the influences of both monsoons, as there is no break-wind on either side.

The hospital contains four wards capable of containing 38 beds. It was never at any time overcrowded, though it sometimes happened that the accommodation of the female ward, with only 8 beds, was insufficient to receive all the patients, so that it was found necessary to place a few in the verandahs. The average cubic space allotted to each patient was 1,117·08 feet with a superficial area of 69·62 feet. The average stay of each male patient in hospital was 26·09, and of each female 5·51 days. The total number treated in 1880 was 510, against 555 in the previous year. In 1877 the number treated was 613, in 1878 it was 584. The medical officer attributes this falling off of the numbers to the increased healthiness of the station, and to the judicious selection of cases for admission. Cases of ague were not admitted unless of a serious nature or where the patients were friendless and homeless. The principal diseases treated were ague 68, anæmia 31, general dropsy 17, congestion of the spleen 10, rheumatism chronic 22, dysentery chronic 52, diarrhœa 28, ulcers 73, and parangi 39.

Of the total treated 70 died, making the death-rate 13·72 per cent., against 11·35 per cent. in 1879. This, the medical officer states, is due to the fact that the cases treated during the past year were of a more severe nature, and the admissions much less in consequence of the non-admission of slight or trivial cases of illness. The following table shows the principal diseases which caused the mortality, and the rate per cent. of deaths to total treated :—

Names of diseases.	Number treated.	Number of deaths.	Rate of mortality per cent.
Fevers ...	73	6	8·21
Phagedæna and sloughing-phagedæna ...	4	4	100·
Phthisis ...	8	3	37·50
Anæmia and general dropsy..	48	6	12·50
Diarrhœa and dysentery ...	80	31	38·75
Ulcers ...	73	4	5·47
General debility ...	18	5	27·77
Privation ...	6	3	50·

It will be observed that, as usual, the largest number of deaths was caused by disorders of the digestive system, and the medical officer reports on this point: "The subjects of these cases were mostly Malabar paupers, who were often brought for admission in a moribund condition. As a rule, Malabar patients do not come into hospital early enough to derive any benefit by treatment. They invariably present themselves after the disease has become hopelessly chronic, and their condition irremediably low."

Out-patient Dispensary.—The number treated was 2,691, against 2,447 in the previous year; the amount collected from them was Rs. 291—96 against Rs. 206—51 in 1879. The number treated and amount collected in 1880 is nearly quadruple that of 1877, a period of three years only, thus showing that the natives are gaining confidence in European medical practice.

Vaccination.—One vaccinator, working five days in the week, was employed, and his operations were confined exclusively to the Akkarai-pattu, where he vaccinated 2,060 persons, with the following results :—successful cases 1,834 or a per-centage of 89·02, unsuccessful 51, and in the remaining cases the result could not be ascertained in consequence of the absence of the vaccinifers.

The extra expenses or batta incurred in vaccinating the above cases was Rs. 55. No re-vaccination was carried on. The medical officer states: "I do not think one vaccinator is sufficient for a large District like Puttalam, for during the year the vaccination was carried on only in Akkarai-pattu, and had to be totally neglected in Demala-pattu, as it was impossible for one man to work in both the pattus. I would therefore suggest the appointment of another vaccinator to work in Demala-pattu, to be stationed at Puttalam, under the immediate supervision of the medical officer. Last year there were two vaccinators, one of whom was stationed at Kalpitiya, but his operations could not be properly supervised, as he was working so far away, and had to hold communication with the medical officer through another officer."

The Jail.—The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, but it is suggested that a few drains be cut to further improve the condition of the establishment.

The dieting, water supply, &c., leave nothing to be desired. Penal diet and hard labour have not been found to interfere injuriously with the health of the prisoners. The provisions, both in their raw and cooked state, are regularly examined by the medical officer.

The total number of prisoners confined in the jail during the year was 244, or a daily average strength of 37·47. The number treated in the hospital ward, capable of containing 5 beds, was 27, making the daily average sick ·57; the rate of mortality was 3·70 per cent. The only death was from chronic dysentery, in the case of a recently admitted prisoner.

Chilaw.

The hospital consists of two temporary wards, one for males and the other for females. It was never at any time overcrowded, the average cubic space allotted to each male patient being 2,325 57 feet, and to each female 3,527·91, with superficial areas of 223 62 and 339·22 feet respectively The buildings being situated at a slight elevation permit of easy and efficient drainage. The total number treated was 277, namely males 199, and females 78 (mixed races 173, Malabars 104), with 23 deaths. During the year 1879 the admissions were 287, with 28 or 9·75 per cent. of deaths, the death-rate for the year under review being 8·30 per cent. The following table indicates the diseases which caused the mortality :—

Names of diseases.	Number treated.	Number of deaths.	Per-centage of mortality.
Phthisis pulmonalis ...	4	2	50·
Anæmia ...	15	2	13·33
Tetanus ...	1	1	100·
Dysentery ...	11	7	63·63
Diarrhœa ...	17	7	41·17
Abscess ...	4	1	25·
General debility ...	8	2	25·
Fracture ...	7	1	14·28

The medical officer suggests that a permanent bath-room and two latrines be erected in place of the temporary ones now in use, which, being constructed of wattle and daub, frequently require repair.

The total cost of the establishment was Rs. 1,781—31½.

The Out-patient Dispensary.—During the year 1879 the number of persons resorting for relief to this institution was 563, but during the year 1880 it swelled to 2,342, or to rather more than four times that number, and this remarkable increase is attributed by the medical officer to the fact that during a certain period of the year there is a large influx of pilgrims to the church of St. Anna at Palakuda, most of whom when ailing seek medical aid at the dispensary. The voluntary contributions at the dispensary aggregated Rs. 78—64.

Vaccination.—The total number vaccinated was 2,591, with the following results : successful 1,974 cases, unsuccessful 23, and unknown 594 ; re-vaccinated 191, with 117 successful cases

Kalpitiya

About 93 miles north of Colombo on the coast, is a spit of land about 50 miles long and 5 broad, with an estimated population of 12,000 persons, two-thirds of whom are Moors, and the rest Tamils The District was free from epidemics, though ague prevailed throughout the year. There is no hospital at this station but the medical officer has most creditably, at his own expense, put up sheds in his premises, where 79 patients were treated by him. The daily average sick thus treated was 2·28, males 1·67 and females 61. The number treated at the out-patient dispensary was 824 (inclusive of the above 79), and the admissions were chiefly for ague 457, remittent fever 5, with one death, diarrhœa 51, with 6 deaths, dysentery 17, with one death, colic 3, pneumonia 3 with 2 deaths, ulcers 36, general debility 30, and contusions 29 The largest number of admissions was in January—126—when it decreased gradually to 40 in July, the smallest number : by December the admissions increased to 66. The total cost of these 89 patients was Rs. 360—71. The amount collected at the out-patient dispensary was Rs. 45—4, which, with the sanction of Government was paid to the dispensary servant.

Vaccination at this station was discontinued at the end of the year 1879, and the medical officer was able to get together only 25 subjects for vaccination during the year. Of these one was a case of successful re-vaccination ; of the remaining 24, 13 were successful, 9 failed, and 2 absented themselves from examination, making the per-centage of successful to the total vaccinated 54·16

I would suggest that a small temporary hospital be erected here with proper attendants, equipment, &c., at the public expense.

W. C. ONDAATJE,
Colonial Surgeon.

No. 3.

REPORT of J. W. MARGENOUT, Esq., Colonial Surgeon of the Northern Province, for the year 1880.

I HAVE the honour to present my annual report for the year 1880.

Public Health.

I AM happy to be able to state that the sanitary condition of the Province improved during the year, and that the general health of the population was satisfactory.

The Province enjoyed a perfect immunity from cholera and small-pox. Some cases of chicken-pox and measles occurred at intervals, and were of no consequence.

In the Vavúṇiya-Vilánkulam District there was an out-break of malarial fever at the close of the year, soon after the rainy season set in.

In the Mullaittívu District no special disease prevailed.

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In the Mannár District there was not much sickness, although the medical officer reports that "chicken-pox and measles, as they usually break out annually with the change of the south-west monsoon, in May and June, have been prevalent in a sporadic form in the town and its suburbs."

During the year the civil hospital at Point Pedro was opened.

There are now three civil hospitals in this Province besides the cholera and small-pox hospitals at Jaffna, and the immigrant hospitals in the Mannár District.

The total number treated in all the hospitals was 3,682, and the number of deaths 63. The mortality was caused chiefly by diseases of the digestive system.

The number under treatment were chiefly for fevers, dropsy, diarrhœa, dysentery, and parangi.

Of fevers, as many as 492 cases were treated in all the hospitals, with only 5 deaths. The otal number of cases of parangi treated in the hospitals was 311; namely, 170 at Mullaittívu, 137 at Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam, 3 at Mannár, and 1 at Vaṇkálai. Four of these cases proved fatal.

As I have stated above, the Province was entirely free from cholera; not a single case of the disease was reported from any part of the Province. Of small-pox only 11 cases were recorded, 5 at Jaffna, 1 at Mannár, 2 at Vaṇkálai, and 3 at Pésálai. All the cases recovered.

Out-door Dispensaries.

The total number treated at all the dispensaries in 1879 was 9,968, and the amount collected was Rs. 173—6. The whole of this amount was deposited to the credit of the Government.

Jaffna Jail.

The total number of prisoners confined in the Jaffna jail was 1,185. Of these 921 were convicted, and 264 were unconvicted prisoners. The jail is certified to hold 208 prisoners, there being 92 cells, and 8 association wards.

The hospital wards contain 5,568 cubic contents, and each accommodates six prisoners.

The drainage of the jail is fair. The latrines and baths were in a satisfactory state.

The total number of prisoners treated in the jail hospital was 100. The prevailing disease was ague, of which there were 28 cases. The rest were diseases of an ordinary nature. None proved fatal.

Vaccination.

Eight vaccinators were employed from January to April. Since then one of them was discontinued partly on account of illness, and partly on account of the paucity of subjects for vaccination. The lymph used is of good quality. 14,252 persons were vaccinated; of these, 11,615 were discharged with satisfactory vesicles. Re-vaccinations 20.

Civil Hospital, Mullaittívu.

The Mullaittívu hospital is situated on an extensive plot of ground free from swamps or collections of stagnant water. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. There are two separate latrines and bath-rooms attached. The water for the hospital is obtained from two wells, one of which was sunk this year

The following table shows the amount of accommodation in each ward, average number of patients, &c.:—

Names of Wards.	Cubic contents.	Superficial area.	Average number of patients.	Greatest number in ward upon any one day	Total number of admissions into each ward.	Full number of available beds.
Medical Ward, A ... / Do. do. B ...	10,260	760	7·18	10	70	10
Surgical ward	5,313	408	5·11	6	50	6
Temporary male ward	8,424	648	8·42	10	73	10
Female ward	6,292	484	6·49	8	51	8
Temporary female ward ...	7,676	667	7·71	10	62	10

The total number of cases treated was 343, against 443 the previous year. The average daily sick, males 20·90, and females 14·17. The average residence in hospital of each patient was 37 42. There was no overcrowding.

The numbers treated were chiefly for parangi 170, ague 23, hepatitis 5, dropsy 4, enteric fever 3, diarrhœa 2.

The total number of deaths was 12. Of these, 3 were from enteric fever, 2 from parangi, 1 from hepatitis, 1 from ague, 1 from dropsy, 1 from paraplegia, 1 from diarrhœa, 1 from burn, and 1 from ulcer.

The total cost of the establishment during the year was Rs. 4,212—15. The amount recovered for the maintenance of patients in hospital was Rs. 4.

The total number of cases treated at the out-door dispensary was 836, and the amount collected Rs. 95—3.

No vaccination is carried on at this station.

Civil Hospital, Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam.

The Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam hospital is situated in a large open space; there are no swamps or collections of water in its vicinity.

The following table shows the accommodation in each ward, &c. :—

Names of Wards.	Cubic contents.	Superficial area.	Average number of patients.	Greatest number on any one day.	Total number of admissions into each ward.	Full number of available beds.
Male general ward	2891·02	214	2	2	24	2
Do.	5749·65	425	5·32	6	70	6
Do.	5548	382	5·1	6	2	6
Male temporary ward	7729·16	618	7·32	9	114	9
Female general ward	4576	352	3·30	4	19	4
Do. temporary ward ...	7729 16	618	7·09	9	107	9

The total number of cases treated was 357, against 416 the previous year. The average daily sick was males 14·80, females 10·45. The average residence in hospital of each patient was 24 86 males, 27·51 females. The average cubic space was for males 12·54, females 11·84.

The wards were never overcrowded to any considerable extent.

There are two sets of latrines, one for the males and another for the females. The baths and latrines are sufficient and in good condition, but the wells being at some distance from the bath-rooms, the task of filling them is irksome, and the medical officer recommends that pipes should be laid to conduct water from the wells to the bath-rooms.

The water supply is derived from two wells in the premises The water is good, but impregnated with mica, which is said to cause strangury when used freely without filtering it.

The patients are dieted by contract for cooked provisions.

The total cost of the expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,316·56.

At the out-door dispensary 1,916 patients were treated, chiefly for ague. No collections were made.

No vaccination is carried on at this station.

Civil Hospital, Point Pedro.

The hospital at Point Pedro was opened this year. It is situated on high ground, three miles from the town, and in consequence the drainage is satisfactory.

There is no source of malaria in the vicinity.

The hospital consists of one male ward and one female ward, capable of accommodating 16 beds. They are well ventilated.

The dispensary is an octagonal building, separated into rooms of unequal size by a wall.

There are two latrines and two bath-rooms, which are satisfactory.

The patients are dieted by the medical officer according to market rates. The food cooked is satisfactory..

The water supply is from two wells in the hospital compound. The water is very good and sufficient, and is always filtered for drinking purposes.

Each patient is provided with a cot and a mat and pillows together with cumblies for bedding.

No dead-house is erected for the hospital.

The following table shows the accommodation, in each ward, &c.:—

Names of wards.	Cubic contents.	Superficial area.	Average number of patients.	Greatest number in ward upon any one day.	Total number of admissions into each ward during the year.	Full number of available beds.
Male wards ...	6,292	484	5·12	8	124	8
Female ward ...	6,292	484	3·40	7	75	8

Average residence in hospital 15·01 days. There was no overcrowding. The total number of cases treated in hospital was 199 with 4 deaths. The total cost of the establishment during the year was Rs. 1.483—70. The amount received from paying patients was Rs. 43—75.

As many as 3,875 cases were treated at the out-door dispensary, and the collections amounted to Rs. 28—68.

Immigrant Hospital, Mannár.

The return from the hospital at Mannár shows 333 patients treated, with 9 deaths in hospital and 1 out of hospital Of the numbers treated, 325 were Malabars. The chief diseases were fevers, dropsy, dysentery, diarrhœa, ulcers and general debility.

The deaths were 2 from dropsy, 1 from apoplexy, 3 from dysentery, 2 from diarrhœa, 1 from multiple injury. The death out of hospital was from dysentery.

The hospital consists of 5 small wards capable of accommodating 14 patients. There are no latrines nor bath-rooms attached to the hospital.

The scale of diet is ¾ measure of raw rice, and 5 cents to cover the expenses of curry stuffs and vegetables. The articles are supplied by a contractor at fixed rates.

As regards bedding and clothing, the medical officer remarks "that the bedding and clothing have not been liberal for want of adequate funds to meet their cost."

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Puliyadiyirrakkam Hospital

Is situated on the 23rd mile post on the Mannár-Madawachchi road. The hospital is built on elevated ground, and consists of two separate buildings, the male w ard capable of accommodating 14 patients, the female ward 4 The buildings are well ventilated.
There are no latrines or bath-rooms attached, nor is there a dead-house.

The return from this station shows 284 cases treated with 10 deaths, viz., 4 from general dropsy, 3 from debility, 2 from dysentery, and 1 from fracture.

The scale of diet is the same as in the Mannár hospital.

Pésálai and Vankálai Hospitals.

The total number of cases treated in these hospitals was 2,166, with 13 deaths in hospital and one out of hospital.

The prevailing diseases were fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, ulcers, general debility, and privation.

J. W. MARGENOUT,
Colonial Surgeon of the Northern Province.

No. 4.

REPORT of Dr. THEODORE MORGAN, Colonial Surgeon of the Southern Province, for the year 1880.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the Southern Province for the year 1880.

I assumed temporary charge of the medical duties of the Province on the 4th June, 1880.

The public health in the Province was on the whole satisfactory, owing probably to the seasonable weather that prevailed throughout the year. Fevers, dysentery, and chicken-pox prevailed to some extent, and small-pox but slightly.

Chicken-Pox.

The first intimation of the occurrence of chicken-pox was from Bentota, in the Walalláwiti-kóralé, on the 3rd of February, when eight cases were reported; simultaneously four cases occurred at Ratgama, in the Wellabada-pattu-kóralé. On the 7th February two cases were reported from Andigama within the four gravets, and from this date cases were from time to time reported within the District of Galle and other stations, till at the end of the year a total number of 126 cases was found to have occurred.

There were 80 cases reported from Galle, 42 from Balapitimodara, and 4 from Tangalla; the total number treated in private houses and hospital (including 3 cases that remained at the end of 1879) was 129.

Small-Pox.

The first occurrence of small-pox was made known on the 7th of February. A case was reported in the town of Galle, and removed to the small-pox hospital. On the 9th of February three cases were reported from Ratgama, in the Wellabada-pattu kóralé. Another case occurred in the town on the same date, and since then it has been ascertained that altogether 25 cases of small-pox occurred in the Southern Province during the year. Of the confluent and distinct variety 18 cases were reported from the Galle District, of which 14 were treated in the small-pox hospital, and 4 in private houses. These, with the one that remained in 1879, made a total of 19 treated in Galle; 6 cases were treated in private houses in Balapitimodara, making altogether 25 cases in the Province. Of the above number of contagious cases treated—that is, of a total of 154—there were only 3 deaths reported, thus giving a per-centage of 2.

Cholera.

The first case of cholera reported was from Midduwa, about two miles from the town of Galle, on the 15th May. On this being intimated, a medical officer was in attendance and rendered medical aid, adopting precautionary and sanitary measures to prevent its extension in the village. The case was sporadic, and occurred in a Sinhalese man aged 40. It was due to indiscretion in diet combined with exposure to wet weather. The house where the case occurred was isolated, and the patient, who had recourse to native treatment, was not removed to hospital. This patient died on the 19th of May, four days after the first attack. On the 17th of May another case of a woman was reported in the same village. This patient had no communication with the first, but lived at some distance away. The cause of the attack in this case, too, was traced to indiscretion in diet and exposure to wet weather. This patient recovered. On the 31st May a third case was reported from Talpitiya, and removed to the cholera hospital for treatment, and recovered. With the exception of these three cases the Province happily enjoyed an immunity throughout the year from an outbreak of epidemic cholera. In this connection it is gratifying to note that for the last two years there was an absence of this epidemic in the Province, and it might be claimed, not without a show of reason, that the restrictions imposed on the pilgrims travelling to Kataragama acted to some extent in checking its outbreak among them, unlike previous years when no such rules were in force

Hospitals in the Province.

The total number of patients treated in the Government civil hospitals was 2,219; and if 154 patients treated in the lock hospital were to be added, it would give a grand total of 2,373 treated in the various hospitals in the Province. The number of admissions into the hospitals, with the exception of Hambantota and the lock hospital at Galle, during the year under review was smaller

than that in the previous year. The number of deaths during 1880 at the Galle hospital was 84, or 5·61 per cent., as against 142 or 8·18 in 1879; at the Mátara hospital 26 deaths, or 7·40 per cent., as against 41 or 7·02 in the previous year; at Tangalla hospital one death, or ·89 per cent., during the year, as against 2 deaths or 1·62 in 1879; at Hambantota 11 deaths, or a per-centage of 4·24, as against 4 deaths or a per-centage of 2·68 in the previous year.

Lock Hospital.

There were 144 patients admitted into the lock hospital during the year, and these with the ten remaining from the previous year make a total number of 154 patients treated during the year.

Government Civil Hospital, Galle.

The hospital ground has been increased by an addition of about half an acre towards its eastern aspect, and it is intended to build on this site a kitchen and other out-houses, the present kitchen being in too close proximity to the latrines.

There has been no overcrowding in the hospital during the year. The average amount of cubic space having been 1,909·21, and a superficial area to each patient respectively of 138·43

The total number treated during the year was 1,497; of these 54 remained on the 31st December, 1879, and 1,443 patients were admitted during the year.

The following table represents the different classes treated in 1880:—

Mixed races		1,295
Malabars sent in by the police	49	
Do. voluntarily seeking admission ...	141	
Do. sent from estates	12	
	—	202
Total ...		1,497

The daily average sick was 63·98 The cases treated were for general diseases 478, diseases of the nervous system 33, diseases of the organs 19, circulatory system 3, diseases of the glands 4, respiratory system 32, digestive system 190, urinary 96, generative 51, organs of locomotion 23, cellular tissue 47, cutaneous system 296, injuries 224, malformations 1.

The per-centage of deaths was as follows:—mixed races, 72 or 5·55; Malabars sent by the police, 8 deaths or 16·32; Malabars voluntarily seeking admission, 2 deaths or 1·41; Malabars sent from estates, 2 deaths or 16·66; total of Malabars, 12 deaths or 5·94; and total of mixed races and Malabars, 84 deaths or 5·61.

The cases treated in hospital, separating them into medical, surgical, and obstetric, are as follows:—

Description of cases.	Number treated of each class.	Number of deaths of each class.	Death rate per cent. of each class.
Medical ...	550	70	12·72
Surgical ...	672	7	1·04
Accidents ...	212	5	2·35
Operations ...	50	2	4·0
Obstetric ...	13	—	—
Grand total ...	1,497	84	—

The following table shows the diseases which caused the deaths:—

Names of diseases.	Number treated.	Number of deaths.	Per centage of mortality.
Simple continued fever ...	10	2	20·
Remittent fever ...	8	1	12·50
Cancer ...	21	2	9·52
Phthisis pulmonalis ..	21	6	28·57
Anæmia ...	162	1	·61
General dropsy ...	6	1	16·66
Apoplexy ...	1	1	100·
Paralysis ...	24	1	4·16
Meningitis .	1	1	100
Tetanus ...	1	1	100·
Fibrous concretion in heart ...	1	1	100·
Pneumonia ...	8	3	37·50
Obstruction of intestines ...	1	1	100·
Dysentery ...	36	6	16·66
Diarrhœa ...	102	37	36·27
Hernia ...	5	1	20·
Jaundice ...	2	1	50·
Peritonitis ...	2	2	100·
Ascites ...	9	4	44·44
Cirrhosis of liver ..	3	1	33·33
Necrosis ...	7	1	14·28
Abscess ...	47	1	2·12
Ulcer ...	235	1	·42
General debility ...	12	2	16·66
Concussion of brain ...	5	1	20·
Compression of brain ...	1	1	100·
Fractures ..	52	2	3·84
Gun shot wounds ...	9	1	11·11

Dr. Vandersmagt, the Assistant Colonial Surgeon in charge of the hospital, remarks as follows on the mortality during the year: "The death-rate (84 deaths out of 1,497 patients treated or

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5·61 per cent.) I am happy to be in a position to mention, continues by no means high, and not only compares favourably with that of the previous year, but will do so to advantage with the mortality of almost any other institution in the colony." He attributes this happy result to "the excellent construction, sanitary arrangement of the building, and its surroundings."

Jail and Jail Hospital.

With regard to the accommodation of the jail hospital at Galle, Assistant Colonial Surgeon Dr. Kriekenbeek remarks as follows: "Owing to the completion of the new infirmary and the conversion of two small wards, formerly used as surgery and hospital, into ordinary prison wards, the accommodation of the prison has been increased. A re-calculation of the cubic contents and superficial area of the association wards made it apparent that a larger number of healthy prisoners could be put into them without the slightest risk of overcrowding. Hence, from accommodating only 160 prisoners, we are now able to accommodate 247, if we include the two new hospital wards too. That this increase in the number of prisoners has in no way interfered with their general health is, I think, conclusively proved by the low daily average of sick treated, and by the still lower mortality during the year." With regard to the work done by the prisoners, the medical officer remarks: "The prisoners were employed breaking stones for the roads, beating cocoanut husk into coir, twisting this into yarn, blasting rocks, road-making, masonry and carpentry, as blacksmiths as well as scavengers, and in duties connected with the conservation of the health of the prisoners. A large proportion of them, ignorant of any trade prior to their incarceration, are now master-carpenters, blacksmiths, and masons, and specimens of their workmanship are to be seen in the new infirmary and the female jail, buildings which will bear comparison with any put up by the Public Works Department; and it is to be hoped that the trades thus learnt and the discipline undergone within the jail walls will enable them to earn their livelihood in an honest manner, and make them better citizens when liberated."

During the year the new jail for females was completed and used for the reception of female prisoners. The building is neat, airy, and commodious.

1,535 prisoners and lunatics were confined in jail during the year, as compared with 1,194 last year. The average daily strength of the jail was 182·08, as compared with 130·25 last year.

The total number of sick treated during the year was 89, as compared with 105 in 1879; the daily average therefore being 2·99, as compared with 3·63 last year. It will be seen from the above figures that although there was an increase in the number of prisoners during the year under review, as against the previous year, by 341, still the number treated in the hospital was small and compares very favourably with that of 1879.

There were only two deaths during the year, one by execution and the other from old age, debility, and diarrhœa. The per-centage of deaths to total treated was 2·24.

The diseases for which the 89 cases were treated were 15 for dysentery, 35 for diarrhœa, making a total of 50, the remaining 39 being for other ordinary complaints.

Jail Infirmary.

The new jail infirmary is a handsome building, built entirely by prison labour, and consists of two wards; the first 32 ft. by 22 ft. to accommodate 9 patients; and the second 21 ft. by 22 ft. to accommodate 6 patients. There are a surgery, attendants' room, kitchen, store-room, latrine, bath-room, and a dead-house. Ward No. 1, for 9 patients, has a floor space of 76·6, and a cubic capacity of 1,251 feet for each patient. The superficial area and cubic contents of No. 2 ward are the same as No. 1. The floors are cemented, and the ventilation perfect.

House of Observation for suspected Lunatics.

The new building is situated by the seaside, and is close to the jail. It consists of a row of three cells, each containing an average superficial area of 121 feet, and a cubic area of 1,542·75 feet. The cells are well ventilated, and each furnished with an iron bucket for dry-earth. There are two rooms for male and female attendants, a store-room, kitchen, bath-room, and latrine. The building is surrounded by a wall of 10 feet high, enclosing a quarter of an acre of ground. There are three servants allowed.

There were 18 cases admitted during the year under the head of mania, and transferred to the lunatic asylum in Colombo.

Mátara Government Civil Hospital.

The accommodation in the Government Civil Hospital is as follows. The hospital contains nine wards, two for males, and two for females, one for cases of parangi, and four segregation wards—altogether capable of affording accommodation for 68 patients. The average amount of cubic space for each patient is 2,414·20. The average amount of superficial area for each patient is 194·83.

The total number treated during the year was 351 as against 584 treated in 1879. This large diminution in the number of admissions may be attributed to the improved sanitation of the District, and its increased prosperity. Of those treated, there were 100 classed under the head general diseases, 3 nervous system, 1 under the diseases of the nose, 1 absorbent system, 3 respiratory system, 31 digestive, 7 urinary, 5 generative, 3 organs of locomotion, 5 cellular tissue. 149 cutaneous, 5 conditions, 33 injuries, 5 surgical operations.

The following table represents the different classes treated in 1880:—

Mixed races		260
Malabars sent in by the police	13	
Do. voluntarily seeking admission ...	48	
Do. sent by Public Works Department ...	30	
		91
Total treated ...		351

The following table will show the diseases that caused the mortality :—

Diseases.	Number treated.	Number of deaths.	Per-centage of mortality.
Diarrhœa	10	9	90·00
Anæmia	35	3	8·57
Ague	25	2	8·00
Infantile convulsion	2	2	·100
Privation	6	2	33·33
Cancer	3	1	33 33
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1	100·
Jaundice	2	1	50·
Dysentery chronic	4	1	25·00
General debility	4	1	25 00
Old age	1	1	100·
Wounds	23	1	4·34
Fractures	2	1	50·

It will be perceived from the above table that the mortality, as compared with the year 1879, is small, 26 deaths or a per-centage of 7·40 to the total treated, against 41 or 7·02 of last year.

The following table represents a description of the cases :—

Description of cases.	Number treated of each class.	Number of deaths of each class.	Death-rate per cent. of each class.	Rate per cent. of each class to hospital mortality.
Medical :				
Males	94	13	13·82	50·00
Females	25	9	36·00	34·61
Surgical :				
Males	134	2	1·49	7·69
Females	55	—	—	—
Accidents	33	2	6·06	7·69
Operations	5	—	—	—
Obstetrics	5	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	351	26	7·40	100·00

Jail Hospital, Mátara.

The jail is situated on the western bank of the river. It contains two cells and eight wards capable of accommodating 100 prisoners The cells, each 12 by 8 feet, are made use of only for the confinement of lunatics when under observation, and prisoners awaiting execution. Two small wards, measuring each 15 by 14 feet, are set apart for the treatment of the sick. The medical officer, Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Schokman remarks as follows: "The penal diet appeared to me during my tenure of office to have no bad effect on the health of the prisoners, and the work performed by them was generally light and in no way injurious."

The number of prisoners confined during the year was 2,706, 2,695 being males and 11 females. The average daily strength was 69·86 males and 9·28 females.

The number of admissions into the jail hospital for treatment during the year was 49. The discharges were 43 and deaths 4. Of the deaths, 1 was from remittent fever, 2 from acute dysentery, and 1 underwent capital punishment.

The cases treated were principally for fever (including one of enteric fever) and dysentery There were 11 cases of fever, 1 measles, 1 catarrh, 1 bronchitis, 22 dysentery, 7 diarrhœa, 2 abscess, 1 general debility, 2 wounds. The average daily sick was ·95 males, and, 01 females, making a total daily average of ·96.

Government Civil Hospital, Tangalla.

The hospital is situated on an elevation and about 100 yards from the sea. In a sanitary point of view its situation is all that can be desired. It consists of two male wards and one female ward, surgery, store-room, bath-room, and latrine. The male wards are one medical and one surgical. The cubic contents of each of these are 2,240, and the superficial area 224. The cubic contents of the female ward are 2,280, and the superficial area 240

During the year 112 patients were treated in hospital, of which only one, a case of anæmia, proved fatal. Of the 112 cases treated, 31 were cases of parangi, 14 of anæmia, 14 of wounds, 7 ulcers, 6 ague, 6 syphilis, 5 rheumatism, 4 fracture, 4 bronchitis, 3 contusion, 3 asthma, 2 dysentery, 2 orchitis, 2 gun-shot wounds, and one each of dislocation, general debility, urinary fistula, phymosis, gonorrhœa, tabes mesenterica, splenitis, hæmorrhoids, and pneumonia.

The number treated of each class was, of medical cases, males 29; females 8 ; of surgical, males 37 ; females 14 ; accidents 24. There was only one death, and that a medical case.

Jail Hospital, Tangalla.

The jail is situated about 100 yards from the sea at the southern end of the town. It is about 50 to 60 feet above the level of the sea, and in a sanitary aspect its site is very favourable.

It consists of eight wards for males, two wards for females, and two latrines. Of the eight wards, one is used as an office for the jailer, one as a surgery, and one as the hospital.

The total number of prisoners confined in the jail during the year was 383, namely, 364 males, and 19 females. The general health of the prisoners throughout the year was satisfactory. There were 15 cases admitted into hospital for treatment in the year 1880, and only one proved fatal from heart disease. Of the cases admitted, 2 were for mania, 2 diarrhœa, 2 parangi, and one each for ague, anæmia, epilepsy, conjunctivitis, dysentery, child-birth, abscess, excess of fat in the heart, and pneumonia.

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Government Civil Hospital, Hambantota.

The civil hospital is situated on the north part of the town, and is about 30 feet above the level of the sea. It has a medical, surgical, and a female ward. The cubic contents of the first and second wards are 4,666 feet for each, and 2,880 for the female one. Their superficial area is 388 each for the medical and surgical, and 240 for the female ward.

The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year was 259, as compared with 149 of the previous year. The number of deaths was as follows:—one from ague, 2 from bronchitis, 4 from dysentery acute, 1 from diarrhœa, 2 from ulcers, and 1 from wounds, making a total of 11 deaths.

Jail Hospital, Hambantota.

The jail is situated in the town on a spot of ground an acre in extent and in proximity to the sea. The hospital has accommodation for 6 patients: when pressed for room, a temporary ward is available, which can accommodate 3 patients.

The number of prisoners confined during the year was 121. Average daily strength was 81·29.

The number of sick treated in the hospital was 233, the daily average sick being 4·39. The diseases most prevalent were intermittent fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa.

The death was one of enteric fever.

Out-door Dispensaries.

Out-door dispensaries are established in the following stations in the Province, viz., Galle, Balapitimodara, Weligama, Mátara, Tangalla, and Hambantota. With the exception of Hambantota, where the total treated has fallen off by 12, all the other dispensaries in the Province show an increase in the number as against the previous year. In Galle there was an increase by 1,059 in 1880; at Balapitimodara by 299; at Weligama 231; at Mátara 439; and at Tangalla by 119. In the Province during 1880 there was a total number of 13,173 out-door patients afforded relief, as against 11,058 in 1879, or an increase in the number in the present year by 2,115. This is a satisfactory result, and proves the popularity with the natives of the dispensaries.

The total amount collected in the Province in 1880 was Rs. 534·94, as against Rs. 388·46 in 1879, or an increase of Rs. 146·48.

Vaccination.

Vaccination is carried on by ten native vaccinators in the Province. They are distributed as follows: four for the Galle District, two for Balapitimodara, one for Tangalla, two for Mátara, and one for Hambantota. Besides these, vaccination is performed at the out-door dispensaries in each station. The total number vaccinated during the year was 13,422 males, and 8,003 females, making a total number of 21,425 vaccinated in the Province.

With these remarks I close my report.

I have, &c.,

THEODORE MORGAN,
Colonial Surgeon, Southern Province.

No. 5.

REPORT of Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. W. PLAXTON, on the Lunatic Asylum, Borella, for the year 1880.

The Lunatic Asylum,
Borella, Colombo, 31st January, 1881.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to submit the report of the Ceylon Lunatic Asylum for the year 1880.

Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There remained on 1st January, 1880 ...	133 ...	85 ...	218
Admissions during 1880	87 ...	32 ...	119
		Total ...	337
Discharged in 1880	55 ...	25 ...	80
Died in 1880	16 ...	7 ...	23
		Total ...	103
Remained on 31st December, 1880 ...	149 ...	85 ...	234

To deal with these figures as they stand would convey many erroneous impressions, if the units were understood to stand for distinct individuals, some patients in the course of the same attack of mental disease furnishing two or more admissions.

Eliminating this source of error, the following, dealing with persons, is given :—

Population in 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on 1st January, 1880	133	85	218
Admitted in 1880	69	22	91
		Total —	309
Discharged in 1880 ...	37	15	52
Died in 1880	16	7	23

Total persons treated in 1880	309
Do. discharged	52
Do. died	23
Do. remaining 1st January, 1881 ...	234

The average daily number resident was 226·90, viz. :

Males ...	141·76
Females ...	85·14

The deaths to the number treated were 7·41 per cent.; to the average daily number under care, 10·13 per cent.

No person was admitted twice during 1880 for different attacks of insanity.

Three deaths were due to violence. In one case by a patient to his fellow ; one, an epileptic, committed suicide ; in the third case, death resulted from injuries to the ribs.

In the first case the aggressor was known as a most dangerous man. Daily warnings had been given; nevertheless he managed to assault his fellow, knocking him down with his hand, and then kicking him with bare feet. Death was due to concussion.

The second patient, who committed suicide, was an epileptic. He seems to have fabricated a piece of coir yarn from the matting in the verandah, 56 inches long, and in the night, lying face downwards on the floor, hung his head in a noose at one end of his yarn, the other being affixed to the head of the bedstock, his face never being three inches from the ground. Patients slept on both sides of his cot, and an attendant not six feet from him.

In case three, prolonged investigation failed to elicit the manner in which the injuries were received. The immediate cause of death was pneumonia and phthisis.

Restraint by attendants has been employed for three days in one case.

The health of the patients during the year has been on the whole good ; phthisis pulmonalis, diarrhœa, and dysentery, as in former years, proving most fatal.

Chronic dysentery may be said to be endemic.

I have to call attention to the cumbrous and defective Lunacy Laws of the Island, which in many cases effectually prevent ready and instant dealing with certain classes of the insane.

In these cases the unfortunate madman is bandied about from police station to court ; from court to houses of observation ; from houses of observation back to the courts; thence, in many instances, back to the streets again.

In some instances admission is gained for the patient by a side wind. The police, finding themselves unable to obtain admission of the patient to the asylum under the Lunacy Ordinance, charge the patient with some trifling offence, say disorderly conduct. The magistrate, finding the accused displaying symptoms of mental alienation, remands him until the pleasure of the Governor is known, and in this way admission to the asylum is at last won for the unfortunate.

One of the greatest sources of anxiety to the superintendent of this asylum is the inability of the ordinary attendant to cope with a patient of European birth or descent. The patient, unless men of like race are hired for the occasion, simply takes charge of his ward and its attendants.

Even with such auxiliaries brought in, from want of use and training, the patient is at an enormous disadvantage, and his chances of recovery handicapped. The hire of such rough-and-ready help as can be got is a serious charge to the friends of such patients as need much supervision ; amounting in one case for attendance alone to just short of Rs. 200 per month.

The old staff of native attendants were Siphalese (all save two), and all with rare exceptions related by ties of blood or marriage. These reasons rendered it is almost impossible to bring irregularities of any kind home to the offender. I have therefore endeavoured to replace such as have for any cause been removed by others different in race and residence, and free from ties to the rest. I have endeavoured, too, to obtain a better stamp of men.

The low rate of pay of the female attendants, Rs. 6 per mensem, is a bar to obtaining desirable women.

An attendant to patrol the building at night has been told off, and one (male) does night duty in the ward occupied by the more suicidal males.

A supply of tell-tale clocks has been recommended as a check on the night attendants.

The large number of patients who have been guilty of some infraction of the law is a source of anxiety, not the less so because some are sane even when admitted.

Some of these unfortunates differ in nothing from the ordinary lunatic save in the accident of their crime, being neither more nor less dangerous than their fellows ; nevertheless some are of the most dangerous types of insanity.

The sane cause anxiety because of the facility for escape.

The chief occupations of the patients are gardening and the preparation of coir yarn, which is used in the asylum chiefly to repair fencing.

The garden enables us during some months of the year to furnish the patients with an abundant supply of vegetables ; want of water, unfortunately, prevents our giving a continuous supply. Wells were sunk as deep as was possible without danger.

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The hard work of carrying water from the wells is done by the patients, and is a large item in the day's work.

Recently a new drain in the rear of ward 11 has been undertaken; the materials being provided by the Public Works Department, and the building being done by the patients.

The amusements of the patients are such games as can be played in the wards and on the green. Cricket is a staple amusement. Walking parties are sent out in the evenings, the middle of the day being unfit from the heat.

The ghostly comfort of the patients is ministered to by a Christian and a Buddhist chaplain.

The medical registers of the institution have been gone over, all patients re-examined, and such as were admitted before 1877 have had a record made of their cases in a supplementary register.

The industrial fund of the asylum has been slightly increased during the past year; the savings being swollen by the stopping of the salary of the clerk (the duty being now done without remuneration) and by stopping the gratuities usually given to the attendants at Christmas.

The actual receipts, apart from any receipts from interest on deposits in the Oriental Bank Corporation were Rs. 1,151—59.

The actual payments were Rs.849—62¼, leaving a balance in favour of the fund of Rs. 301—96¾.

The total assets of the fund now reach Rs. 8,983—18¾, viz.:

Fixed deposits	...	Rs. 8,000	00
Current do.	...	601	22
General cash	...	381	96¾
	Total ...	Rs. 8,983	18¾

Total profit from all sources Rs. 449—80¾, viz.:—

From transactions of the year ..	Rs.	301	96¾
From interest		147	84
Total ...	Rs.	449	80¾

The only source of income, with insignificant exceptions, is garden and dairy produce, which yielded in the past year Rs. 1,029—55.

From coir-mat making we received Rs. 107—54, but against this must be set the cost of coir yarn, viz., Rs. 94—85.

The live-stock of the asylum dairy now comprises two cows and two calves. The cows are in calf, and will calve before Midsummer. The cows are dry.

For the coming years I scarcely anticipate so large a profit as in the last, owing to the destruction of the betel plantation by a fungus necessitating for the present our purchasing all that is used, and in addition fences and cattle sheds need repairs.

I am, &c.,

J. W. PLAXTON.

No. 6.

REPORT of the PRINCIPAL of the Ceylon Medial College for Session 1880-81.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to submit a report of the work done in this Institution during the eleventh session, beginning on the 1st May, 1880, and ending on the 25th March, 1881.

Entrance Examination.—The entrance examination for the session was held in the Medical College by the Rev. Mr. Ondaatje on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th April. Out of seven candidates for the primary class, only one passed the examination, viz.:—

W. Wijesekere.

There were eleven for the secondary class, but only four were successful, viz:—

1. L. De Bond	3. A. Ragel
2. J. P. Alwis	4. R. Fernando

SESSION 1880-81

Summer Term.—The summer session was opened on the 3rd of May at 9 A.M. The lecturers present were Drs. Dias, Keyt, Rockwood, and myself. The Principal Civil Medical Officer took the chair, and Dr. Garvin delivered an instructive lecture to all the students who were assembled in the lecture-room. I read a statement of the work done during the previous session, and the Principal Civil Medical Officer delivered a brief address on the duties of the students. The work of the session then commenced, with thirty-nine students on the roll, viz.:—

15 junior students of last session.
10 senior students of last session.
1 new primary class student.
8 secondary class students.
4 graduates of the American Medical School of Jaffna.
1 casual student of the primary class.

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The full number of lectures of the summer term was delivered, and it closed on the 31st July for the usual holidays.

Winter Term.—On the 1st October work was resumed, and the winter term commenced. Dr. Plaxton was appointed lecturer on Physiology in place of Dr Keyt, who had gone to England on leave. (On the 23rd December the school was closed for the Christmas holidays, and re-opened on the 7th January.)

Distribution of Prizes last year.—On the 29th November, 1880, the diplomas, prizes, and junior certificates for the session 1880–81 were distributed by His Excellency Sir J. R. Longden, K.C.M.G., Governor, in the "De Soyza Museum" which was tastefully decorated, and filled by a large number of officials and un-officials and a few ladies who assembled to witness the proceedings. I read the report of that session, and after the distribution was over the meeting was addressed by His Excellency the Governor and the Principal Civil Medical Officer. His Excellency then declared the "Koch Memorial Clock Tower," which was built in memory of late Dr. Koch, open from this date.

Annual Examination.—The full number of lectures for the winter session having been delivered, the annual written examination for prizes, junior certificates, and the license commenced on the 28th March. There were five candidates for the junior certificates, thirteen for the license, and for the certificates of "Hospital Assistants" there were 5 students of the secondary class, who had completed a two-years' course of study, together with two who had failed last year.

On the 5th April the Board of Examiners, composed of the Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer, the Colonial Surgeons of the Southern, Central, and Western Provinces, Dr. Lawrence, Government Assessor, and the lecturers of the College, commenced the oral and practical examinations. The junior students were examined in Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Physiology, Botany, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, and Dissections. The senior students were examined in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, and operations on the dead body. The secondary class of students in the elements of Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, and Practical Pharmacy.

The following is the result :—

JUNIOR PASS.

1, G. Woutersz | 2, G. Molligodde | 3, H. G. Thomasz.

One failed at the written, and one at the oral examinations.

SENIOR PASS.

1. J. Heyzer	4. J. O. Bartholomeusz
2. C. P. Fonseka	5. R. C. Sinnacutty
3. W. D. Hoedt	6. J. Ratnayake.

Seven were unsuccessful ; two failed thrice before, and they will not be allowed to come up again for the examinations.

SECONDARY CLASS.

Hospital Assistants.

1, E. W. Gunewardene | 2, J. Wijesinghe.

Dispensers.

3, A. Perera | 4, R. Dorasamy | 5, J. D Livera.

Two others failed for the second time. All who were successful passed a creditable examination, and were complimented by the examiners. These are now eligible for employment as hospital assistants for the civil hospitals or coffee districts. The primary class examinations were conducted up to the standard of the English examining boards, and I have no hesitation in saying that the students acquitted themselves very creditably.

Stipendary Students.—The five stipendary students of the primary class gave satisfaction, and their attendance at hospital and lectures was regular.

There were 5 stipendary students in the secondary class, and as they have passed their final examination there will be no more stipendary students attached to this class. The general conduct of the other students was very good. The hospital and school authorities speak well of the efforts made by the students in the prosecution of their studies. Their knowledge is tested by monthly examinations, and their names are entered on the roll in the order of merit at each examination. Two students left the College in August to complete their studies in Madras

PRIZE LIST.

The following is the list of the prizes obtained at the annual examination :—

SENIOR PRIZES.

M. Sinnathamby	...	...	Prize in Medicine.
Do.	...	...	do. Surgery.
G. Vanroyen	...	...	do. Midwifery (Rájepakse Prize.)
O. S. Meerwald	...	...	do. Hygiene.
J. Heyzer, L. M. C.		...	do. General Proficiency.
J. Bartholomewsz, L. M. C.		...	do. Clinical Surgery.
J. De Hoedt, L. M. C.		..	do. Clinical Medicine.
Do.		...	do. Practical Surgery.

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JUNIOR PRIZES.

G. Woutersz	Prize in Anatomy (Prosector's Prize.)
H. G. Thomasz	do. Physiology.
F. W. Nicholas	do. Chemistry.
G. Woutersz	Equal Prize in Botany.
P. W. Nicholas	
G. Woutersz	Equal Prize in Materia Medica.
F. W. Nicholas	
H. G. Thomasz	

In the month of March the new rules and regulations were sanctioned and printed, and Government was pleased to alter the name of Medical School into Medical College. For the ensuing session separate lecturers were appointed. It is hoped that as the entrance examinations and curriculum are now adapted to meet the requirements of the "General Medical Council," the certificates of this institution will be recognised by the examining bodies in Great Britain. Students from this College can then go to England for a University degree without having to reside there more than a year.

Ceylon Medical College,
Colombo, 9th May, 1881.

J. L. VANDERSTRAATEN, M.D.,
Principal.

A 1.—RETURN of cases of Cholera that have been reported in the several Districts of Ceylon, from 1st January to 31st December, 1880.

	Remained 31st December, 1879.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st December, 1880.	Per-centage of deaths to number of cases.
Western Province.							
Cholera Hospital, Colombo...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Southern Province.							
Galle ...	—	3	3	2	1	—	33·33
Central Province.							
Kandy ...	—	7	7	3	4	—	57·14
Total ..	—	11	11	6	5	—	45·45
Total in 1879 ...	—	45	45	23	22	—	48·88

A 2.—RETURN of Cases of Small-pox, Modified Small-pox, and Chicken-pox, that occurred in Ceylon during 1880, and which were reported to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

STATIONS.	Remained 31st Dec., 1879.				Since Admitted.				Total.				Discharged.				Died.				Remaining 31st December, 1880.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.
Western Province.																								
Small-pox hospital, Col.	8	5	—	13	8	—	15	23	16	5	15	36	16	5	14	35	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Convict hospital, Colombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	8	8	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avisawella ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panadure ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	11	1	3	7	11	1	3	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	—	—	19	19	—	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kegallla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	75	—	—	75	75	—	—	75	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	5	—	13	10	3	128	141	18	8	128	154	18	8	127	153	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunegala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	5	5	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total..	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	—	1	6	7	—	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A 2.—*continued.*

Stations.	Remained 31st Dec., 1879.				Since Admitted.				Total.				Discharged.				Died.				Remaining 31st December, 1880.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.
Southern Province.																								
Galle ..	1	—	3	4	13	5	80	98	14	5	83	102	9	5	82	96	3	—	—	3	2	—	1	3
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitimodara ...	—	—	—	—	3	3	42	48	3	3	42	48	1	2	42	45	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Total...	1	—	3	4	16	8	126	150	17	8	129	154	10	7	128	145	3	—	—	3	4	1	1	6
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ...	6	—	—	6	9	26	14	49	15	26	14	55	15	26	14	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	28	56	2	86	28	56	2	86	20	56	2	78	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Total..	6	—	—	6	37	82	16	135	43	82	16	141	35	82	16	133	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	7	5	—	2	7	5	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vankalai ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	5	—	—	5	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total...	—	—	—	—	11	1	2	14	11	1	2	14	11	1	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province.																								
Kandy ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	66	66	—	—	67	67	—	—	67	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gampola district ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	67	67	—	—	68	68	—	—	66	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Matale do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	—	—	25	25	—	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla do. ...	—	—	—	—	4	8	37	49	4	8	37	49	4	8	37	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya district ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	14	14	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total...	—	—	2	2	4	8	209	221	4	8	211	223	4	8	209	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
North-Central Province.																								
Anuradhapura ...	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	26	26	—	—	26	22	—	—	22	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Grand Total...	15	5	5	25	104	103	487	694	119	108	492	719	100	107	488	695	15	-	1	16	4	1	3	8

B 1.—GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN relating to Twenty-three Civil Hospitals, the De Soyza Lying-in-Hospital, the Lunatic and the Leper Asylum, the Lock Hospital at Galle, and the Police Hospital at Maradana, for the year 1880.

Stations and Hospitals.	I.—General diseases, A.	I—General diseases, B.	II.—Local Diseases: 1.—Nervous system.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory system.	6.—Absorbent system.	7.—Ductless Glands.	8.—Respiratory system.	9.—Digestive system.	10.—Urinary system.	11.—Generative system.	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular Tissue.	14—Cutaneous system.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and injuries.	VI.—Surgical operations.	VII.—Human parasites.	VIII.—Congenital malformations.	Total.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Salary of Medical Officers.	Amount received for maintenance of patients in Hospital.	Balance remaining on hand at the end of the year after dieting sick merchant seamen.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																								Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Civil Hospital.																															
Maradana.																															
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	6	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	38	6	4	...	2	49	3	...	16	...	1	...	155								
Since admitted ...	271	828	50	32	...	2	11	...	...	115	717	302	63	24	81	470	261	18	314	...	28	...	3587								
Total	277	852	52	32	...	2	11	...	...	119	755	308	67	24	83	519	264	18	330	...	29	...	3742	22,501 24	8,089 72	2,971 46	3,159 48	36,721 90		634 5½	79 33
Discharged ...	266	727	38	30	...	1	8	...	...	108	458	294	62	23	75	475	204	17	299	...	26	...	3111								
Died	6	92	12	...	...	1	3	...	...	11	277	3	3	1	1	20	51	1	25	...	3	...	510								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	5	33	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	11	2	...	7	24	9	...	6	...	...	...	121								
De Soyza Lying-in-Home.																													3,500 0		
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Since admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76								
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	1,490 71	2,470 0	1,032 30	114 99	5,108 0		...	...
Discharged ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69								
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7								
Lunatic Asylum.																															
Borella																															
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218								
Since admitted ...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119								
Total	...	...	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	27,388 20	6,042 83	4,683 95	469 48	38,584 46	6,000 0	552 72	...
Discharged ...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80								
Died ...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	...	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234								
Leper Asylum.																															
Hendala.																															
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	...	122	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	134								
Since admitted ...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	77								
Total	...	195	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	211	12,737 51	1,440 0	1,627 83	187 1	15,992 35	2,000 0	...	...
Discharged ...	...	64	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	72								
Died	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	...	111	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	117								

(Continued over.)

B 1.—*continued.*

Stations and Hospitals.	I.—General diseases, A.	I.—General diseases, B.	II.—Local Diseases. 1.—Nervous system.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory system.	6.—Absorbent system.	7.—Ductless Glands.	8.—Respiratory system.	9.—Digestive system.	10.—Urinary system.	11.—Generative system.	12.—Organs of Locomotion	13.—Cellular Tissue	14.—Cutaneous system.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and injuries.	VI.—Surgical operations.	VII.—Human parasites.	VIII.—Congenital malformations	Total.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Salary of Medical Officers.	Amount received for maintenance of patients in Hospital.	Balance remaining on hand at the end of the year after dieting sick merchant seamen.
																								Rs cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.
Police Hospital.																															
Maradana																															
Remained 31st Dec., 1879		1								1													2								
Since admitted ...	176	54	2	6	3					33	208	2	16	1	28	78	5	1	23				636								
Total ..	176	55	2	6	3					34	208	2	16	1	28	78	5	1	23				638	2,584 60	...	68 45	213 43	2,866 48	900 0	...	...
Discharged ..	175	53	2	6	3					34	203	2	16	1	27	77	4	1	23				627								
Died ..	...	...									2												2								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	1	2									3				1	1	1						9								
Civil Hospital.																															
Pánaduré.																															
Remained 31st Dec., 1879																			1				1								
Since admitted ..	22	106	6				1			1	27	5	2	1	8	42	4	2	29	8			264								
Total ...	22	106	6				1			1	27	5	2	1	8	42	4	2	30	8			265	2,343 49	448 25	62 50	449 40	3,303 64	1,100 0	...	...
Discharged ..	21	92	5				1				21	5	2	1	7	41	2	2	30	7			237								
Died ..	1	10	1							1	6				1	1	2						23								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880		4																		1			5								
Kalutara.																															
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	1	8									3	1				5			2				15								
Since admitted ..	73	147	10	2		2	1			13	47	12	2	5	11	78	16		53				472								
Total ...	74	150	10	2		2	1			13	50	13	2	5	11	83	16		55				487	3,077 20	540 0	...	744 35	4,361 55	1,500 0	395 20	...
Discharged	70	120	6	2		2	1			10	30	12	2	4	11	68	13		52				403								
Died	1	19	3							3	18			1		6	3		2				56								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	3	11	1								2	1				9			1				28								
Kegalla.																															
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	2	8									1	1	1			5			5				23								
Since admitted	108	113	8	3			2			24	56	21	2	6	17	123	26		62				571								
Total	110	121	8	3			2			24	57	22	3	6	17	128	26		67				594	3,353 46	417 90	161 32	500 21	4,432 89	1,100 0	26 75	...
Discharged ..	103	108	7	3			2			19	47	21	3	5	17	123	25		62				545								
Died ...		7	1							5	9	1				2			5				30								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	7	6									1			1		3	1						19								
Ratnapura.																															
Remained 31st Dec., 1879		5					1	1			1	1			1	11	6		1				28								
Since admitted ...	42	128	7	4		1		1		12	39	20	5	7	9	66	33		25		2		401								
Total	42	133	7	4		1	1	2		12	40	21	5	7	10	77	39		26		2		429	5,035 10	720 0	275 16	92 93	6,123 19	1,500 0	20 49	...
Discharged ...	41	110	4	4		1		2		8	20	18	4	6	9	67	33		20		2		349								
Died ...		10	2				1			3	19				1	2	5		3				46								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	1	13	1							1	1	3	1	1		8	1		3				34								

Negombo.																																		
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	7	14	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	1	6	...	...	.	1	14	2	..	1	.	...	...	46											
Since admitted ...	142	241	8	3	1	.	2	...	...	15	153	30	7	3	12	204	33	...	89	...	...	...	943											
Total	149	255	8	3	1	...	2	...	...	16	159	30	7	3	13	218	35	.	90	..	...	...	989	5,878	18	948	0	397	51	417	39	7,641	8	3,000	0	78	39	...
Discharged ...	134	231	6	3	1	...	2	..	.	13	102	28	7	3	12	208	28	.	80	..	...	..	858											
Died	9	16	2	...	.	...	...	...	...	3	52	2	...	..	1	7	6	..	8	..	...	..	106											
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	6	8	...	..		..	..	...	...	5	...	...	...	..		3	1	...	2	.	...	...	25											
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																																		
Kurunégala.																																		
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	3	8	1	...	...		1	.	...	...	5	...	1	1	..	19	3	...	2	.	...		44											
Since admitted ...	212	192	11	8	...	..	1	...	..	47	138	47	18	16	9	499	95	1	54	...	1	...	1349											
Total	215	200	12	8	.	..	2	.	...	47	143	47	19	17	9	518	98	1	56	...	1	..	1393	8,897	74	2,000	93	504	55	104	93	11,508	15	3,500	0	348	51	...
Discharged ...	190	153	9	8	..	...	1	...	...	29	83	43	15	12	9	486	83	1	50	...	1	..	1173											
Died	12	35	2	..	..	...	1	...	...	17	48	1	3	3	.	8	10		4	..	...	...	144											
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	13	12	1	...	..	..	...	..	.	1	12	3	1	2	..	24	5	...	2	...	..	..	76											
Puttalam.																																		
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	7	6	1	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	7	. .	..	...	...	15	...	..	2	2	...	...	40											
Since admitted ...	81	92	7	2	.	...	1		..	11	87	14	1	17	7	111	18	...	18	3	...	...	470											
Total	88	98	8	2	..	..	1	...		11	94	14	1	17	7	126	18	...	20	5	..	...	510	5,330	27	990	0	279	20	20	25	6,619	72	3,000	0	...		...
Discharged ...	72	86	6	2	...	.	1	...	..	8	58	13	1	14	7	109	13	...	17	5	...	...	412											
Died	11	9	2	..	...	..	...	.	...	1	33	...	...	1	...	5	5	.	3		...	...	70											
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	5	3	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	2	3	1	...	2	...	12	.	...	...	...	...	...	28											
Chilaw.																																		
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	..	...	5	...	...	1	...	.	...	10											
Since admitted ...	52	42	2	...	...	..	..		..	2	35	7	...	7	5	86	8	...	21	...	...	.	267											
Total	52	44	2	..	...	...	..	.	...	2	37	7	...	7	5	91	8	..	22	.	..	..	277	1,225	34	558	0	69	50	30	85	1,883	69	1,000	0	6	18	..
Discharged ...	51	40	1	..	..	.	..	...	..	2	21	7	...	7	3	85	6	..	20	...	...	...	243											
Died ..	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...		.	14	...	..	...	1	...	2		1	...	.	...	23											
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	1	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	.	...	2	...	...	...	1	6	...	..	1	.	.	.	11											
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																																		
Civil Hospital.																																		
Galle.																																		
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	5	13	1	1	...		...	...	..	..	5	4	...	2	3	10	...	..	10	...	..	...	54											
Since admitted ...	95	365	32	17	1		3	2	2	32	185	92	51	21	44	286	12	...	202	.	...	1	1443											
Total	100	378	33	18	1	...	3	2	2	32	190	96	51	23	47	296	12	.	212	...	...	1	1497	11,406	45	3,913	58	1,241	48	1,481	22	18,042	73	3,500	0	522	54	...
Discharged ..	95	354	28	18	1	..	2	2	2	29	131	90	51	22	46	285	10	..	202	...	...	1	1369											
Died	3	10	4	...	...		1	.	.	3	53	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	84											
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	2	14	1	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	6	6	...	.	..	10	...	...	5	...	..	...	44											
Contagious Diseases Hospital.																																		
Galle.																																		
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	...	4	..	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	10											
Since admitted ...	...	37	...	...	...	..	.			..	...	89	18		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144											
Total	...	41		..	...	.		...	.	...	...	94	19	...	.	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	...		...		...		...		...		3,500	0	...		...
Discharged —	...	39	...	..		.	...	...		...	...	92	19	..	...	...	..		...	...	..	...	150											
Died	...	. .	..	...	..			...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	..	2	...	...	..		...	.	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	4											
Civil Hospital.																																		
Mátara.																																		
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	1	3	1	.	.	...		...	..	..	.	...	..	...		8	...	...	1	.	...	..	14											
Since admitted ...	26	70	2	..	...	1		1	...	3	31	7	5	3	5	141	5	...	32	5	..		337											
Total	27	73	3	...	..	1	...	1	...	3	31	7	5	3	5	149	5	.	33	5	.		351	3,642	22	1,499	90	405	12	582	60	6,129	84	3,000	0	...		...
Discharged ...	25	64	1	...	.	..	...	1	...	3	17	7	5	3	5	146	3	...	28	5	..	.	313											
Died	2	4	2	...	..	.	...	.	...	...	12	..	...	.	...	..	2	...	4	...	..	...	26											
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	...	5	...	...	..	1	...		...	..	2	..	...	...	...	3	..	...	1	...	...	...	12											

B 1.—*continued.*

Stations and Hospitals.	I.—General diseases A.	General diseases B.	II.—Local Diseases. 1.—Nervous system.	2. Eye.	3. Ear.	4. Nose.	5. Circulatory system.	6. Absorbent system.	7. Ductless glands.	8. Respiratory system.	9. Digestive system.	10. Urinary system.	11. Generative system.	12. Organs of Locomotion.	13. Cellular tissue.	14. Cutaneous system.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and injuries.	VI.—Surgical operations.	VII.—Human parasites.	VIII.—Congenital malformations.	Total.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Salary of Medical Officers.	Amount received for maintenance of patients in Hospital.	Balance remaining on hand at the end of the year after dieting sick merchant seamen.
																								Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Southern Province.—*cont'd.*																																
Hambantota.																																
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7								
Since admitted ...	72	30	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	41	11	1	...	4	65	4	...	5	...	1	...	252								
Total ...	72	32	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	42	11	1	...	4	66	4	...	5	...	1	...	259	1,518 54	648 0	221 78	109 54	2,497 86	1,500 0	53 23	...
Discharged ...	70	32	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	36	11	1	...	4	64	3	...	4	...	1	...	243								
Died ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	11								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5								
Tangalla.																																
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5								
Since admitted ...	5	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	3	2	...	...	36	1	...	24	...	...	...	107								
Total ...	6	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	3	2	...	...	38	1	...	24	...	...	...	112	982 84	432 0	44 85	180 25	1,639 94	1,100 0	5 25	...
Discharged ...	6	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	2	2	...	...	37	1	...	24	...	...	...	107								
Died ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4								
Northern Province.																																
Mullaittívu.																																
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	37								
Since admitted ...	27	24	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	5	2	...	5	207	...	...	9	...	...	...	306								
Total ...	27	26	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	5	2	...	5	242	...	...	9	...	...	...	343	2,939 2	747 0	256 51	268 64	4,211 17	2,000 0	4 0	...
Discharged ...	20	20	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	5	2	...	5	207	...	...	7	...	...	...	290								
Died ...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	12								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	1	...	...	...	41								
Vavuniya-Vilankulam.																																
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	21								
Since admitted ...	11	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	6	...	15	...	259	1	...	1	...	...	...	336								
Total ...	12	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	6	...	15	...	279	1	...	1	...	...	...	357	2,775 95	525 0	136 60	36 0	3,473 55	1,000 0	—	...
Discharged ...	11	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	6	...	15	...	259	1	...	1	...	...	...	324								
Died ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	20								
Point Pedro.																																
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Since admitted ...	15	46	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	34	5	2	2	10	16	12	...	37	...	1	...	199								
Total ...	15	46	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	34	5	2	2	10	16	12	...	37	...	1	...	199	1,112 28	371 41	749 53	15 90	2,249 12	900 0	43 75	...
Discharged ...	13	45	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	29	5	2	2	10	13	12	...	36	...	1	...	187								
Died ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	8								

EASTERN PROVINCE.																														
Trincomalee.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	18							
Since admitted ...	34	43	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	38	14	2	2	3	105	5	...	28	1	...	...	304							
Total ...	34	46	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	40	14	2	2	3	115	6	...	28	1	...	...	322	2,493	41½	858	0	291	91	224	38	3,867	70½	2,250	0	109	87½	...
Discharged ...	30	40	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	33	13	2	1	3	98	5	...	24	1	...	...	269															
Died ...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	24															
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	15	...	...	4	...	...	...	29															
Batticaloa.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	3	1	...	...	32															
Since admitted ...	41	68	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	42	7	2	...	5	82	10	...	20	...	...	...	287															
Total ...	44	74	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	48	7	2	...	5	95	10	...	23	1	...	...	319	2,500	83½	798	0	230	94	436	74	3,966	51½	5,000	0	123	64	...
Discharged ...	43	61	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	35	7	2	...	5	82	8	...	20	1	...	...	274															
Died ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	25															
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	20															
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																														
Kandy.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	9	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	28	6	1	...	1	24	15	...	3	1	...	...	119															
Since admitted ...	253	644	30	2	1	1	1	...	...	97	483	105	28	2	26	259	261	...	152	3	3	...	2351															
Total ...	262	672	30	3	1	1	1	...	...	99	511	111	29	2	27	283	276	...	155	4	3	...	2470	17,917	51	4,412	0	2,235	42	219	31	2,4784	24	5,000	0	843	20½	...
Discharged ...	251	584	19	3	1	1	...	...	...	88	293	109	24	2	26	266	221	...	147	4	3	...	2042															
Died ...	6	59	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	207	...	1	...	...	7	38	...	3	...	...	...	343															
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	5	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	2	4	...	1	10	17	...	5	...	...	...	85															
Gampola.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	13	8	...	2	...	...	...	46															
Since admitted ...	119	341	6	2	...	2	2	3	...	44	149	26	13	3	6	83	74	...	130	3	1	...	1007															
Total ...	122	353	6	2	...	2	2	3	...	44	156	26	13	3	7	96	82	...	132	3	1	...	1053	7,075	74	1,638	0	427	47	133	91	9,275	12	1,500	0	275	11¾	...
Discharged ...	113	282	2	2	...	2	1	3	...	29	86	26	10	3	7	88	61	...	70	1	1	...	787															
Died ...	...	47	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	61	...	...	2	...	...	18	...	59	...	...	...	204															
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	9	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	1	...	8	3	...	3	2	...	...	62															
Badulla.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1879.	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	46															
Since admitted ...	225	135	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	19	235	37	13	2	21	155	...	...	34	...	...	...	884															
Total ...	230	144	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	19	251	38	14	2	21	169	...	...	34	...	...	...	930	6,297	28	1,284	0	1,216	95	768	67	9,566	90	3,500	0	193	76	...
Discharged ...	218	135	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	17	135	38	13	1	21	160	...	...	33	...	...	...	779															
Died ...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	112	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	133															
Remaining 31st Dec. 1880	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18															
Mátalé.																														
Remained 31st Dec, 1879	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	10	9	...	2	1	...	...	47															
Since admitted ...	111	177	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	21	99	43	7	5	9	69	97	1	65	1	...	2	711															
Total ...	112	190	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	21	109	43	7	5	10	79	106	1	67	2	...	2	758	5,351	23	1,320	0	246	58	303	97	7,221	78	3,000	0	275	28	...
Discharged ...	108	144	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	17	50	38	7	5	9	75	66	1	60	2	...	2	587															
Died ...	...	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	53	...	...	...	...	3	35	...	6	...	...	...	139															
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	...	...	1	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	32															
Nuwara Eliya.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	26															
Since admitted ...	27	46	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	27	48	13	6	2	11	26	35	2	28	...	2	...	274															
Total ...	30	52	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	31	50	13	6	2	11	30	36	2	33	...	2	...	300	6,183	52	1,634	21	178	10	109	25	8,105	8	3,500	0	5.0	53¼	...
Discharged ...	30	48	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	25	34	11	5	2	11	27	13	2	31	...	2	...	243															
Died ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	43															
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	14															

B 2.

SUMMARY of General Annual Return relating to Twenty-three Civil Hospitals, the De Soyza Lying-in-Hospital, the Lunatic and the Leper Asylums, the Lock Hospital at Galle, and the Police Hospital at Maradana, for the year 1880.

PROVINCES.	I.—General Diseases, A.	General Diseases, B.	II.—LOCAL DISEASES. 1. Nervous System.	2. Eye.	3. Ear.	4. Nose.	5. Circulatory System.	6. Absorbent System.	7. Ductless Glands.	8. Respiratory System.	9. Digestive System.	10. Urinary System.	11. Generative System.	12. Organs of Locomotion.	13. Cellular Tissue.	14. Cutaneous System.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and Injuries.	VI.—Surgical Operations.	VII.—Human Parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Total.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies not included under the foregoing heads.	Salaries of Medical Officers.	Total.	Amount recovered for maintenance of patients in hospital.	Balance remaining on hand at the end of the year after dieting sick merchant seamen.
																								Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts
Western Province.																															
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	16	177	226	..	...	.	1	1	.	7	49	9	5	2	4	86	12	...	26		1	..	622								
Since admitted ...	834	1690	210	50	4	5	17	1	..	21	1247	392	173	47	166	1065	378	21	595	8	30	...	7146								
Total ..	850	1867	436	50	4	5	18	2	...	22	1296	401	178	49	170	1151	390	21	621	8	31	...	7768	86,389 69	21116 70	11280 48	6348 67	20600 0	145735 54	1707 60	79 33
Discharged ...	810	1505	151	48	4	4	14	2	...	19	881	380	165	43	158	1064	309	20	566	7	28	.	6351								
Died ...	17	174	44	..	.	1	4	...	.	2	383	6	3	2	4	39	67	1	43	...	3	..	818								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880.	23	188	241	2	...		...	...	...	1	32	15	10	4	8	48	14	..	12	1	...	...	599								
North-Western Province.																															
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	10	16	2	...	.	..	1	..	...	...	14	...	1	1	...	39	3		5	2	...	...	94								
Since admitted ...	345	326	20	10	.	...	2	..	..	6	260	68	19	40	21	696	121	1	93	3	1	...	2086								
Total ..	355	342	22	10	...	...	3	..	.	6	274	68	20	41	21	735	124	1	98	5	1		2180	15,453 35	3548 93	853 25	156 3	7500 0	27511 56	354 69	...
Discharged ...	313	279	16	10	.		2	...	..	3	162	63	16	33	19	680	102	1	87	5	1	.	1828								
Died ...	23	48	5	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	95	1	3	4	1	13	17	..	8	..	...	...	237								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880.	19	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	17	4	1	4	1	42	5	...	3	...	...	...	115								
Southern Province.																															
Remained 31st Dec., 1879	7	23	2	2	.	...	..	...		1	6	9	1	2	3	23	...	..	11	...	...	...	90								
Since admitted ...	198	526	39	18	1	1	3	3	2	54	262	202	77	24	53	528	22		263	5	1	1	2283								
Total ...	205	549	41	20	1	1	3	3	2	55	268	211	78	26	56	551	22	...	274	5	1	1	2373	17,550 5	6493 48	1913 21	2353 61	12600 0	40910 37	602 2	...
Discharged ...	196	513	34	20	1	...	2	3	2	50	187	202	78	25	55	532	17	..	258	5	1	1	2182								
Died ...	6	15	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	70	...	...	1	1	3	4	...	10	..	.	...	122								
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880.	3	21	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	9	...	:	...	16	1	..	6	..	...	...	69								

Northern Province.																																	
Remained 31st Dec., 1879.	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	58										
Since admitted ...	53	91	6	5	...	.	...	...	...	27	64	16	4	17	15	482	13	...	47	...	1	..	841										
Total ...	54	93	6	5	..	...	..	.	...	27	64	16	4	17	15	537	13	...	47	...	1	...	899										
Discharged ...	44	84	5	5	...	.	.	.	..	26	48	16	4	17	15	479	13	...	44	..	1		801	6,827	25	1,643	41	1,142	64	320	54	3,900	0
Died ...	5	2	1	...	...	.	...	.	..	1	12	...	..	..	...	7	...	..	1	...	...	...	29										
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880.	5	7	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	51	...	..	2	...	.	...	69										
Eastern Province.																																	
Remained 31st Dec, 1879.	3	9	2	..		...	...	...	.	...	8	..	...	.	...	23	1	...	3	1	...	...	50										
Since admitted ...	75	111	15	...		...	1	..	...	23	80	21	4	2	8	187	15	.	48	1		...	591										
Total ..	78	120	17	.	...	.	1		...	23	88	21	4	2	8	210	16	...	51	2	...	...	641	4,994	25	1,656	0	522	85	661	12	7,250	0
Discharged ...	73	101	14	..	...	...	..		...	15	68	20	4	1	8	180	13	...	44	2	...	...	543										
Died ...	...	11	3		.	..	1	..		8	19	...	..	...	..	2	3	...	2	..	..	.	49										
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880	5	8	...	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	28	.	...	5	..	...	.	49										
Central Province.																																	
Remained 31st Dec., 1879.	21	68	...	2	..	.	..		...	6	63	7	2	...	3	65	33	.	12	2	..	...	284										
Since admitted .	735	1343	39	11	2	5	3	3	.	208	1014	224	67	14	73	592	467	3	409	7	6	2	5227										
Total ...	756	1411	39	13	2	5	3	3	...	214	1077	231	69	14	76	657	500	3	421	9	6	2	5511										
Discharged ...	720	1193	23	13	2	5	1	3	...	176	598	222	59	13	74	616	361	3	341	7	6	2	4438	42825	28	10288	21	4304	52	1535	11	16500	0
Died ...	11	155	16	.	...	.	2	.	...	32	447	.	5	1	..	14	109	.	70	.	..	...	862										
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880.	25	63	..	...	...	...	.	.	..	6	32	9	5	...	2	27	30	..	10	2	...	...	211										
																					Total....			174039	87	44746	73	20016	97	11375	8	68350	0

Northern Province.																																	
Remained 31st Dec., 1879.																																	
Since admitted ...																																	
Total ...																																	
Discharged ...	13,833	84	47	75	...																												
Died ...																																	
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880.																																	
Eastern Province.																																	
Remained 31st Dec, 1879.																																	
Since admitted ...																																	
Total ..	15,084	22	233	51½	...																												
Discharged ...																																	
Died ...																																	
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880																																	
Central Province.																																	
Remained 31st Dec., 1879.																																	
Since admitted .																																	
Total ...																																	
Discharged ...	75453	12	2097	89½	...																												
Died ...																																	
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880.																																	
Total....	318528	65	5043	47½	79	33																											

Total number treated in the 23 Government Civil Hospitals amounted to 17,956, the deaths to 2,070, the death-rate being 11·52—(See Return A.)
Total number treated—19,372.
Total number of deaths 2,117 or 10·92 per cent. of cases treated.

B 3.—RETURN separating the cases treated in Hospital into Mixed Races and Malabars.

Name of Hospital.	Average daily number of sick		Remained.		Admitted into Hospital during the year.		Total number of cases treated.		Died		Discharged.		Remaining under treatment on the 31st December, 1881.		Per-centage of Deaths to Total No. of cases treated	Per-centage of Deaths to cases treated amongst.		Principal Causes of Death.							
	Mixed races.	Malabars.	Mixed races.	Malabars.	Mixed races.	Malabars.	Mixed races.	Malabars.	Mixed races.	Malabars.	Mixed races.	Malabars.	Mixed races.	Malabars.		Mixed races.	Malabars.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Anæmia or General Dropsy.	Privation.	General Debility.	Fevers.	Other Diseases
Civil Hospital, Colombo ...	84 65	60·39	59	96	2261	1326	2320	1422	223	287	2025	1086	72	49	13·63	9·61	20·18	...	242	21	43	...	51	6	147
De Soysa Lying-in Hospital, Colombo	6·07	...	...	...	76	...	76	...	...	...	69	...	7	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Civil Hospital, Pánadúré ...	7·74	5·28	1	...	170	94	171	94	17	6	151	86	3	2	8·67	9·94	6·38	...	6	...	6	..	2	1	8
Do. Kalutara ...	11·79	12·21	8	7	273	199	281	206	28	28	237	166	16	12	11·49	9 96	13·59	...	12	3	15	...	3	1	22
Do. Kegalla ...	13·94	8·98	15	8	361	210	376	218	16	14	351	194	9	10	5·05	4·25	6·42	...	4	3	5	...	...	...	18
Do. Ratnapura ...	16·04	8·53	10	18	266	135	276	153	24	22	222	127	30	4	10 72	8·69	14 38	.	11	7	4	...	5	...	19
Do. Negombo ...	24·94	26·00	17	29	479	464	496	493	54	52	431	427	11	14	10 71	10 88	10·54	...	29	19	8	1	6	8	35
Do. Kurunégala ...	45 55	21·11	26	18	994	355	1020	373	77	67	885	288	58	18	10·33	7·54	17·96	...	24	21	27	..	9	11	52
Do. Puttalam ...	16·40	15·20	25	15	235	235	260	250	22	48	218	194	20	8	13·72	8·46	19·20	...	9	22	3	3	5	6	22
Do Chilaw ...	4·30	2·66	6	4	167	100	173	104	9	14	155	88	9	2	8·30	5·20	13·46	...	7	7	...	...	2	...	7
Do. Galle ...	55·00	8·98	49	5	1246	197	1295	202	72	12	1183	186	40	4	5·61	5·55	5·94	...	37	6	1	...	2	3	35
Do. Mátara ...	17·64	6·06	11	3	249	88	260	91	18	8	231	82	11	1	7 40	6·92	8·79	...	9	1	...	2	1	2	11
Do. Hambantota ...	5·93	3·25	3	4	174	78	177	82	9	2	168	75	..	5	4 24	5·08	2·43	...	1	4	...	..	...	1	5
Do. Tangalla ...	5·27	1·01	3	2	90	17	93	19	1	...	88	19	4	...	89	1·07	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	1
Do. Trincomalee ...	13·25	6·11	8	10	206	98	214	108	18	6	182	87	14	15	7·45	8·41	5 55	...	2	3	2	...	1	...	16
Do. Batticaloa ...	21·60	4·20	23	9	244	43	267	52	20	5	228	46	19	1	7·83	7·49	9 61	..	8	4	4	...	2	...	7
Do. Mullaittívu ...	33·09	1·98	37	...	285	21	322	21	10	2	273	17	39	2	3 49	3·10	9 52	..	1	...	1	...	...	4	6
Do. Vavuniya-Vilankulam .	22·44	2·81	21	...	291	45	312	45	9	4	289	35	14	6	3·64	2·88	8·88	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	6
Do. Point Pedro ...	8·05	·11	...	...	197	2	197	2	3	1	186	1	8	...	2 01	1·52	50·00	...	...	1	.	...	.	1	2
Do. Kandy ...	48·32	59·23	42	77	1253	1098	1295	1175	88	255	1157	885	50	35	13·88	6 79	21 70	2	136	67	52	...	38	4	44
Do. Gampola ...	19·27	33 38	12	34	427	580	439	614	32	172	373	414	34	28	19 37	7 28	28·01	...	27	32	43	58	18	...	26
Do. Badulla ...	14·91	5·11	16	30	533	351	549	381	34	99	502	277	13	5	14 30	6·19	25 72	...	72	38	8	...		5	10
Do. Mátalé ..	10·38	23·40	14	33	293	418	307	451	18	121	276	311	13	19	18·33	5·86	26 82	...	35	15	23	...	35	...	31
Do. Nuwara Eliya ...	6·59	13·84	6	20	122	152	128	172	5	38	119	124	4	10	14 33	3·90	22 09	...	2	11	...	...	18	...	12
Total...	513·16	329·83	412	422	10892	6306	11304	6728	807	1263	9999	5215	498	250	11 48	7·14	18·77	2	677	289	245	64	198	53	542
Lunatic Asylum, Colombo ...	151·27	75·63	145	73	80	39	225	112	15	8	54	26	156	78	6 82	6 66	7·14	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	16
Leper Hospital Hendala ...	108·25	16·62	113	21	66	11	179	32	19	3	57	15	103	14	10 42	10·61	9·37	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	22

B 4.—NUMBER of cases treated and of deaths resulting therefrom in the Twenty-three Civil Hospitals, the De Soyza Lying-in Hospital, and the two Asylums, during the year 1880.

	Cases Treated.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
General Hospital, Colombo	2,396	1,346	3,742	332	178	510
De Soyza Lying-in-Hospital, Colombo ...	...	76	76	...	..	...
Civil Hospital, Pánaduré	200	65	265	16	7	23
Do. Kalutara	380	107	487	40	16	56
Do. Kégalla	441	153	594	22	8	30
Do. Ratnapura	344	85	429	35	11	46
Do. Negombo	795	194	989	80	26	106
Do. Kurunégala	1,103	290	1,393	102	42	144
Do. Puttalam	419	91	510	60	10	70
Do. Chilaw	199	78	277	19	4	23
Do. Galle	1,098	399	1,497	64	20	84
Do. Mátara	257	94	351	16	10	26
Do. Hambantota	251	8	259	11	...	11
Do. Tangalla	91	21	112	1	...	1
Do. Trincomalee	258	64	322	21	3	24
Do. Batticaloa	263	56	319	20	5	25
Do. Mullaittívu	215	128	343	10	2	12
Do. Vavúniya-Vilankulam ...	222	135	357	9	4	13
Do. Point Pedro	137	62	199	4	...	4
Do. Kandy	1,905	565	2,470	266	77	343
Do. Gampola	798	255	1,053	143	61	204
Do. Badulla	782	148	930	93	40	133
Do. Mátalé	577	181	758	87	52	139
Do. Nuwara Eliya	243	57	300	33	10	43
Lunatic Asylum, Borella	231	106	337	16	7	23
Leper Hospital, Hendala	180	31	211	16	6	22
Total ...	13,785	4,795	18,580	1,516	599	2,115

B 5.

Hospitals.	Daily Average sick.	Total cubic contents.	Cubic space per patient for the average daily sick.
Civil Hospital, Colombo ...	145·04 ..	318,177 ..	2,193·72
De Soyza Lying-in Home do. ...	6·07 ..	57,060 ..	9,400·33
Civil Hospital, Pánaduré ...	13·03 ...	26,740·5 ...	2,052·22
Do. Kalutara ...	24· ...	37,230 ...	1,551·25
Do. Kégalla ...	22·92 ...	23,592·62 ...	1,029 34
Do. Ratnapura ...	24·57 ...	62,255 ...	2,533 37
Do. Negombo ...	50·94 ...	105,000 ...	2,061 24
Do. Kurunégala ...	66·66 ...	121,800 ...	1,827·18
Do. Puttalam ...	31·60 ...	37,355 ...	1,182·12
Do. Chilaw ...	6·96 ...	30,953·5 ...	4,447 34
Do. Galle ...	63·98 ...	122,420 ...	1,913·41
Do. Mátara ...	23·70 ...	59,622 ...	2,515·69
Do. Hambantota ...	9·19 ...	12,212 ...	1,328·83
Do. Tangalla ...	6·28 ...	7,360 ...	1,171·97
Do. Trincomalee ...	19·36 ...	39,284 ..	2,029·13
Do. Batticaloa ...	25·80 ...	33,866 ..	1,312·53
Do. Mullaittivu ...	35·07 ...	38,909·76 ...	1,109·23
Do. Vavuniya-Vilankulam ...	25·25 ...	44,306·15 ...	1,358·66
Do. Point Pedro ...	8·16 ...	12,584 ..	1,542·15
Do. Kandy ...	107·55 ..	241,050·2 ...	2,241 29
Do. Gampola ...	52·65 ...	72,280·5 ...	1,372·84
Do. Badulla ...	20·02 ...	48,971·62 ...	2,446·13
Do. Mátale ...	33·78 ...	64,799 ...	1,918·00
Do. Nuwara Eliya ...	20·43 ...	28,684 ...	1,404·01
	843·01	1,646,502	1,953·12

B 6.—Average Stay.

Hospitals.	Of those who died.		Of those discharged.		Of those remaining.		Total treated.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Total.
Government Civil Hospital, Colombo ...	11·36	12·10	15·70	12·85	12·95	12·38	2,396	1,346	3,742
De Soyza Lying-in-Home do. ...	—	—	—	27·84	—	15·57	—	76	76
Government Civil Hospital, Pánadure ...	10·06	11·28	17·47	23·00	16·5	10·00	200	65	265
Do. Kalutara ...	6·17	10·68	10·55	9·62	154·77	131·83	380	107	487
Do. Kégalla ...	11·09	7·25	15 27	12·51	7·81	7·50	441	153	594
Do. Ratnapura ...	17 20	16·54	23·75	22·10	18·03	24·42	344	85	429
Do. Negombo ...	12·13	15·26	20·01	18·06	14·57	20·25	795	194	989
Do. Kurunégala ...	8·05	8·42	18·96	19·14	16·82	6·00	1,103	290	1,393
Do. Puttalam ..	15·58	12·5	24·85	22·14	14·93	47·25	419	91	510
Do. Chilaw ...	5·15	9 75	8 45	11·5	20·8	8·33	199	78	277
Do. Galle ...	6·95	6·35	16·36	15·74	25·58	8·59	1,098	399	1,497
Do. Mátara ..	10·56	16·2	25 05	27·44	26·25	26·57	257	94	351
Do. Hambantota ...	14·09	—	12·86	16·25	11·4	—	251	8	259
Do. Tangalla ...	34·00	—	20·82	20·77	8·2	—	91	21	112
Do. Trincomalee ...	20·47	20·00	23·88	22·17	26·38	16·25	258	64	322
Do. Batticaloa ...	7·65	9·2	31·55	35·72	21·00	15·00	263	56	319
Do. Mullaittivu ...	12·80	3·00	37·52	42·39	30·41	32·94	215	128	343
Do. Vavúniya-Vilángkulam ..	15·77	21·5	25·77	28·12	12·56	41·75	222	135	357
Do. Point Pedro ...	12·75	—	15·38	15·06	9·57	12·00	137	62	199
Do. Kandy ...	11·06	13·23	16·84	17·06	11·26	8·75	1905	565	2,470
Do. Gampola ...	17·04	15·70	18·25	20 26	27·37	10·23	798	255	1,053
Do. Badulla ...	7·76	7·55	7 69	8·73	12·43	2·00	782	148	930
Do. Mátaló .	14·27	15·82	15·92	22·05	8·57	4·90	577	181	758
Do. Nuwara Eliya ...	20·57	11·10	23·14	41·78	14·92	13·00	243	57	300
Total ...	302·53	243·43	442·04	512·30	523·08	475·81	13,374	4,658	18,032
Average for the 24 Hospitals ...	12·60	10·14	18·41	21·34	21·79	19·82	557·25	194·08	751·33

C 1.—Fevers.

Forms.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent.
Enteric ...	17 ...	7 ...	41·17
Simple continued ...	68 ..	8 ...	11·76
Febricula ...	4 ...	0 ...	—
Remittent ...	76 ...	14 ...	18·42
Intermittent ...	1,807 ...	22 ...	1·21
Total ...	1,972	51	2·58

C 2.—Syphilis.

Varieties.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of deaths.
1. Primary :			
Hard chancre ...	185 ...	— ...	—
Soft do. ...	785 ...	— ...	—
Phagedœna ...	20 ...	— ...	—
Sloughing sore ...	42 ...	— ...	—
2. Secondary ...	468 ...	1· ...	·21
3. Tertiary ...	2 ...	— ...	—
4. Hereditary ...	3 ...	— ...	—
5. Congenital ...	1 ...	— ...	—
Total ...	1,506	1·	·06

C 3.—Cancer.

Varieties.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
Epithelial	76 ...	11
Scirrhus	14 ...	3
Medullary	12 ...	3

102 cases treated with 17 deaths, a death-rate of 16·66 per cent.

C 4.—Tumors (Non-Malignant).

Varieties.	No. of cases.
Fibrous	10
Fatty	4
Vascular	1
Sebaceous	3
Cystic	20
Total ...	38

Thirty-eight cases were treated with one death, a death-rate of 2·63 per cent.

MEDICAL.

Appendix C 5.

C 5.—TETANUS.

Varieties.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	Per-centage of deaths.	Treatment.
Idiopathic ...	2 ...	2 ...	100·00	Purgatives, Enemata, Tinct. Cannabis and Sulphuric Æther Mixture with and without Tinct Opii, Quinine, Santonine and Calomel Powders, Castor Oil, Turpentine, Hypodermic Injection of Morphia, Nutrient Enemata, Chloroform Inhalations, Turpentine and Camphor Liniment to spine and neck, Mustard Poultices to chest, and fomentations, Chloral Hydrate and Bromide of Potassium.
Traumatic ...	27 ...	16 ...	59·25	Draught of Potass Bromid and Cannabis Indica were administered at first. Belladonna dressing to wound; hypodermic injections to wound were tried afterwards. Chloral Bromide and Morphia injection. Chloral Bromide of Potassium and Cannabis Indica. Inhalation of Chloroform. Bromide of Potassium and Hydrate of Chloral internally. Externally, poultices with Tincture Cannabis Indica or Tincture Opii to wound.
Total ..	29	18	62·07	

Appendix C 6.

C 6.—HERNIA.

	Varieties.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Strangulated	direct inguinal ...	15 ...	—	
Do.	oblique inguinal ..	9 ...	—	
Do.	not classified ...	2 ...	1	Died of shock soon after operation.
	Total ...	26	1	

Appendix C 7.

C. 7.—DISEASES of Women and Cases of Parturition.

	Cases treated.	Number of deaths.
Pelvic hematocele	1 ...	—
Cancer os uteri	15 ...	2
Ovarian dropsy	12 ...	—
Vesico-vaginal fistula	4 ...	—
Ulcer os uteri	5 ...	—
Leucorrhœa	3 ...	—
Elephantiasis labia	2 ...	—
Prolapsus uteri	5 ...	—
Uterine tumour	1 ...	—
Metritis	15 ...	5
Dysmenorrhœa	3 ...	—
Menorrhagia	6 ...	—
Amenorrhœa	2 ...	—
Hœmorrhage from uteri	1 ...	—
Retroversion of uterus	2 ...	—
Puerperal fever	1 ...	—
Mammary abscess	2 ...	—
Cancer of breast	5 ...	—
Total ...	85	7
Obstetric :		
Parturition	116 ...	—
Abortion	3 ...	—
Grand Total ...	204	7

MEDICAL.

Appendix C 8.

C 8.—FRACTURES.

	Treated.	Died.
1.—*Simple Fractures.*		
Skull without depression	2	—
Base of the skull	2	—
Facial bones	3	—
Lower jaw	4	—
Spine	5	3
Ribs	10	—
Sternum	2	—
Clavicle	5	—
Humerus	24	—
Fore-arms, both bones	14	—
radius alone	12	—
ulna alone	5	—
Femur	30	3
Leg, both bones	19	2
tibia alone	10	—
Total	147	8
2.—*Compound Fractures.*		
Skull without depression	10	1
Skull with depression	5	—
Facial bones	3	1
Lower jaw	4	—
Humerus	3	1
Fore-arm, both bones	2	—
ulna alone	2	—
Hand and fingers	8	—
Femur	4	—
Leg, both bones	6	—
tibia alone	5	1
fibula alone	3	—
Foot	10	—
Total	65	4
3.—*Comminuted Fractures.*		
Skull	5	3
Lower jaw	2	—
Humerus	1	1
Femur	1	1
Leg, both bones	4	—
Total	13	5
4.—*Multiple Fractures.*	2	1
Grand Total	227	18

Appendix C 9.

C 9.—WOUNDS.

Varieties.	Treated.	Died.
Contused	303	4
Lacerated	141	8
Incised	237	4
Punctured	68	9
Poisoned	1	—
Gunshot	56	6
Total	806	31

Appendix C 10.

C 10.—DISLOCATIONS.

	Treated.	
1.—Simple Dislocations:		
Of jaw	3	
Spine	1	
Shoulder-joint	8	
Elbow-joint	1	
Wrist	1	
Hip-joint	2	
Knee	2	Died —1
Foot	1	
2.—Compound Dislocations:		
Of elbow	1	
Total	20	

MEDICAL.

Appendix C 2.

C 11.—SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

OPERATIONS.	For Accident. Number.	For Disease. Number.	Deaths.	Per-centage of deaths to number of operations.
Upper extremities:				
Arm	2	—	—	—
Fore-arm	7	4	—	—
Hand	7	10	—	—
Total	16	14	—	—
Lower extremities:				
Thigh	2	1	1	100·00
Leg	3	13	2	15·38
Ankle-joint	3	2	—	—
Foot	1	15	—	—
Total	9	31	3	9·68
Excisions:				
Upper extremities:				
Elbow-joint	—	1	—	—
Other operations.				
Amputation of penis	—	19	—	—
Circumcision	—	183	—	—
Operation for hare-lip	—	6	—	—
Operation for relief of strangulated hernia	—	4	1	25·00
Wood's operation for radical cure of hernia	—	1	—	—
Removal of sequestra	1	—	—	—
Removal of elephantiased growth	—	1	—	—
Removal of eyeball	—	4	—	—
Removal of breast	—	1	—	—
Removal of lower lip	—	2	—	—
Removal of cicatrix	—	1	—	—
Removal of tumor	—	28	—	—
Excision of cancerous growth	—	3	—	—
Excision of scapula	—	1	1	100·00
Opening of abscess	—	6	—	—
Division of fistula in ano	—	1	—	—
Plastic operation for vesico vaginal fistula	—	1	—	—
Elephantiasis of scrotum	—	4	—	—
Paracentis Abdominis	—	16	5	31·25
Operation for cataract	—	6	—	—
Tapping hydrocele	—	21	—	—
Operation on bones	—	1	—	—
Iredectomy	—	1	—	—
Reduction of dislocation	—	3	—	—
Ovariotomy	—	1	—	—
Cautery for Hæmorrhids	—	1	—	—
Tenotomy	—	2	—	—
Ligature of Arteries	2	1	1	100·00
Ligature for Hæmorrhoids	—	3	—	—
Urethrotomy	—	1	—	—
Lithotomy	—	3	—	—
Prepuce slit up	—	4	—	—
Elevation and removal of splintered bones of skull with escape of brain matter	1	—	—	—
Staphyloma	—	2	—	—
Perineal section	—	4	—	—
Tapping for ovarian dropsy	—	5	—	—
Hématocele	—	4	—	—
Dropsy of knee-joint	—	2	—	—
Not classified	—	2	—	—
Total	4	350	8	2·29
Grand total	29	395	11	2·78

Appendix D.

D.—TABLE showing the working of the "Contagious Diseases Ordinance" during the year 1880, with regard to the number of cases coming under examination.

	Colombo.	Kandy.	Galle.	Total.
1. How many women were on the list on 1st January, 1880?	49	29	72	150
2. Do. do. 31st December, 1880?	115	44	76	235
3. How many deserted during the year?	39	14	5	58
4. Of these how many were eventually brought back by the Police?	6	0	0	6
5. How many were released by the order of the Police Magistrate?	4	1	1	6
6. How many of these have been brought back for examination?	0	0	0	0
7. How many new cases came on the list during the year?	66	15	4	85
8. Of these how many were volunteers?	0	15	4	19

E 1.—GENERAL Annual Return relating to Immigrant Hospitals for the year 1880.

STATIONS.	I.—General Diseases, A.	General Diseases, B.	II.—LOCAL DISEASES. 1.—Nervous System	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory System.	6.—Absorbent System.	7.—Ductless Glands.	8.—Respiratory System.	9.—Digestive System.	10.—Urinary System.	11.—Generative System.	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular Tissue.	14.—Cutaneous System.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and Injuries.	VI.—Surgical Operations.	VII.—Human Parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Total.	For diet.	Servants	Equipment.	Contingencies	Salary of Medical Officer.	Total.
																								Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs cts.
Central Province.																													
Dambulla.																													
Remained 31st Dec., 1879 ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	..	...	.	9	1	...	1	...	.	..	15						
Since admitted ..	138	41	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	82	20	3	2	3	250	76	...	8	...	...	...	641						
Total ...	138	42	3	2	..	...	...	...	...	13	85	20	3	2	3	259	77	...	9	..	...	...	656	4,444 68	330 0	286 18	26 12	1,000 0	6,086 98
Discharged ...	133	40	3	2	...	...	..	...	..	11	55	20	3	2	3	252	64	...	8	...	...	...	596						
Died ...	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	26	...	..	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	39						
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880 ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	...	..	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	21						
North-Central Province.																													
Anuradhapura.																													
Remained 31st Dec., 1879 .	1	3		...	...	..	...	...	..	2	..	...	...	...	...	13	4	...	2	...	...	...	25						
Since admitted ...	57	28	4	..	1	...	...	1	...	11	34	6	...	1	1	79	7	...	11	1	..	...	242						
Total ...	58	31	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	13	34	6	...	1	1	92	11	...	13	1	...	...	267	1,806 94	797 0	145 17	181 47	3,000 0	5,930 58
Discharged ...	56	23	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	10	24	6	...	1	1	83	5	...	11	1	...	...	2[illegible]7						
Died ...	2	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	1	...	...	..	26						
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880 ..	...	3	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	5	1	..	1	...	..	...	14						
Mihintale.																													
Remained 31st Dec., 1879 ..	...	2	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	6	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18						
Since admitted ..	75	45	4	...	..	...	...	..	...	2	43	11	.	...	...	45	29	...	6	...	1	...	261						
Total ...	75	47	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	49	11	...	...	..	55	29	...	6	...	1	.	279	1,214 11	672 0	123 10	104 94	1,000 0	3,114 15
Discharged ..	70	35	4	...	...	...	.	...	...	2	29	10	...	...	...	53	25	..	6	...	1		235						
Died ...	2	8	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	19	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	33						
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880...	3	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	11						
Northern Province.																													
Mannar																													
Remained 31st Dec., 1879 ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	.	8						
Since admitted ...	138	42	2	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	58	2	...	...	1	34	15	...	31	...	..	...	325						
Total ...	140	43	2	1	...	..		...	...	1	59	2	..	...	1	38	15	...	31	...	...	..	333	1,023 27	271 6	...	...	1,100 0	2,394 33
Discharged ...	137	38	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	53	2	...	...	1	37	15	..	30	...	...	..	316						
Died ...	..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	10						
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880...	3	3	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	7						
Vankalai and Pesalai																													
Remained 31st Dec., 1879 ...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	.	...	..	...	6						
Since admitted ...	207	40	...	3	...	..	..	..	...	..	124	...	1	...	11	51	1560	...	163	...	...	...	2160						
Total ...	209	40	...	3	...	..	.	..	.	..	125	...	1	...	11	54	1560	..	163	...	...	...	2166	1,753 75	270 84	..	...	1,000	3,024 59
Discharged .	206	38	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	113	...	1	...	11	53	1560	...	163	..	...	...	2148						
Died ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	10	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	13						
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880 ...	3	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	5						
Puliyadiyirrakam																													
Remained 31st Dec., 1879 ...	2	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	..		1	1	.	..	..	2	3	...	...	...	...	..	12						
Since admitted ...	89	54	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	3	...	...	3	25	42	.	24	...	1	...	272						
Total ...	91	57	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	29	4	...	..	3	27	45	...	24	...	1	...	284	919 54	240 0	27 63	...	600 0	1,787 17
Discharged ...	88	51	1	1	..	...	...	..	...	1	27	4	...	...	3	24	40	...	23	...	1	...	264						
Died ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	1	...	...	...	10						
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880 ...	3	2	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	10						

E 2.—SUMMARY of General Annual Returns relating to Immigrant Hospitals for the year 1880.

PROVINCES.	I.—General Diseases, A.	General Diseases, B.	II.—LOCAL DISEASES. 1.—Nervous System.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory System.	6.—Absorbent System.	7.—Ductless Glands.	8.—Respiratory System.	9.—Digestive System.	10.—Urinary System.	11. Generative System.	12. Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular Tissue.	14.—Cutaneous System.	III. Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and injuries.	VI.—Surgical operations.	VII.—Human Parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Total.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies	Salary of Medical Officer.	Total.
																								Rs. cts	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs cts
Central Province.																													
Remained 31st December, 1879 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	3	...	..	...	...	9	1	...	1	...	...	.	15						
Since admitted	138	41	3	2	...	...	..	...	...	13	82	20	3	2	3	250	76	...	8	...	...	...	641						
Total	138	42	3	2	.	...	...	...	..	13	85	20	3	2	3	259	77	..	9	...	...		656	4,444 68	330 0	286 18	26 12	1,000 0	6,086 98
Discharged	133	40	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	55	20	3	2	3	252	64	...	8	.	...	..	596						
Died	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	9	.	1	.	...	..	39						
Remaining 31st December, 1880...	5	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	..	7	4	..	...	...	...	...	21						
North-Central Province.																													
Remained 31st December, 1879 ..	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	..	...	23	4	...	2	...	...	..	4						
Since admitted	132	73	8	.	1	..	...	1	...	13	77	17	...	1	1	124	36	...	17	1	1	...	50						
Total	133	78	8	...	1	...	..	1	...	15	83	17	..	1	1	147	40	.	19	1	1	..	54	3,021 5	1,469 0	268 27	286 41	4,000 0	9,044 73
Discharged	126	58	8	...	1	..	..	1	..	12	53	16	...	1	1	136	30	..	17	1	1	...	462						
Died	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	26	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	1	...	...	...	59						
Remaining 31st December, 1880	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	..	.	7	1	...	1	...	..	...	25						
Northern Province.																													
Remained 31st December, 1879 ...	6	4	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	3	1	..	...	...	9	8	..	...	...	...	...	26						
Since admitted ...	434	136	3	5	...	...	...	...	..	2	210	5	1	...	15	110	617	...	218	...	1	...	2757						
Total	440	140	3	5	...	...	..	..	...	2	213	6	1	..	15	119	620	...	218		1	...	2783	3,696 56	781 90	27 63	...	2,700 0	7,206 9
Discharged	431	127	2	5	...	...		..	...	2	193	6	1	...	15	114	615	...	216	..	1	.	2728						
Died	..	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	.	...		1	3		2	...	...	...	33						
Remaining 31st December, 1880 .	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	..	.	...	4	2	...		..	...	...	22						
																											Total...	7,700 0	...

Total number treated ... 3,985
Total number died ... 131, or 3 28 per cent. of the total treated.

F. 1—RETURN of all Diseases treated in the Jail Hospitals during the year 1880.

Diseases.	Convict Hospital, Colombo.		Hultsdorf.		Mahara.		Panadure.		Kalutara.		Negombo.		Kegalla.		Ratnapura.		Avisawella.		Kurunégala.		Puttalam.		Chilaw.		Galle.		Matara.		Hambantota.		Tangalla.		Jaffna.		Mannar.		Mullaittivu.		Trincomalee.		Batticaloa.		Kandy.		Matale.		Badulla.		Nuwara E'liya.		Anuradhapura.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
General Diseases.																																																							
Sub-Division A.																																																							
Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Simple continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	1
Febricula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Ague	...	329	2	8	...	218	...	...	...	13	...	58	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	86	...	15	...	5	...	8	...	7	...	93	...	1	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	18	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	10	...	912	2
Remittent fever	...	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	4
Simple cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Measles	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Chicken-pox	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	92	...
Cow-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mumps	...	49	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	
Total...		403	2	11	...	259	...	...	14	...	59	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	91		17	...	5	...	12	...	12	1	95	1	1	...	28	...				...	5	...	1	...	179	6	3	...	7	...	6	...	10	...	1223	10
Sub-Division B.																																																							
Rheumatism, acute	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Do. chronic	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Do. muscular	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
Do. gonorrhœal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lumbago	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chronic osteo-arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Primary syphilis	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	26	...
Secondary do.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Tumor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Anœmia	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
General dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Plithisis pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Total...		25		1	...	6	...	...	...	1		12	1	1		3	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	1	102	2
II.—Local Diseases.																																																							
1.—Nervous System.																																																							
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Neuralgia	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...
Mania	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
Brow Ague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dementia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total...		3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	48	1

| | | |

F 1.—*continued.*

Diseases.	Convict Hospital, Colombo.		Hulftsdorf.		Mahara.		Panadure.		Kalutara.		Negombo.		Kegalla.		Ratnapura.		Avisawella.		Kurunegala.		Puttalam.		Chilaw.		Galle.		Matara.		Hambantota.		Tangalla.		Jaffna.		Mannar.		Mullaittivu.		Trincomalee.		Batticaloa.		Kandy.		Matale.		Badulla.		Nuwara Eliya.		Anuradhapura.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
10.—*Urinary System.*																																																						
Bright's disease	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		...			...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Desquamative Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cystitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Retention of Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Irritability of the Bladder	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Phimosis and Paraphimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Bubo (Gonorrhœal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Gleet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Epididymitis (Gonorrhœal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Incontinence of urine	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hæmaturia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
11.—*Generative System.*																																																						
Hydrocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Orchitis	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Diseases of women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
12.—*Organs of Locomotion.*																																																						
Caries of bone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Synovitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of tendons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
13.—*Cellular Tissue.*																																																						
Abscess	...	35	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	89	...
14.—*Cutaneous System.*																																																						
Psoriasis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Ulcer	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	38	...
Boil	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Whitlow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Parangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Itch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...
Carbuncle	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nettle rash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	74	...

| | | |

F 2.—GENERAL Annual Return relating to the Jail Hospitals for the year 1880.

STATIONS.	I.—General Diseases, A.	General Diseases, B.	II—LOCAL DISEASES. 1.—Nervous System.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory System.	6.—Absorbent System.	7.—Ductless Glands.	8.—Respiratory System.	9.—Digestive System.	10.—Urinary System.	11.—Generative System.	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular Tissue.	14.—Cutaneous System.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and Injuries.	VI.—Surgical Operations.	VII.—Human Parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	TOTAL.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																							
Colombo Convict Hospital.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	..	17
Since admitted ...	399	25	3	77	...	...	...	...	...	48	428	1	2	...	35	9	9	...	69	...	...	...	1,105
Total ...	403	25	3	77	...	...	...	...	..	49	436	1	2	...	35	10	9	...	72	...	...	...	1,122
Discharged ...	392	25	3	77	...	...	...	...	...	41	405	1	2	...	33	9	9	...	68	...	...	...	1,065
Died ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	29
Remaining 31st December, 1880	9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	28
Holfsdorp.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	11	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	36	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	54
Total ...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	36	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	54
Discharged ...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	34	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	52
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1880	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
Mahara.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Since admitted ...	259	6	3	14	...	1	...	1	...	2	124	2	1	...	5	1	...	...	50	...	..	...	469
Total ...	259	6	3	14	...	1	...	1	...	2	124	2	1	...	5	1	...	...	50	...	...	...	469
Discharged ...	254	6	3	14	...	1	..	1	...	2	122	2	1	...	5	1	...	...	49	...	...	..	461
Died ...	.	.	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Remaining 31st December, 1880	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	6
Kalutara.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	14	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	2	...	...	..	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	54
Total ...	14	1	11	...	...	...	...	.	...	3	18	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	54
Discharged ..	14	1	11	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	..	...	...	53
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..
Negombo.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	4
Since admitted	59	11	1	3	...	...	..	...	...	9	82	1	...	...	6	5	16	...	6	...	..	...	199
Total ...	59	12	1	3	...	...	...	..	...	10	83	1	...	...	6	5	17	...	6	...	...	...	203
Discharged ..	59	10	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	69	1	...	...	6	5	16	..	6	...	...	...	186
Died ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	13
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4

Kegalla.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	12
Total	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	12
Discharged	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	12
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnapura.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	42
Total	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	42
Discharged	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	40
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Panadure.—Nil.																							
Avisawella.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
Total	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
Discharged	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																							
Kurunegala.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Since admitted	...	91	9	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	15	51	4	2	...	2	14	2	...	13	...	...	210
Total	...	91	9	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	15	52	4	2	...	2	14	2	...	14	...	...	212
Discharged	...	88	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	15	48	4	2	...	2	13	2	...	13	...	...	201
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	...	...	5
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Puttalam.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	27
Total	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	27
Discharged	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	22
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chilaw.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	19
Total	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	19
Discharged	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	17
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

* Out of hospital—execution.

(Continued over.)

F 2.—*continued.*

Stations.	I.—General Diseases, A.	General Diseases, B.	II.—Local Diseases. 1.—Nervous System.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory System.	6.—Absorbent System.	7.—Ductless Glands.	8.—Respiratory System.	9.—Digestive System.	10.—Urinary System.	11.—Generative System.	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular Tissue.	14.—Cutaneous System.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and Injuries.	VI.—Surgical Operations.	VII.—Human Parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Total.
Southern Province.																							
Galle.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	12	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	88
Total ...	12	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	88
Discharged ...	12	...	19	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	48	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	..	...	...	85
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1*	...	..	...	2
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Matara.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	12	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	29	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	..	..	49
Total ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	29	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	49
Discharged ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	43
Died ...	1	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1*	...	...	...	4
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	2
Hambantota.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	.	...	4
Since admitted ...	94	7	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	10	68	2	..	1	6	14	..	...	17	..	...	...	228
Total ...	95	7	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	10	68	2	..	2	7	15	...	...	17	...	...	...	232
Discharged ...	94	7	1	2	...	...	3	3	..	10	66	2	..	2	7	15	...	...	17	...	...	...	229
Died ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1880	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	2
Tangalla.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	1	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total ...	1	1	3	1	..	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	15
Discharged ...	1	1	3	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	14
Died ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Northern Province.																							
Jaffna.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
Since admitted ..	27	9	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	14	8	4	...	1	12	7	2	...	11	...	...	..	99
Total ..	28	9	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	14	8	4	..	1	12	7	2	...	11	...	..	...	100
Discharged ...	28	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	4	...	1	12	6	2	..	11	...	...	...	96
Died ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	4
Mannar.—Nil.																							
Mullaitivu.—Nil.																							

* Out of hospital—executions.

Eastern Province.																							
Trincomalee.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total ..	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Discharged ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batticaloa.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Discharged ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Province.																							
Kandy.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
Since admitted ...	...	175	15	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	24	89	6	...	...	9	8	12	...	16	...	...	362
Total ..	...	179	15	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	24	90	6	...	...	10	8	12	...	17	...	...	369
Discharged ...	...	169	15	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	24	87	6	...	...	10	8	12	...	15	...	...	353
Died ...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2*	...	...	11
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Matale.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	10
Total ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	10
Discharged ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	10
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badulla.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	17
Total ...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	17
Discharged ..	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13
Died ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2†	...	...	3
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuwara Eliya.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	23
Total ...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	23
Discharged ...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	22
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
North-Central Province.																							
Anuradhapura.																							
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	...	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	19
Total ...	...	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	19
Discharged ...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	17
Died ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

* One out of hospital execution.

† Out of hospital execution.

F 3.

SUMMARY of General Annual Returns relating to Jail Hospitals for the year 1880.

PROVINCES.	I.—General Diseases, A.	General Diseases, B.	II.—LOCAL DISEASES. 1.—Nervous system.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory system.	6.—Absorbent system.	7.—Ductless Glands.	8.—Respiratory system.	9.—Digestive system.	10.—Urinary system.	11.—Generative system.	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular Tissue	14.—Cutaneous system.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and Injuries.	VI.—Surgical operations.	VII.—Human parasites.	VIII.—Congenital malformations.	Total.
Western Province.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1879 ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	21
Since admitted	747	52	19	96	...	1	...	1	...	65	724	10	4	...	47	20	26	...	131	...	...	..	1,943
Total	751	53	19	96	...	1	...	1	...	67	733	10	4	...	47	21	27	...	134	..	...	...	1,964
Discharged	735	51	19	96	...	1	..	1	...	59	681	9	4	...	45	20	26	...	129	...	...	...	1,876
Died	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	36	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	..	...	...	46
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880 ...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	16	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	42
North-Western Province.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1879 ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	2
Since admitted	113	9	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	19	64	5	2	...	6	15	2	...	14	...	...	...	256
Total	113	9	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	19	65	5	2	...	6	15	2	...	15	..	...	...	258
Discharged	106	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	19	58	5	2	...	6	14	2	...	14	...	...	..	240
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1*	...	...	...	7
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880 ...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	11
Southern Province.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1879 ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	4
Since admitted	119	8	23	3	...	...	4	3	.	14	150	3	1	1	9	18	1	...	23	..	...	...	380
Total	120	8	23	3	...	...	4	3	...	14	150	3	1	2	10	19	1	...	23	...	...	...	384
Discharged	118	8	23	3	...	...	3	3	...	14	143	3	1	2	10	19	...	...	21	...	...	..	371
Died	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2*	...	...	...	8
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Northern Province.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1879 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Since admitted	27	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	4	...	1	12	7	2	..	11	...	...	...	99
Total	28	9	...	4	...	..	...	..	...	14	8	4	...	1	12	7	2	...	11	...	..	...	100
Discharged	28	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	4	...	1	12	6	2	...	11	..	...	...	96
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	4
Eastern Province.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1879 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Since admitted	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	9
Total	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	9
Discharged	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

Central Province.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1879 ...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	7
Since admitted	191	22	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	27	97	8	...	...	13	11	13	...	22	..	...	...	412
Total	195	22	6	4	1	...	.	...	...	27	98	8	...	...	14	11	13	...	23	...	...	...	419
Discharged	185	22	2	4	1	...	...	..	...	27	94	7	...	...	14	10	13	...	19	..	...	...	398
Died	6	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4*	...	...	...	14
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880 ...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	.	...	...	..	7
North-Central Province.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1879 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted	10	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	19
Total	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	2	..	...	...	19
Discharged	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	2	...	...	...	17
Died	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1

* Six by execution.

Total treated—3,153. Number of deaths—76, or 2·41 pet cent. to the total, and 2·22 per cent., leaving off the six deaths from execution.

G 1.

ANNUAL Return of Sick relating to Pioneers for the year 1880.

STATIONS.	I.—General diseases, A.	General diseases, B.	II.—LOCAL DISEASES. 1.—Nervous system.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory system.	6.—Absorbent system.	7.—Ductless Glands.	8.—Respiratory system.	9.—Digestive system.	10.—Urinary system.	11.—Generative system.	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular Tissue.	14.—Cutaneous system.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and injuries.	VI.—Surgical operations.	VII.—Human parasites.	VIII.—Congenital malformations	Total.	Salary paid to Medical Practitioner in charge. Rs. cts.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																								
Giriulla.																								
Remained 31st December, 1879	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Since admitted	503	17	3	...	7	...	..	..	...	2	65	5	1	..	14	35	...	...	55	...	7	...	714	
Total	504	17	3	...	7	..	...	...	...	3	67	5	1	...	14	35	..	...	55	...	7	...	718	600 0
Discharged	501	15	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	67	5	1	...	13	35	...	..	55	...	7	...	711	
Died	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Remaining 31st December, 1880	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Hanwella.																								
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Since admitted	183	24	5	4	1	...	...	..	...	20	77	10	2	...	12	80	.	1	86	...	78	...	583	
Total	183	24	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	20	77	10	2	...	12	80	...	1	86	...	78	...	583	600 0
Discharged	175	23	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	20	73	10	2	..	12	78	...	1	85	...	78	...	565	
Died	3	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	6	
Remaining 31st December, 1880	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	..	...	12	
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																								
Haldummulla.																								
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Since admitted	252	36	1	...	3	...	...	..	...	17	165	7	...	...	...	75	4	...	53	...	56	...	669	
Total	252	36	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	17	165	7	...	...	..	75	4	...	53	...	56	...	669	600 0
Discharged	252	36	1	...	3	...	...	...	..	17	165	7	...	..	...	75	4	.	53	...	56	...	669	
Died	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Delmar.																								
Remained 31st December, 1879	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Since admitted	59	10	2	4	..	...	...	1	...	2	43	1	2	...	6	29	3	...	12	..	...	.	174	
Total	59	10	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	43	1	2	...	6	29	3	...	12	...	...	...	174	600 0
Discharged	57	10	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	43	1	2	...	6	29	3	..	12	...	...	...	171	
Died	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	3	
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nuwara Eliya.																								
Remained 31st December, 1879	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Since admitted	7	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	1	...	.	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	44	
Total	7	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	5	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	48	...
Discharged	7	4	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	18	3	1	..	..	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	43	
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	3	2	.	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Remaining 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	

G 2.

SUMMARY of Annual Returns relating to Pioneers for the year 1880

PROVINCES.	I.—General diseases, A.	General diseases, B.	II.—LOCAL DISEASES. 1.—Nervous System.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory System.	6.—Absorbent System.	7.—Ductless Glands.	8.—Respiratory System.	9.—Digestive System.	10.—Urinary System.	11.—Generative System.	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular Tissue.	14.—Cutaneous System.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and Injuries.	VI.—Surgical Operations.	VII.—Human Parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Total.	Salary paid to Medical Practitioner in charge. Rs. cts.
Western Province.																								
Remained 31st Dec., 1879 ...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	4	1,200 0
Since admitted ...	686	41	8	4	8	...	..	..	.	22	142	15	3		26	115	.	1	141	...	85	...	1,297	
Total ..	687	41	8	4	8	...	...	...	...	23	144	15	3	...	26	115	..	1	141	..	85	...	1,301	
Discharged ..	676	38	5	4	8	...	..	...	..	23	140	15	3	...	25	113	..	1	140	...	85	.	1,276	
Died ...	4	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	3	..	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	9	
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880 ...	7	2	2	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	..	...	1	...	...	..	16	
Central Province.																								
Remained 31st Dec., 1879 ...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	1	1	..	..	...	..	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	4	1,200 0
Since admitted ...	318	49	3	5	3	.	...	1		39	212	9	2	...	6	106	7	...	71	...	56	.	887	
Total ...	318	50	3	5	3	...	...	1	...	40	213	9	2	.	6	107	7	...	71		56	..	891	
Discharged ...	316	50	3	5	3	...	...	1	...	36	211	9	2	..	6	107	7	...	71	.	56	...	883	
Died ...	2	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	4	2	...	..	.	..	...	..			...	...	...	8	
Remaining 31st Dec., 1880 ..	...	...	..	..	...	...		..	..	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	
																						Total Rs. —		2,400 0

Total number treated ... 2,192
Number of deaths ... 17 or ·77 per cent.

MEDICAL.

Appendix H.

H.

RETURN of the Numbers treated, and the Amounts collected, at the Out-Door Dispensaries, during the year 1880.

DISPENSARIES.	Number of patients.	Amount collected.		Amount expended.		Amount credited to Government.	
Western Province.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Maradána	5,647	826	8	...		826	8*
Pettah	835	99	58	...		99	58†
De Soyza Lying-in-Hospital ...	3,645	409	44	...		409	44
Mahara	664	...		...		...	
Hendala	611	288	9	...		288	9
Avisáwélla	278	18	93	...		18	93
Pánaduré	8,454	869	18	...		869	18
Kalutara	10,344	856	34	...		856	34
Ratnapura	1,938	166	29½	2	62½	163	67
Negombo	1,520	282	67	...		282	67
Kégalla	2,156	165	78	...		165	78
Total ...	36,092	3,982	38½	2	62½	3,979	76
North-Western Province.							
Kurunégala	5,545	1,322	47	...		1,322	47
Puttalam	2,691	291	96	...		291	96
Chilaw	2,342	78	64	...		78	64
Kalpitiya	745	45	4	45	4	...	
Total ...	11,323	1,738	11	45	4	1,693	7
Southern Province.							
Galle	3,853	229	4	...		229	4
Mátara	1,209	113	51	...		113	51
Hambantota	2,303	16	92	...		16	92
Tangalla	590	28	35	...		28	35
Balapitimódara	1,449	81	63	1	40	80	23
Weligama	3,769	65	49	...		65	49
Total ..	13,173	534	94	1	40	533	54
Eastern Province.							
Batticaloa	4,130	147	93½	45	0	102	93½
Trincomalee	1,398	6	40	...		6	40
Kalmunai	966	26	6	...		26	6
Total ...	6,494	180	39½	45	0	135	39½
Northern Province.							
Jaffna	330	18	63	..		18	63
Mannár	448	..		...		...	
Point Pedro	3,875	28	68	...		28	68‡
Do.	315	3	58	...		3	58§
Vaukalai	43	..		...		...	
Kankesanturai	70	1	72	..		1	72
Chavakachchéri	1,511	15	44	...		15	44
Kayts	174	5	87	...		5	87
Valluvedditurai	109	1	61	...		1	61
Mullaittívu	836	95	3	...		95	3
Silavatturrai	341	2	50	...		2	50
Vavuniya-Vilángkulam	1,916	...		...		...	
Total ...	9,968	173	6	...		173	6
Central Province.							
Kandy	3,672	437	30	13	59	423	71
Gampola	1,044	134	38	2	75	131	63
Mátalé	369	54	75	...		54	75
Badulla	260	114	3	...		114	3
Nuwara Eliya	325	89	37	...		89	37
Dambulla	1,132	2	60	...		2	60
Total ...	6,802	832	43	16	34	816	9
North-Central Province.							
Anurádhapura	1,623	105	73	1	0	104	73
Mihintale	744	22	73	...		22	73
Total ...	2,367	128	46	1	0	127	46
Grand Total ..	86,219	7,569	78	111	40½	7,458	37½

* Including Rs. 85·30 value of medicines sold at the Civil Medical Store.
† Closed on 13th March, 1880.
‡ Dispensary attached to the Government Civil Hospital.
§ Detached Out-Door Dispensary.

I.

ARRIVAL of Steamers, Sailing Ships, and Native Vessels with European Passengers, Native Traders, and Immigrant Coolies in the Port of Colombo, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1880.

Months.	Steamers.	Sailing ships.	Native craft.	Europeans passengers.	Traders.					Coolies.					No. of cases of Small-pox sent to hospital.	No. of cases of Chicken-pox sent to hospital.	No. vaccinated.	No. not vaccinated.	No. with marks of Small-pox.
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.					
January ...	32	13	179	375	1076	1[illegible]3	194	25	1398	257	51	35	14	357	...	...	861	520	374
February ...	36	6	175	119	938	119	106	27	1190	370	58	51	8	487	2	...	696	655	326
March ...	34	3	150	85	831	81	132	22	1066	50[illegible]	61	61	18	643	1	...	660	732	317
April ...	35	2	127	159	901	90	122	25	1138	482	99	61	25	667	...	...	670	764	371
May ...	27	4	54	160	960	103	133	19	1215	630	126	83	21	860	...	...	1003	745	327
June ...	22	4	108	97	920	114	129	27	1190	532	129	67	28	756	...	...	842	788	316
July ...	23	1	121	53	1465	153	202	45	1865	928	139	145	40	1252		...	1301	1309	507
August ...	23	8	120	57	1104	120	158	28	1410	521	114	56	32	723	...	1	826	844	463
September ...	24	3	88	26	1245	118	170	31	1564	681	112	73	14	880	...	...	1020	954	470
October ...	33	10	85	113	1239	137	173	41	1590	701	103	64	31	899	...	...	966	1003	520
November ..	38	5	115	151	778	91	114	17	1000	334	50	37	8	429	.	...	634	465	330
December ..	33	5	96	151	1293	129	211	33	1666	424	62	53	12	551	...	...	1129	645	443
Total ..	360	64	1418	1546	12750	1358	1844	340	16292	6363	1104	786	251	8504	3	1	10608	9424	4764

K 1.

ANNUAL Return of the Number of Persons Vaccinated in the Island from 1st January to 31st December, 1880, by the Vaccinators of the Civil Medical Department.

Months.	Vaccinated.	Discharged.	Failed.	Absent.
January ..	10,135	7,314	569	2,252
February .	9,412	6,972	407	2,033
March ...	10,425	7,790	513	2,122
April ...	9,735	7,231	355	2,149
May ...	9,213	6,764	392	2,057
June ..	9,247	6,754	441	2,052
July ...	9,197	6,803	460	1,934
August ..	9,302	7,004	404	1,894
September ...	9,177	6,716	363	2,098
October ...	8,162	6,137	335	1,690
November ...	8,244	6,062	443	1,739
December ...	8,322	6,167	364	1,791
Total ...	110,571	81,714	5046	23,811
In 1879 ..	108,526	79,101	7765	21,660

Per-centage of successful to total number Vaccinated, 73·90
Do. of failed do. do. 4·56
Do. of those reported absent do. 21·53

K 2.

RETURN showing the number of persons Vaccinated by the Estate Vaccinators during the year 1880.

Months.	Vaccinated.	Discharged.	Failed.	Absent.
January ..	1,184	800	104	280
February ...	775	597	51	127
March ...	715	564	59	92
April ...	1,097	763	70	264
May ...	1,148	822	75	251
June ...	704	491	72	141
July ...	919	719	66	134
August ...	632	518	56	58
September ...	811	584	64	163
October ..	954	714	90	150
November ..	643	506	73	64
December ...	1,223	859	136	228
Total ...	10,805	7,937	916	1,952
In 1879 ...	13,644	9,524	1,524	2,596

Per-centage of successful to total number Vaccinated 73 45
Do. of failed do do. 8·47
Do. of those reported absent do 18 06

K 3.

ABSTRACT of the Number successfully Vaccinated in different Districts in Ceylon during the year 1880.

PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	No. of Vaccinators.	January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Western ..	Colombo .	10	1,267	1,124	1,586	1,442	1,298	1,045	843	888	780	802	671	548	12,294
	Pánaduré ...	1	44	152	73	68	...	79	208	244	182	135	160	232	1,577
	Negombo ...	2	257	228	294	316	160	164	176	303	372	242	285	229	3,026
	Kalutara ...	4*	545	476	348	264	317	295	290	311	100	215	308	338	3,807
	Ratnapura ...	2	199	167	199	184	199	233	162	163	133	137	140	191	2,107
	Kégalla ..	2	238	223	240	250	213	150	267	228	292	231	226	227	2,785
	Ruanwella ...	1	106	85	105	87	74	89	87	72	79	10	43	43	880
	Total ...	22	2,656	2,455	2,845	2,611	2,261	2,055	2,033	2,209	1,938	1,772	1,833	1,808	26,476
North-Western ...	Kurunégala ...	3	462	406	420	471	492	496	652	551	430	331	361	468	5,540
	Chilaw ...	1	137	196	174	192	227	186	162	190	186	132	96	96	1,974
	Puttalam	1	168	182	168	207	186	182	165	105	160	150	80	74	1,827
	Total ...	5	767	784	762	870	905	864	979	846	776	613	537	638	9,341
Central ...	Kandy ...	5	365	347	278	333	245	385	363	369	369	321	297	319	3,991
	Gampola ...	1	57	61	52	62	76	118	77	97	76	115	66	74	931
	Mátalé ...	2	303	250	278	305	354	345	309	305	385	376	244	298	3,752
	Badulla ...	3	175	312	410	284	243	136	239	107	271	228	214	254	2,873
	Total ...	11	900	970	1,018	984	918	984	988	878	1,101	1,040	821	945	11,547
North-Central ...	Anurádhapura ...	3†	130	57	189	255	93	161	134	165	105	155	214	212	1,870
	Total ...	3	130	57	189	255	93	161	134	165	105	155	214	212	1,870
Southern ...	Bentota ..	1	122	96	114	84	102	84	158	150	219	96	138	104	1,467
	Galle ..	5	630	695	690	573	594	694	747	657	711	689	691	647	8,018
	Mátara ..	2	307	253	336	289	208	233	211	273	226	359	235	259	3,189
	Tangalla ..	1	199	215	188	60	242	158	81	284	220	86	76	99	1,908
	Hambantota ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	70	8	...	17	19	...	123
	Total ..	10	1,258	1,259	1,328	1,006	1,146	1,178	1,267	1,372	1,376	1,247	1,159	1,109	14,705
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	2	170	150	179	123	171	138	90	149	161	106	228	179	1,844
	Batticaloa ...	4	372	363	450	372	330	341	313	343	332	332	385	375	4,308
	Total ...	6	542	513	629	495	501	479	403	492	493	438	613	554	6,152
Northern ...	Jaffna ...	7‡	951	842	918	883	793	836	839	831	729	697	707	727	9,753
	Mannár ...	1	110	92	101	127	147	197	160	211	198	175	178	174	1,870
	Total ...	8	1,061	934	1,019	1,010	940	1,033	999	1,042	927	872	885	901	11,623
	Grand Total ...	65	7,314	6,972	7,790	7,231	6,764	6,754	68,03	7,004	6,716	6,137	6,062	6,167	81,714

* Two Vaccinators were discontinued in February, 1880. † One Vaccinator resigned in February, 1880. ‡ One Vaccinator resigned in April, 1880.

K 4.

RETURN showing the number of Persons Vaccinated in the different Out-Door Dispensaries from 1st January to 31st December, 1880.

Months.	Vaccinated.	Discharged.	Failed.	Absent.
January	106	74	4	28
February	163	134	3	26
March	133	99	1	33
April	124	88	9	27
May	86	65	5	16
June	67	46	0	21
July	138	104	6	28
August	137	90	18	29
September	146	106	2	38
October	118	77	13	28
November	145	104	16	25
December	119	75	5	39
Total	1,482	1,062	82	338
In 1879	1,875	1,099	162	614

Per-centage of successful to total number Vaccinated.—71·65
Do. of failed do. do. 5·53
Do. of those reported absent do. 22·80

L—1.

Total number treated in each year		Diet.		Servants		Equipment.		Contingencies.		Total.		Cost per head for diet alone.		Cost per head including every head of expenditure excepting Medical Officer's salary.		Amount received for maintenance of patients in hospital.	
		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts.
1871 ...	8,916	81,673	87	18.588	19	8,400	43	3,600	50	112,262	99	9	16	12	59	6,586	45
1872 ...	11,117	95,771	47	23,615	56	9,905	19½	4,157	47½	133,449	70	8	61	12	0	11,393	47
1873 ...	12,550	108,278	21¾	25,404	45½	14,700	56	3,992	18	152,375	41	8	62	12	13	10,657	4½
1874 ...	14,047	114,023	30½	27,909	90	19,617	85	6,275	97	167,827	2½	8	11	11	94	10,282	56¼
1875 ..	14,258	129,340	66½	31,700	54	17,962	92	6,371	68	185,375	80½	9	7	13	0	9,960	64¾
1876 ...	17,005	146,070	16	32,538	85	25,492	57½	6,842	87	210,944	45½	8	58	12	40	9,081	79½
1877 ...	22,356	181,909	35	36,975	71	31,057	5	9,370	41	259,312	52	8	13	11	59	6,522	28½
1878 ...	26,559	220,615	27	42,729	29	38,328	52	10,344	78½	312.017	86½	8	30	11	74	6,931	16¾
1879 ...	22,417	200,440	87	41,412	75	19,890	99	8,549	49½	270,294	10½	8	94	12	50	7,037	63½
1880 ...	19,372	174,039	87	44,746	73	20,016	97	11,375	8	250,178	65	8	98	12	91	5,043	47½

Average 16,859 for the ten years. Average for the ten years Rs. 8 65 ... Rs. 12 28

L 2.

Appendix.

COST OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1880.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs.	cts.	Total. Rs.	cts.
Salaries.				
Fixed	86,648	23		
Provisional	128,428	67		
			215,076	90
Transport.				
Horse allowance to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, &c. ...	480	0		
Do. do. Superintendent of Vaccination, Colombo ...	480	0		
Travelling expenses of Medical Officers, &c.	4,969	48		
			5,929	48
Rent.				
Rent of house occupied by the dispenser, Civil Medical Stores ...	240	0		
Do. do. Superintendent of Medical Duties, Jaffna	120	0		
Do. do. as Government Dispensary, Balapitimódara	60	0		
Allowance in lieu of house rent to Medical Officer, Welikada Jail ...	600	0		
Do. do. do. Badulla ...	600	0		
Rent of house for the European nurses	600	0		
			2,220	0
Allowances.				
Allowance to American Mission for training up young men to the practice of medicine	2,000	0		
Allowance to lecturers, Medical School, and Demonstrator of Anatomy	5,000	0		
Subscription to the Colonial Medical Library	500	0		
Stipends to five students	945	0		
For the purchase of appliances to illustrate lectures, and Government Scholarship	1,199	3		
Pay of Principal	3,000	0		
Pay of Head Servant, Medical School	250	0		
Pay of coolies for the dead house	450	0		
			13,344	3
Contingencies.				
Remuneration to private medical practioners	2,580	57		
For training native doctors in the Medical School ...	1,020	0		
Purchase of medicines and instruments in England ..	26,159	10		
For the improvement of the Maradana hospital	8,191	90		
Hire of stitching papers, binding books, repair of office furniture, and other petty expenses	1,320	74		
Articles for the Civil Medical Stores	1,517	6		
Pay of peon, purchase of articles for Medical School ...	727	4		
			44,516	41
TOTAL ... Rs			281,086	89

MEDICAL.

Appendix.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Medicines, &c., supplied to the different Civil and Jail Hospitals, Out-door Dispensaries, &c., during 1880.

	Rs.	cts.
Western Province.		
General hospital, Maradana ...	3,762	79½
Out-door dispensary, do. ...	2,952	36½
Police hospital, do. ...	394	58
Lunatic Asylum, Borella ...	662	59½
Convict hospital, do. ...	1,125	98
Jail hospital, Hulfsdorp ...	100	89
Jail do. Slave Island ...	318	25
Jail do. Fort ...	317	66
Jail do. Mahara ...	296	57
Leper hospital, Hendala ..	756	52
Out-door dispensary, Hendala ...	597	94
Civil hospital, Kalutara ...	573	52
Out-door dispensary, Kalutara ...	280	12
Jail Hospital, do. ..	152	70
Civil do. Negombo ...	958	64½
Out-door dispensary Negombo ...	594	52½
Jail hospital, do. ...	452	14
Civil do. Panadure ...	485	14½
Out-door dispensary, Panadure ...	446	60
Civil hospital, Ratnapura ...	459	4½
Out-door dispensary, Ratnapura ...	48	59
Jail hospital, do. ...	2	66
Civil do. Kegalla ...	254	88½
Out-door dispensary, Kegalla ...	105	45
Jail hospital, do. ...	40	0½
Out-door dispensary, Avisawella ...	31	85½
	16,172	3
North-Western Province.		
Civil hospital, Chilaw ...	311	34
Out-door dispensary, Chilaw ...	182	14
Jail hospital, do. ...	146	85
Out-door dispensary, Kalpitiya ...	330	32
Civil hospital, Puttalam ...	336	90
Out-door dispensary, Puttalam ...	236	39½
Jail hospital, do. ...	115	29½
Civil do. Kurunegala ...	1,781	28
Out-door dispensary, do. ...	816	17
Jail hospital do. ...	408	7½
	4,664	76½
Southern Province.		
Civil hospital, Hambantota ...	388	45
Out-door dispensary, Hambantota ...	260	27
Jail hospital, do. ...	97	99
Civil do. Galle ...	2,241	75
Out-door dispensary Galle ...	413	87
Jail hospital, do. ...	112	24
Out-door dispensary, Balapitimodara...	140	91½
Civil hospital, Matara ...	393	2½
Out-door dispensary Matara ...	96	5
Jail hospital do. ...	32	84
Civil hospital, Tangalla ...	370	99
Out-door dispensary Tangalla ...	110	46½
Jail hospital, do. ...	71	31½
Out-door dispensary Weligama ...	220	46
District hospital, Morowakkorale...	197	45
	5,148	8
Eastern Province.		
Civil hospital, Batticaloa ...	465	0
Out-door dispensary, Batticaloa ...	314	17
Jail hospital, do. ...	53	0
Civil do. Trincomalee ...	354	18½
Out-door dispensary, Trincomalee ...	113	26½
Do. Kalmunai ...	173	30
	1,472	92
North-Central Province.		
Civil hospital, Mihintale ...	128	46½
Out-door dispensary, Mihintale ...	92	49
North-Central Province.—contd.		
Civil hospital, Anuradhapura ...	422	43
Out-door dispensary, Anuradhapura ...	248	0½
Jail hospital, do. ...	12	86
	904	25
Northern Province.		
Jail, small-pox hospital, &c., Jaffna ...	518	97
Civil hospital, Mullaittivu ...	263	34½
Out door dispensary, Mullaittivu ...	183	95
Civil hospital, Vavuniya-Vilankulam...	184	2
Out door dispensary, do. ...	82	40½
Jail hospital, do. ...	28	89½
Civil do. Mannar ...	215	73
Out-door dispensary, Mannar ...	11	96
Jail hospital, do. ...	41	86
Immigrant hospital, Pesalai ..	214	84
Do. do. Puliyadiyirrakkam	204	50
Civil do. Point Pedro ...	469	24½
	2,419	72
Central Province.		
Civil hospital, Badulla ...	391	87½
Out-door dispensary, Badulla ...	123	63
Jail hospital, do. ...	19	40
Civil do. Dambulla ...	227	83
Out-door dispensary, Dambulla ...	53	90½
Civil hospital, Gampola ...	568	93½
Out-door, dispensary, Gampola ...	166	37½
Civil hospital, Kandy ...	2,461	66½
Out-door dispensary, Kandy ...	434	59
Jail hospital, do. ...	236	47
Civil do. Matale ...	374	70½
Out-door dispensary, Matale ...	75	82½
Jail hospital, do. ...	27	41½
Civil do. Nuwara Eliya ...	307	11½
Out-door dispensary, Nuwara Eliya ...	21	9
Jail hospital, do. ...	16	19
	5,507	1½
Pioneers.		
Government road coolies, Haldummulla	292	56
8th division pioners, Bulutotta ...	98	93½
2nd division pioneers, Wallapane ...	102	43
4th division pioneers, Delmar ...	160	37
5th division pioneers, Batticaloa ...	197	27½
3rd division pioneers, Giriulla ...	90	83½
Immigrant coolies, &c., Madawachchi	64	91
2nd, 3rd and 7th divisions pioneers, Valikane and Hanwella ...	150	32½
6th and 7th divisions pioneers, Nanuoya	63	56
	1,221	20
Public Works Department.		
Government Agents, &c., 2,548 dozen fever, dysentery and other powders, medicines, &c., ...	1,509	63
Quinine sold to Public Works Department ...	541	64½
Surgical Instruments, &c., sold to Medical Officers of the Department	102	40½
Petty expenses of the Civil Medical stores for the year 1880 ...	157	18½
Amount of articles purchased from Colonial Stores ...	1,591	70½
Cost of medicines received from England including freight, &c. ...	28,262	45
	—	

JAMES LOOS, M.D.,
Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1880.

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I.—Pérádeniya Garden.
II.—Hakgala Garden.
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VIII.—Expenditure.

I TOOK over the charge of the Gardens on 20th February, a few days after Dr. Thwaites's retirement. During the remainder of the year the ordinary routine duties of management and maintenance have been carried on, and require no further mention here. Since, however, some new departures have been made and changes introduced, it may be well to put on record the character and condition of the Gardens, and the directions in which I am desirous to further develop them and have already commenced to do so.

I.—PÉRÁDENIYA GARDEN.

The principles of management consistently carried out in these gardens for many years past aimed at the preservation, to as great an extent as possible, of their natural character. The result has been all that could be desired in that respect, and their luxuriant and tropical wild beauty has been a characteristic feature of the gardens. Trees were rarely felled but allowed to decay, new ones were planted without regard to their surroundings, crowded together and never pruned, and the struggle for existence permitted to go on almost unchecked.

The result of this was naturally the predominance of some plants and the more or less complete destruction of others. Few were able to exhibit their full proportions and complete development; even the flower-beds, never weeded, formed dense thickets under the shade of large trees, where it not unfrequently happened that rare and interesting species were choked and barely alive from the inordinate luxuriance of some dominant but worthless weed. The same principles forbade any arrangement or systematic classification of the plants in accordance with their affinities, or the attachment to them of any explanatory labels. In short, many portions presented more the appearance of a beautiful wild jungle, where plants from the tropics of all latitudes strove for the mastery, than of a scientific garden for the public utility.

My first duty seemed to be to ascertain the contents of the garden, but in the absence of labels, of any fairly complete or properly arranged catalogue, and of available detailed records referring to the past, this work will be one of some duration, and is only partially carried through. During the explorations necessary for this purpose, several successive portions of the garden have been opened out and greatly improved. The accumulated debris has been taken away, numerous dead, dying, and unsightly trees and shrubs have been removed, and those harmful from shade felled. The greatest care has however been taken to conserve every specimen of interest, and of course all unique specimens; some have been re-planted in more favourable positions, and thus others have had the opportunity afforded them of attaining their true development and taking their natural form. By the sacrifice of common and often-repeated sorts room has been also gained for planting additional species. Much more similar work has yet to be done.

The grand scenic character of the gardens is due largely to the magnificent trees—palms, bamboos, and figs especially—which they contain. Effective objects of this kind it has been my endeavour to isolate and enhance in value in the landscape; and I have not hesitated to take off unsightly or superfluous portions, and to clear away native wild vegetation and inferior specimens which destroyed their symmetry or hid the proper display of their beauties.

Roads.—These are numerous and remarkably well planned and constructed. By far the greater part are adapted for carriages, a point of some importance in a tropical garden. It is worth putting on record that the total length now open extends to nearly four miles of carriage drives and one and a-half mile of foot-paths. All are in excellent repair, but require constant attention, especially after heavy rain. In places a better system of drainage will have to be employed.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

REPORT.

Buildings.—An addition to these is the house lately vacated by a clerk in the employ of the Public Works Department, which has been put into thorough repair, and is now occupied by the draftsman of this establishment. A small grant has enabled this and other pressing repairs to be carried out. The clerk's and gardener's offices, the store, and the entrance lodge have all been put into good order, and a new and substantial carpenters' shed and a new plant-shed erected. Repairs have also been made in the houses of the head gardener (lately in occupation of the draftsman) and the plant-collector, and the more pressing wants of the "Assistant Director's" bungalow (occupied by the Cryptogamist) have been supplied. The roof of this house is however in a very unsubstantial condition, and requires thorough renewal. The roof of the herbarium building is also in a leaky state, and needs further attention.

The young plants and cuttings in the plant-sheds suffering from want of light, windows or sky-lights of glass, so far as it could be obtained, have been inserted in the roofs, and shelves and trestles erected.

Improvements at Entrance.—The approach to the gardens from the high-road was (as remarked in the Report for 1870) inconvenient and unsightly. It afforded access only from the Kandy direction, and turned into the gate at a dangerously sharp angle. In the Pérádeniya direction was a foot-path only, made four years ago. Both these have been enclosed, dug up, and grassed over, and two short carriage roads of easy gradient and symmetrical curves have been formed from the high-road to the gate. The triangular space thus enclosed has been levelled and turfed, and the hedge replaced by an iron fence sixty yards long. In thus forming an entrance more worthy of the garden it was necessary to sacrifice two of the trees of *Ficus elastica* on the right hand of the gate; the effect has been greatly to enhance the striking appearance of the grand avenue of the same species on the left hand side, so much admired and now much better seen. The fine mahogany and star-apple trees remain as before, and some fresh ornamental trees have been planted. The steep bank which here forms so good a protection and screen to the gardens has been draped with large ferns and foliage plants.

The well-known palm-grove just within the entrance (as well as the newer one in the circular road) has been carefully gone over. Its beauty had become somewhat impaired from the great height many of the trees have attained. The bare dead stem of one of the talipot palms which flowered in 1877 has been felled and its base converted into a seat; it measured sixty-eight feet in length and twelve feet in circumference. A few other specimens have been taken out, and brushwood and undergrowth removed; and two young talipots and several specimens of other and fresh species planted. The ground under the trees has been carpeted with small ferns and selaginellas.

Ornamental Lake.—A principal want here has been a piece of water suitable for the growth of aquatics and as an ornamental feature. The new water supply, completed last year, has now allowed the transformation of a small muddy pond in the southern part of the garden into some approach to an ornamental lake. It has been cleaned out and enlarged, the banks sloped and turfed, many trees and bamboos surrounding it cleared away, and an unsightly piece of jungle and a rubbish heap in the neighbourhood removed. A constant supply of water, brought by an open channel 650 ft. long falls into this little lake which is about 30 ft. above the river, from which it is only separated by a steep wide bank probably permitting some soakage. Several of our more ornamental native water plants are now growing here, and it is hoped that some more striking exotic species will soon be added. But unless the water can be emptied out, and the bottom, which is very foul, be properly puddled to an uniform depth, little success can be hoped for.

Grass.—The fine stretches of grass which give such a park-like aspect to the garden are a source of heavy and constant expense. More than one-third of the whole expenditure on labour is absorbed by grass-cutting, which is nearly always going on. It is wholly effected by the primitive method of reaping with heavy grass-knives and never succeeds in producing anything like a turf, as it is impossible to do it with sufficient frequency. Nothing would more tend to improve the grounds than greater attention to the grass: were this once properly levelled, cleared of stones and weeds, and the coarse grasses and other plants kept short and never permitted to become rank or to seed, the wild untidy portions could be readily and quickly replaced by fine dry lawns of short tuft. I therefore urgently request to be provided with means to purchase a large mowing machine for bullocks, and I feel confident that the large first cost will be quickly repaid by the saving of labour, which will also then become available for attending to other parts of the garden which now too often suffer from the imperative need of the grass-cutting.

New South Garden.—About sixteen acres of land at the south of the course of the old Colombo road, and extending to the satin-wood bridge, have hitherto not been brought into cultivation, but have for many years lain in an unfenced and neglected condition, a tangled scrub of coarse weeds traversed only by a few cattle on their path to the river bank. A preliminary clearance of this adventive vegetation revealed the ground to be much undulated and picturesque, and the soil in parts appears to be superior to that in most portions of the garden.

Many books being out of repair or altogether unbound, 38 volumes have been bound during the year in an inexpensive manner in Kandy.

I propose to lay out this area mainly as a systematically arranged scientific garden, as represented by a classified collection of trees and shrubs and of herbaceous plants. But space will also be afforded for new nurseries and for growing a larger stock of plants of commercial value for the benefit of the planters and others and for experimental purposes.

Another feature of this new portion of the garden will be a fine drive, connected (at the lake) with those already existing, and passing near the river bank almost to the satin-wood bridge, commanding pretty views. This road has been commenced and will be pushed on to completion as rapidly as possible.

I venture to urge the necessity of a sufficient protection to this addition to the garden, along the high-road. A hedge of dwarf bamboo has been planted, but this is not sufficient to keep out cattle and other marauders. The only effectual protection is an iron wire fence, and this I consider to be very necessary. The length required is 305 yards.

Labelling. The utility of a public Botanic Garden is greatly increased by a judicious system of labelling. Indeed without it little more than a feeling of admiration can be experienced by even intelligent visitors, and this is often mixed with a sense of confused dissatisfaction. It has been customary here to accompany visitors over the grounds and attempt to supply by word what could be far better conveyed by the eye, but the objections to this as a regular practice are obvious.

A really good permanent label for a moist tropical climate is still a desideratum, nor is a single sort possible for universal adoption. I am also limited as to cost. For interesting, valuable and striking species I intend to employ printed labels cemented by resin between two plates of thick glass, and the whole enclosed in a painted zinc frame. A few of such labels have been set up and found to answer very well. The ordinary labels will be of white metal with black letters.

Each label gives, besides the scientific name, the English and Sinhalese ones (where such exist), the natural family to which the plant belongs, and its native country.

The new systematic garden will also be carefully labelled, and in connection with this I hope to complete a full systematic catalogue of the contents of the garden to supersede the preliminary list printed last year. How eager the public are to acquire any help towards a knowledge of the contents of the garden is seen by the comparatively large sale of that catalogue: but a small guide pointing out the chief plants of interest would probably be of more general utility to visitors.

Propagation.—As may be seen by the amounts given below (§ vi.), the sale of plants and seeds has now reached a considerable magnitude. The sum thus accruing and returned to the Treasury has been more than double as much during the year 1880 as during the previous one, a result partly due to a system of quarterly advertisements in the principal newspapers, initiated in June. It is certainly not in my opinion an object to be aimed at by a State Botanic Garden to bring in a revenue. In the absence however of any professional florists or nurserymen in the colony, the garden must continue to do their work, however more satisfactorily the time and labour thus spent might be employed. But it may be hoped that this will gradually cease.

A great assistance and relief to the staff has been effected by the appointment of a head gardener. Mr. Clark, who was selected by the Director of Kew Gardens for the post, arrived towards the close of the year. He at once initiated changes and additions to his department. A temporary hot-bed has been erected, and a potting-house and other conveniences made; an open orchid house or shed has been commenced, and the work properly distributed. I have every reason to expect that a greater measure of success in the raising and propagation of foreign plants will result from this appointment.

The soil of the present nurseries, which have been in use for over half-a-century and are much exposed to the N.E wind, being greatly impoverished, I propose to make fresh ones in the recently cleared south garden.

The principal want in this department is *glass*. A few glass frames are required for raising grafts and cuttings and protecting young plants from drip, draughts of wind and rapid changes of temperature, whilst yet affording light. Hitherto old Wardian cases have been generally employed.

A still more pressing need is glass roofing for the plant sheds (or one of them), and the orchid-house, which is at present thinly thatched with grass in the manner so successfully practised at Calcutta, but not suited to a purely tropical and very moist climate like Péradeniya. This glass should be obtained from England, and its cost would not be large, though beyond the ordinary means at my disposal.

A well-shaded rockery has been formed near the office and store, and planted up with (chiefly) native ferns, ground orchids, sonerilas, balsams, acrotremas, &c.

II.—HAKGALA GARDEN.

The Superintendent has been engaged during the year in the formation of a new plantation of *Cinchona Ledgeriana*, in barking and preparing for the market some trees of *C. officinalis*, var. *crispa*, in digging out and barking stumps of old *C. officinalis* and *C. succirubra*, and in re-planting a portion of the ground with var. *crispa*. He has also succeeded in raising some Himalayan and other conifers from seed.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

REPORT.

The water-course in this garden still requires some attention from the Department of Public Works, the masonry work having been left in an unfinished state

There is room in Hakgala for very great improvement in almost every respect, and in accordance with the desire of His Excellency the Governor I have lately submitted a plan for its more efficient management. As the details of this are still under consideration, it is not at present possible to say more than that they are framed with the object of rendering Hakgala garden of greater and more varied usefulness to the Colony.

III.—HENARATGODA GARDEN.

Each year appears further to demonstrate the utility of this branch, the management of which is very satisfactory. The trees and plants are well cared for and in good health; a new nursery for the propagation of Para India-rubber has been formed, as well as fresh plantations of Liberian and Jamaica coffees and of cacao. The various new economic plants suitable for hot-country cultivation sent from Pérádeniya to a more congenial climate have been carefully planted out, and are well attended to and flourishing.

Several large trees of *Ficus modesta* have been felled, being found to injure the young plants beneath; the walks have been partially remade, and a bamboo fence has been erected round such parts of the boundary as were specially liable to the trespass of cattle.

The bridge at the entrance to the garden which had become dangerously insecure has been repaired.

IV.—ECONOMIC AND USEFUL PLANTS.

Coffee.—In spite of the great impulse lately given to the cultivation of other plants, which is still gaining strength, coffee remains unquestionably the staple product of the Island. In view of the continued prevalence of leaf-disease, one of the earliest hopes of the planters was the introduction of new varieties, it being, not unreasonably, thought that in some of these there might be found to reside a greater power of resistance to the growth of *Hemileia*. With this view His Excellency the Governor obtained from the Jamaica Government a considerable supply of seed of the best Blue Mountain coffee there cultivated. This, as stated in last year's report, germinated well; and by desire of His Excellency, young plants to the number of over 26,000 have been distributed free of charge to such planters as cared to possess them. I regret to say that the hope expressed by my predecessor in the report just referred to has by no means been realized. The disease attacked the seedlings with remarkable intensity, and not a few actually succumbed under it. It is worth remarking that a small plantation of this variety made at Henaratgoda is in a very healthy condition, the plants, now one year old, three or four feet high, and commencing to flower. It will be interesting to watch the further development of these at so low an elevation.

By the kindness of Messrs. Leechman I have had the opportunity also of growing seed of a coffee from Nakunaad, Coorg, which had a reputation as "disease resisting." It is however now suffering from a bad attack.

Mr. S. M Kay-Shuttleworth brought from Java seed of nine varieties of coffee there grown, all of which we have raised at Pérádeniya One of these is a remarkable plant, with very narrow leaves, and perhaps may be distinct species. All have been attacked by *Hemileia*.

There is indeed very little reason to suppose that any variety of *C. arabica* is "disease-proof." Even other species are the hosts of the Hemileia parasite; our native wild species, *C. travancorensis*, and the African *C. liberica*, are both susceptible; yet it by no means follows that all suffer equally in health. It is fortunately not necessary for me to attempt to go further into this matter, as the whole subject of "leaf-disease" is undergoing an exhaustive examination by Mr. Marshall Ward, specially appointed for the purpose and attached to this Department. During the year Mr. Ward has published two able and original papers embodying the results of his investigations into the character and structure of the fungus itself, the mode of its life in the coffee leaf, and the precise nature of the damage it works. A true knowledge of the disease is thus being steadily completed, and the progress already made appears to me to be highly encouraging for the future.

Liberian coffee has now taken its position as a valuable crop in the lower districts. The beautiful naturally-grown trees in Pérádeniya continue to bear well. It is to be regretted that the efforts made to induce the natives of the low-countries to take up this culture, so eminently adapted for them, have had such slight results. A box of seeds has been sent to the Maharájah of Travancore at his Highness's request.

Tea.—Hopes are entertained that a market may be found for this product in the Australian Colonies, samples of Ceylon-grown tea sent to the Melbourne Exhibition having met with much appreciation. This has given a great impulse to the cultivation in our planting districts. A box of seeds has, at the request of the Director of the Botanic Garden at Manilla, been transmitted to that place.

Cinchona.—An impulse has been given to this cultivation during 1880 unparalleled in any previous period, and indeed it may be said to have become general, to a greater or less extent, on all estates in suitable situations. It is principally *C. officinalis* and *C. succirubra* that are being so extensively grown; of these, many planters have now very extensive nurseries, and little or no seed has been purchased from Hakgala. Nor is it

necessary for the Government to continue any further large propagation of those species.

The remarkable suitability of the climate of our higher elevations for *C. officinalis* is very evident, but at heights below 4,500 feet it appears more desirable to grow other sorts. This species shews considerable variation in the form of leaf, ranging from a narrow lanceolate up to a broad oval. A large-leafed form much in favour from its quick growth (often but incorrectly termed *C. condaminea* in Ceylon) may not improbably be the result of crossing with *C. succirubra*. The narrowest-leaved variety (*C. crispa*) has been grown at the Hakgala plantations since their establishment, and thence spread over the estates. As it appears admirably fitted for the highest situations, I submitted a sample of the bark from trees about nine years old to my friend Mr. Howard, F.R.S., who has favoured me with the following analysis and remarks:—

"This bark used to be called *crespilla*. It was the Quina fina de Loja. I am glad to say it keeps up its character for goodness, thus:—

Quinine ..	4·10
Cinchonidine ..	0·70
Cinchonine .	0·20
Quinidine	0·20
Total alkaloids	5·20

This would give of sulph. quinine 5·45 per cent., very much better than most of the bark grown in Ceylon."

I have had some of these trees coppiced, and a small quantity of bark has been shipped for sale in London.*

Of the more valuable *C. Ledgeriana*, it is a matter for regret that I am not able to report a larger stock in the Government garden at Hakgala. There are at present about 3,000 seedlings, mostly raised from the seed received from Java in 1878, but some from a little seed received this year. I was able to meet the great desire of planters to possess themselves of this important plant only to a very small extent; but a distribution of 1,250 young plants to 32 applicants was made. However I have satisfied myself that there are scattered over several estates a considerable number of *C. Ledgeriana* from seed obtained by private application from the Government gardens in Java, Darjiling or the Nilgiris, the whole being the descendants of the seed originally brought over by Mr Ledger. I desire to press upon the attention of the owners of these trees—many of which are now commencing to flower—the extreme importance of minimizing the chances of their being crossed by the pollen of other and inferior kinds. If any of these be in the immediate neighbourhood, they should be destroyed. Selected and marked or numbered trees should be analysed by a competent chemist, and the results compared with the characters of the trees. Those with a good bark-analysis should be kept as seed-trees, those with a bad one ruthlessly destroyed. In this way alone it is possible after a few years to obtain seed which will come true. No pains should be spared in this matter. It is important that growers should realize that before long (assuming that quinine retains its commercial pre-eminence over the other alkaloids) it will be only the best barks that will secure good prices; the inferior must hang on hand and only be disposed of at reduced rates.

Though *C. Ledgeriana* (like its close ally *C. Calisaya* in all its forms, of which indeed it may be one) is difficult to propagate by cuttings, it is without difficulty grafted on *C. succirubra*. The method consists merely in cutting a straight flat flap in the stock and inserting the sloping end of the graft (also cut perfectly flat) so that the naked surface of its wood, cambium and bark shall be in accurate contact with the same portions of the stock. The flap of bark embraces the graft on the outside, and the whole is kept in position by a firm bandage of soft thread. The plants require to be kept in an equable temperature and protected from draughts till union is complete, when the upper portion of the stock may be removed.

Twelve plants of the hard Carthagena bark (believed to be *C. cordifolia*) were sent from Kew under the charge of Mr. Clark. In spite of his attention, they suffered greatly in the passage through the Red Sea, and it is much to be regretted that only two recovered sufficiently to be sent on to Hakgala. Should they ultimately not survive there, it is confidently hoped that some fresh ones may be obtained from Darjiling, where Mr. Gammie has been very successful in its propagation.

I have also received from the Government plantation at Neddiwuttum, Nilgiris, a Wardian case with some young plants of the kind called *C. officinalis* var. *pubescens* by Mr. Howard but considered a hybrid by the late Mr. McIvor. Owing to remarkably careless packing these were nearly all dead on arrival, but a few have survived and are doing well. They possess much the appearance of *C. succirubra* at present.

In September I had the pleasure of accompanying Mr. Moens, the Director of the Government Cinchona Plantations in Java, on a tour of inspection through a part of our hill-country estates, and of gaining much useful information about the methods employed by him in his successful management of the Dutch plantations.

* This consignment was highly appreciated in Mincing Lane. At the sale, early in February in 1881, after a brisk competition it was sold for 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb., Mr. Howard remarking on its superiority over most Ceylon bark. [Note added March, 1881.]

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

REPORT.

Cacao.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the representation that there are superior varieties of cacao grown in Trinidad not yet in cultivation in the East, has caused young plants of them to be sent from that colony to Ceylon. The plants were selected and packed by Mr. Prestoe, Government Botanist at Trinidad, and despatched to Kew on 8th September. Here they remained but a few days, being brought on at once by Mr. Clark in six Wardian cases and arriving here on 5th November. In spite of the long double journey and indifferent packing, they arrived in fair condition. The varieties are eleven in number. It is intended that a proportion of these shall be forwarded to the colonies of Singapore and Fiji. Mr. Prestoe, in his report accompanying the plants, points out that some variation from parental characters may be expected in these seedlings, also that the varieties are so slightly marked as to be generally ignored by growers in Trinidad. He also remarks that it is "certain that some of the best varieties of cocoa are already in Ceylon."

This valuable consignment was accompanied by fifty young plants of the shade-tree generally grown with cacao in the West, *Erythrina umbrosa* (also called "Bucare" and "Bois immortelle"), and a packet of seed of the same species had been previously received from Mr. Prestoe, through the Royal Gardens at Kew. These have been sown in batches in August, October and December, and have germinated and grown well. As they were gathered in March, it is obvious that the belief of Mr. Prestoe, that they "do not retain their vitality for many days," is unfounded. Cuttings have been made from these seedlings and they root with the greatest facility. A large number can be raised at any time should a demand arise. In the Kandyan country however cacao does very well without protection of this kind; but in the hotter and dryer low districts it will probably be found an advantage to employ the Erythrina.

It is probable that cacao will become one of the leading products of the Colony and largely contribute to its future prosperity.

India Rubber.—Of the three species of South American trees here in cultivation, *Manihot Glaziovii* (Ceara rubber) is still the only one which has flowered. Seed of this has been supplied during the year to the Government gardens in India (Calcutta, Saharanpore, Ootacamund) and distributed as widely as possible among the planters in the Colony, 24,550 seeds having been thus disposed of as well as 1,879 rooted cuttings. We have also sent small quantities to the Botanic Gardens of Singapore, Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana and Kew, to the Acclimatization Society of Queensland, and to Mr. H. Low, H.B.M.'s Resident in Perak. Soon after my arrival at Pérádeniya I wrote a few "Notes" upon these plants which were printed as a Government paper, and have been distributed with the seeds. I have also given a botanical description, with an accurate figure, of *Manihot Glaziovii* in the London "Journal of Botany" for November. This plant is now flourishing in Ceylon in suitable places, and proves very hardy; in the new estates in the Trincomalee district it is reported to be thriving, but to have shewn itself intolerant of wet. In the Nilgiris I am informed it is doing well at 2,400 feet, and Major Seaton reports from British Burmah that there are 500 and upwards set out and well established in the Mergui plantation.

With regard to Para rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) its cultivation will be probably found to be satisfactory only in rich land not much above sea-level, where the temperature is high and equable and the rainfall large. At Pérádeniya the trees are now making but slight progress and suffer from wind, especially in the dry north-east monsoon. At Henaratgoda their progress is all that could be wished; our largest trees are now at three feet from the ground, sixteen inches in circumference. During the year 662 cuttings were raised and distributed. *Hevea* has proved completely unsuited to the climate of Calcutta, but is doing well in Burmah and Perak. In the latter place a tree has flowered sparingly (at two and a-half years and thirty-five feet high): Mr. Low kindly promises seed if any ripen, but this must be a premature blossoming, for Mr. Jenman of British Guiana informs me that he has not observed trees to flower with a stem of less than ten inches in diameter.

Two plants of *Castilloa* have been sent to Calcutta. Those in Burmah are reported to be flourishing. Much better success now attends the propagation by cuttings of this fine species. Our largest trees at Henaratgoda have now a circumference of nearly seventeen inches at a yard from the ground, and the trees are beginning to take their true form.

I hope during the coming year to make an experimental trial of the yield of caoutchouc from these S. American species.

With regard to other rubber-yielding plants, we have a fine plant of a species of *Landolphia* flourishing at Henaratgoda. Several plants of this genus, all climbing shrubs, afford African rubber, which appears to be also yielded by a fig, *Ficus (Urostigma) Vogelii*. This latter, and one or more kinds of *Vahea* (not distinguishable as a genus apart from *Landolphia*) from which Madagascar rubber is obtained, have lately been imported into Ceylon by several gentlemen. Our plants of *Gutta Sanggarip* (probably *Willughbeia martabanica*) from the Malay Peninsula, sent in 1879 by Mr. Murton, are doing well.

Gutta Percha.—This valuable commodity is afforded by numerous large trees of the family *Sapotaceæ* growing in the Malay Peninsula and Islands. Of the best known and most valuable of these, *Dichopsis Gutta*, there are several young trees in Pérádeniya and Henaratgoda, and I have during the year, through the kind exertions of Mr. Low, our Resident at Perak, received a consignment of germinating seeds of the second best variety of that country.

This is called "Gatah Sûndek," and Mr. Low informs me that it forms a very large tree 120 feet high, but quick growing. From specimens of the foliage and fruit sent with the seeds, it would appear (so far as can be determined without flowers) to be a species of *Payena*. This is a valuable gift, as "the Gatah trees in Perak [as everywhere else] sufficiently large to produce the gum are now very rare, and very great difficulty arises in procuring seeds or specimens." The young plants are growing vigorously in Pérádeniya and Henaratgoda. The commercial necessity for a systematic cultivation of Gutta-percha yielding trees is rapidly becoming a pressing one.

Cardamons, &c.—The cultivation of the Malabar variety of this condiment has considerably extended in Ceylon, being found to be highly profitable lately. Applications for roots and seeds have been so numerous as to be beyond our power to supply them, though a considerable increase to the space allotted to their cultivation has been made. Nutmegs, cloves, ginger, turmeric, vanilla, pepper, arrowroot, and other hot-country plants have also been distributed in considerable quantities.

Ipecacuanha.—I cannot report much progress with this culture. Though readily enough propagated, the plants remain small, and even at Henaratgoda where they seed, make exceedingly slow growth both above and below ground.

Timber trees.—Several applications have been made from India for seed of the Mahogany, from an erroneous idea that it is produced here abundantly. It may be therefore well to mention that the production of a ripe capsule is a rather rare event in Ceylon, though the tree flowers abundantly. It is to be regretted that a plan for the formation of a plantation of this valuable wood in the Southern Province has fallen through for want of funds. Our beautiful native woods, especially calamander, which is becoming very scarce, are also now calling urgently for protection, and I strongly advocate the formation without delay of Government plantations, under proper and efficient management.

V.—INTERCHANGE OF PLANTS AND SEEDS.

Our relations with Foreign and Colonial Botanical Establishments have been maintained during the year. Wardian cases have been sent to the Royal Gardens of Kew and Calcutta and to those at Buitenzorg, Java; as well as to the Public Park, Baroda, H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore, &c. Numerous packets of seeds and small plants have despatched to the Gardens of Kew, St. Petersburg, Calcutta, Bangalore, Singapore, Adelaide, Demerara, Jamaica, Rio, the Royal Botanic Society of London, and the Acclimatization Society of Queensland.

The Wardian cases received have been from the Gardens of Kew, Calcutta, Singapore, Buitenzorg, Trinidad, the Acclimatization Society of Queensland, and the Cinchona Plantations of Neddiwuttum, Nilgiris. Many packets of seeds have been received from the establishments at Kew, St. Petersburg, Calcutta, Saharunpore, Bangalore, Singapore, Natal, Mauritius, Adelaide, Trinidad and Jamaica.

Plants and seeds have been also given to the Gardens by the following gentlemen:—H. Low, Esq., C.M.G., Perak; T. Christy, Esq., London; Colonel Beddome, Madras; Sir Fred. von Mueller, K.C.M.G., Melbourne; Messrs. Haage and Schmidt, Erfurt, &c. Also from the following in Ceylon:—Messrs. T. N. Christie; Courthope, Bosanquet & Co.; W. Ferguson; G. Hawkins; P. O'B. Horsford; W. Forbes Laurie; Leechman & Co.; F. M. Mackwood; A. H. Macartney; H. Nevill, C.C.S.; G. Ross; S. M. Kay-Shuttleworth; T. H. Stephens: W. H. Walters; Dr. G. H. K. Thwaites, C.M.G.; A. Whyte; Captain G. L. Williams; W. H. Wright. My thanks are due to all of these benefactors.

The Gardens have supplied, free of charge, plants to the following Government officials and establishments:—The Government Agents at Anurádhapura, Batticaloa, Kalutara, Kégalla, and Puttalam, the Superintendents of Police for Kandy and the Southern District, the Railway Station Masters at Kalutara and Mátalé, and for the Cemetery at Colombo.

The following are some of the more interesting additions to the collections during the year:—

DICOTYLEDONS.

Anona palustris, Linn. The corkwood or alligator apple of Jamaica.
Polyalthia littoralis, (Guatteria, Bl.) Java.
Calophyllum spectabile, Willd. India
Dipterocarpus alatus, Roxb. Malay Peninsula.
Shorea robusta, Gærtn. The Sál of N. India
Kydia calycina, Roxb. The Púle of Cent. India.
Hibiscus (*Paritium*) *elatus*, Sw. Cuba-Bast. W. Indies.
Calodendron capense, Thunb. A handsome rutaceous tree. The wild chestnut of the Boers. Cape of Good Hope.
Acronychia Baueri, Schott. Queensland.
Rhus rhodanthema, F. M. Queensland. Remarkable in the genus for its large red flowers.
Erythrina umbrosa, H. B. K. Native of Trop. S. America where it is called Bucare. The "Bois immortelle" of the W. Indies.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS

REPORT.

VII.—HERBARIUM AND LIBRARY.

Herbarium.—The collections of dried plants are mostly in fair order. The Ceylon Plants ("C.P.") containing the types described in Dr. Thwaites' "Enumeratio" and many of those of Moon and Gardner's publications, are however lying loose on half sheets of paper, and need to be fastened down to prevent further loss and displacement, and damage by breakage of fragile specimens. I intend to carry this out as time may serve.

Pressure of work in this first year of my charge has, I am sorry to say, prevented me from making any tour for collecting. A few species have however been added to the Ceylon flora during the period by the garden collectors and by the exertions of Mr. W. Ferguson of Colombo. I cannot but express a desire that other persons, especially those residing in the little known parts of the Colony, would send me fresh or dried specimens of any plants they may think rare or curious, for my examination.

The Foreign herbarium has been arranged for more easy reference, and some new trestles erected for its accommodation. The only addition has been a small but interesting packet of South Indian species from Col. Beddome.

I am desirous of bringing together a structural and economic Museum of Ceylon Botany, to comprise the large and hard or soft and pulpy fruits and seeds unsuited for preservation in the herbarium, stems, barks, roots, resins, gums, fibres, oils, medicines, &c., as well as simple manufactured articles from these. This will, I feel sure, be a valuable adjunct to the Gardens, and I shall thankfully receive any donations from native or European gentlemen who will assist me.

I felt the want of some such collection in connection with the Melbourne Exhibition. I received an unaccountably late notice, only some five or six weeks before the closure of the time for receiving articles, and had therefore no opportunity of doing more than rapidly bringing together an imperfect and fragmentary assortment of hastily prepared specimens. Such as it was, however, I am pleased to notice it has proved acceptable and interesting.

During the clearing of parts of the garden a few stems and roots of structural scientific interest were cut down and uprooted. I sent a selection of 15 of these to the new Natural History Museum (British Museum) at South Kensington, and have received the thanks of the Trustees for them, who also defrayed the cost of their transmission.

The Draftsman has added 22 finished drawings to the fine series of coloured illustrations of the plants of Ceylon, having accompanied me on a visit to the Nuwara Eliya District. A portion of his time has been occupied in making duplicate drawings of Ceylon Lepidoptera for the serial work now being issued in London on that group of insects. He has also the general care of the herbarium.

A good number of our mountain and sea-shore species still remain to be figured, as well as many common ones, and nearly the whole of the grasses and Cyperaceæ, but the series, which is entirely the work of one family (father and two sons) of artists, is now a very full one, and probably unequalled in the East for accuracy of botanical detail combined with beauty of delineation. It is to be regretted that no selection from them has ever been published, though suggested thirty-five years ago by Dr. Gardner. Such a selection could still be made—though many of our plants have since been figured in the works on Indian Botany of Beddome and others—and, with suitable text, would form a valuable and handsome contribution to science, worthy of the traditions of this establishment and spreading a knowledge of the interesting and peculiar vegetation of Ceylon.

Library.—All the books included in the printed "Return of Botanical Books" and in the MS. additions thereto, I find to be in the library; of a few there are duplicate copies, most of which (including some on Cinchona) I have sent to the Hakgala Garden.

In addition, I found on my arrival a large quantity of books and pamphlets not entered in the "Return." Of these I have made a list.

Dr. Thwaites, with great liberality, permitted me to go over the valuable books he had left behind him at Péradeniya, and to select what I pleased for the library. This I very gratefully did, and thus have been added some important works. Others which we already possessed, or which were not botanical, I sent, with Dr. Thwaites's permission and in his name, to the library of the Colombo Museum.

Having since gone over and re-arranged the whole of these books, I am now engaged on a proper systematic catalogue to replace the quite incorrect "return" abovementioned. With this I have made considerable progress, and its compilation has revealed rather numerous imperfect books. Such gaps I am endeavouring to supply, and my thanks are due in several quarters for help in so doing. Colonel Beddome has kindly sent the parts necessary to complete our copies of his indispensable works on Southern Indian Botany, the Colonial Office has supplied the three concluding volumes of Bentham's "Flora Australiensis," and Kew has sent Baker's "Flora of Mauritius" and several smaller works. Other benefactors, besides Dr. Thwaites, have been Mr. C. B Clarke, now of Kew, Sir Ferd. von Mueller of Melbourne, Mr. G. Wall of Colombo, and others. I must also specially mention the Council of the Linnean Society of London, who in the most liberal manner have offered me the 23rd to 30th volumes of the valuable "Transactions" (needed to complete our set) at one-half of the reduced price allowed to Fellows. This is the second occasion on which the Péradeniya Library is indebted to this celebrated Society.

VIII.—EXPENDITURE.

The whole expenditure on this establishment during the year has been as follows:—

	Rs.	Cts.
Salaries	13,544	70
Gardeners' and Labourers' Wages—		
Pérádeniya (Revenue Service) ...	6,667	01
Henaratgoḍa (do) ...	1,999	83
Hakgala (do) ...	2,995	91
Pavilion (Miscellaneous Service) ...	2,195	23
Office Contingencies	1,948	81
Travelling (Transport)	1,462	76
Total ... Rs	30,814	25

HENRY TRIMEN, M.B.,
Director.

Pérádeniya,
1st January, 1881.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR THE YEAR 1880.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT.

IN presenting to Government the Annual Report on this Establishment for the year 1880—a duty which has devolved upon me through the retirement at the commencement of this year of Mr. W. H. Herbert, who had been associated with the office for 25 years, for nearly nine of which he was its head—I shall confine myself to a brief statement of the money expended and of the work executed for it.

Increased expenditure.

2. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 104,688·99, as against Rs. 90,202·07 in 1879, Rs. 89,310·37½ in 1878, and Rs. 90,597·36 in 1877. The following are the details for the years 1879 and 1880 given for purposes of comparison :—

1879. Rs.	cts.		1880. Rs.	cts.
32,100	00	... Fixed and Provisional Salaries ...	33,087	59
12,837	64	... "Contract" work ...	13,420	86
2,335	62	... Contingencies ..	2,056	71½
104	33	... New Materials ...	3,418	67½
42,824	48	... Stationery ..	52,705	15
90,202	07		104,688	99

Cause.

3. The principal item of increase was the value of stationery used ; this together with slightly increased charges for extra pressmen, warehousemen, and ruling machinists was the inevitable consequence of the largely increased demands of Public Departments, which will be noticed further on. The item of stationery is one over which the Government Printer has but little control : he has to execute all sanctioned indents, using his discretion in economizing the more valuable descriptions of paper. (The details of all paper drawn from the Colonial Store, weighing in the aggregate nearly 94 tons, are annexed.) The increase in salaries is accounted for by a special augmentation of Rs. 1,000 to the salary of the late Government Printer. The sum for new materials was almost wholly for Sinhalese type.

Distribution.

4. The following statement shows the manner in which the expenditure—the largest on record—was departmentally distributed, the two branches into which Printing is ordinarily divided being debited with their respective charges :—

	Job-work.		Book-work.		TOTAL.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Superintendence	6,713	22	8,697	11	15,410	33
Wages of Compositors ...	4,137	54	15,553	25	19,690	79
Do. Pressmen ...	5,261	64½	1,474	0	6,735	64½
Do. Warehousemen ...	1,782	60	1,367	75	3,150	35
Do Ruling Machinists ...	1,521	33½	—		1,521	33½
Stores	1,319	71½	737	0	2,056	71½
Renewal of and repairs to Plant ...	1,199	78½	2,218	89	3,418	67½
Stationery	48,045	15	4,660	0	52,705	15
TOTAL ...	69,980	99	34,708	0	104,688	99

JOB-WORK.

Large increase in Job-work.

5. The Job-work of 1880 shows a large increase on that of the preceding year. No less than 13,853,587 forms were supplied to Departments, an advance of 2,511,863 on 1879.* The figures for 1880 are submitted with every confidence, for during the whole of the year an Outwards Register was kept in addition to the Register of Indents received ; and receipts are held for the supplies for furnishing which credit is taken. (Table I.)

* The figures given in last report were incorrect, and have been rectified. The number of forms printed should have been given as 11,341,724 instead of 10,020,498 ; the value debited to Departments Rs. 80,625·70, instead of Rs. 76,122·55 ; the cost per 1,000 forms Rs. 5·11 instead of Rs. 5·78 ; and the nominal profit on the year Rs. 31,136·45 instead of Rs. 26,633·30.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT.

6. The Postal Department was supplied with over a million and a half of forms; the Railway with over a million (excluding locally-printed tickets): the Western Agency with nearly a million; the Customs, Central Agency, Western Province Road Committees, and Registration Department, with over half a million each: and the North-Western Agency, Southern Province Road Committees, and the Fiscals of the Southern, Northern and Central Provinces, with over a quarter of a million each.

Judicial forms.

7. The number of forms supplied to the Supreme, District, and Minor Courts was 2,603,387 against 1,938,210 in 1879. The number supplied to the whole of the Departments concerned in the administration of Justice was 5,182,322 against 4,053,947 in 1879. (Table II.)

Rate per 1,000.

8. The cost of "Job-work" having been, as shown in paragraph 4, Rs. 69,980·99, the rate per 1,000 forms was Rs. 5·05, made up as follows:—

	Rs.	cts.
Superintendence ...	0	48½
Composition charges ...	0	30
Press „ ...	0	11
Warehouse „ ...	0	38
Ruling „ ...	0	13
Stores „ ...	0	9½
Renewals and repairs ..	0	9
Stationery ...	3	46
	5	05

The value of paper amounted to seven-tenths of the whole charge—a fact which I commend to the attention, on the one hand, of such Departments as consider they are debited each year with too large a charge for "Printing," and, on the other, of a section of the Public which holds an opinion that the work would be more economically executed if given out on contract.

Progressive increase of Job-work.

9. The following biennial averages for the ten years preceding 1880 shew the unchecked increase in the demands made on the office:—

Years.	Average No. of Forms supplied.
1870–1 ...	7,889,758
1872–3 ...	8,152,535
1874–5 ..	8,247,160
1876–7 ...	11,353,598
1878–9 ...	12,545,399
1880 ..	13,853,587

Probable cause.

10. The increase is specially marked since 1875. I believe it to be due in part—probably to a considerable extent—to the labours of the Printed Forms Committee. Through its agency the multiplicity of forms in use for kindred purposes has been controlled, and forms of a more general nature have been introduced. While many Departments have been obliged to submit to the supersedure of forms to which they were wedded, it is believed that, on the whole, clerical labour has been relieved by the greater number of forms placed at its disposal. The result should be a corresponding decrease in the amount of blank paper used; but whether this is the case or not, I have not the means of ascertaining.

Machine-ruling.

11. The number of forms ruled with red and blue lines was as follows:—

1879.		1880.
2,188,257	... Copies of forms ruled ...	2,920,346
3,224,927	... Number of rulings involved	4,382,746
Rs. 1,275 92	... Cost	Rs. 1,521·33½
Cts. 39·19	... Rate per 1000 rulings	Cts. 34·71

An increase of 35 per cent. on the previous year.

12. In September the experiment of introducing printing into the Convict Establishment, to provide work for a certain class of prisoners, was started on a small scale—two very old presses being handed over to the Prisons Department. The "formes" of type and all materials are supplied by this office; impressions only being taken at the press. 132,960 forms were thus printed before the close of the year, the work being satisfactory. The amount for which credit is taken by the Prisons Department is however in my opinion unduly liberal and should be reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 1·50 per 1,000 impressions, in view of the rate at which the work is done here.

BOOK-WORK.

Book-work less extensive than in 1879.

13. The Book-work of 1879 having been exceptionally bulky, it is not surprising that that of 1880 should show a falling off. It amounted to 8,615 pages against 10,097

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT.

in 1879; which, though 2,482 behind its predecessor, is 393 and 200 pages respectively in advance of 1879 and 1877. Analysed the figures for 1879 and 1880 are as follows:—

1879 No. of pages printed.		Size of page.		1880. No. of pages printed.
2,472	..	Foolscap folio	...	2,146
6,087	...	Demy 4to.	.	4,875
870	..	Royal 8vo	...	626
452	...	Demy 8vo.	...	776
120	...	Demy 12mo.	...	192

The various Papers and Administration Reports printed for the Legislative Council were lighter than in 1879 (first item). The falling off in Demy 4to. is not so *real* as *apparent*, being due to the fact that in the month of June the successive publication of Land Sale and other notices in the *Gazette* was restricted to twice or thrice, these repetitions having previously often extended to six or seven issues. The amount of fresh matter printed in the *Gazette* has not been curtailed, but rather the reverse; a new feature being the quarterly supplements of Vital Statistics prepared by the Registrar-General.

Explanation of comparative cost.

14. The cost of the Book-work is estimated to have been Rs. 34,708, or Rs. 2,592 more than that of 1879, which was apparently so much heavier. Such an anomaly may occur from a variety of reasons; in this case it arises chiefly from 1880 having been debited with Rs. 2,218·89 as two-thirds value of type (Sinhalese) supplied in the first instance for Book-work (also available for Job-work), while in 1879 there was no such charge. The best criterion in comparing the relative pressure of the work of any two years is the cost of "Composition" including "authors' corrections;" the "Presswork" when done by machinery worked by steam being comparatively of minor importance. The "Composition" charge for 1880 was Rs. 15,553·25, and for 1879 Rs. 15,968·05, showing the work of the two years to have been much on a par.

Averages for ten years.

15. I give the biennial averages for "Book-work" as in the case of "Job-work":—

Years.		Average number of Pages printed.		Estimated Value.
1870–1	...	6,544	...	Rs. 24,295
1872–3	...	6,542	...	26,051
1874–5	...	8,247	...	28,117
1876–7	...	8,529	...	28,891
1878–9	...	9,159	...	30,541
1880	...	8,615	...	35,445

16. During the present year the system of work followed has been materially changed, and in future reports which I may have the honour to submit I shall be in a position to speak of the cost of work with greater accuracy than has been possible hitherto.

STEREOTYPING.

17. Stereotyping with us is still in its infancy, though a small foundry and necessary appliances were imported in 1877. So far back as 1849 the use of "stereotyping for many of the forms kept standing in type" was mentioned as one of the "material improvements to be ultimately effected;" I trust during my tenure of office to avail myself largely of its aid in connection with both "Job-work" and "Book-work." A desideratum is a skilful stereotyper; hitherto the type-caster has done the work, in which he is by degrees becoming more expert. An experiment will shortly be tried with English-made "flong," which, if suitable, will facilitate operations. For a very simple and effective method of mounting stereo plates on wood simultaneously with their being cast, I am indebted to the recently-appointed Assistant Government Printer.

BUILDINGS.

18. Repairs to the roof of the old office were undertaken during the year, but its condition is one of chronic leakage, possibly from the vibration caused by the machinery; occasionally work is brought to a standstill. If the business continues to increase in the same ratio as in the past few years, additional accommodation will before long be called for.

STAFF.

19. The number employed on the 31st December was 157, against 151 twelve months previously, the following being the distribution:—

Government Printer and Assistants	...	3
Overseers and Readers ...	...	3
Clerk	...	1
Compositors ...	...	73
Machine Printers and Pressmen	...	38
Machine Rulers ..	...	22
Warehousemen ...	...	12
Engine Attendant, Fireman, Type-caster, Roller-maker, and Cooly	...	5
		157

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT.

PLANT.

Type.

20. Certain founts of English type and materials generally need renewal and additions to enable the office to meet promptly and economically the demands made on it. Three founts of Sinhalese type (1,000 lbs. of small pica albion, 500 lbs. of two-line small pica for headings, and 500 lbs. of bourgeois for notes) were obtained during the year, primarily for educational works undertaken. Another for general use is still much required; the present one, supplied in 1867 by the Wesleyan Mission, being much worn, is often the subject of complaint. The depressed state of the Colonial finances has unfortunately prevented the grant of funds for additions to English founts and other purposes, but the want is one which becomes daily more urgent.

Machinery.

21. The five printing machines continued to work throughout 1880 most satisfactorily, the cost of repairs being trifling (Rs. 40·27½). I must repeat the necessity, mentioned in last report, for two more small machines, which should be supplied with "flyers," or "taking-off" apparatus, with which, too, our three small machines should be fitted, in order to dispense in each case with the services of a boy for taking sheets off the cylinder as printed. The figures given in paragraph 9 justify this demand. Two steam ruling machines might with advantage replace the five hand-machines, while the introduction of a paper-damping machine (to supersede the present primitive manner of wetting paper) and a folding machine (to economise the labour involved in folding the *Gazette* by hand every week) is most desirable. The paper-cutting machine, in view of the large quantity of paper which passes through it, should be fitted with steam gear.

Additions required.

NOMINAL PROFIT TO GOVERNMENT.

22. Under the heading of "Reimbursements" (sub-head *Government Gazette, &c.*) I find in the Blue Book that a sum of Rs. 8,101·72 was credited to Revenue in 1880. Of this amount, Rs. 1,237·04 was recovered by this office against Rs. 1,618·64 in 1879: the remainder by the several Government Agents for subscriptions to the *Gazette* and advertisement fees payable by Fiscals for publication of sale notices, and by the Record Office for sales of different publications. If to this sum of Rs. 8,101·72, with which it is usual to credit the Government Printing Office, be added the value of the forms supplied to Departments, vide Table I. (Rs. 103,110·13) and the estimated cost of Book-work as given in paragraph 4 (Rs. 34,708), and from the total gained the cost of the office during 1880 be deducted, the result will give the nominal profit to Government on the year's operations—viz., Rs. 41,230·86. The profit on the work of 1879, as corrected in the note to paragraph 5 of this report, was Rs. 31,136·45.

Rs.	cts.
8,101	72
103,110	13
34,708	0
145,919	85
104,688	99
41,230	86

GEO. J. A. SKEEN,
Government Printer.

Government Printing Office,
Colombo, 1881.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT.

I.—JOB-WORK.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities and Value of Printed Forms supplied to Public Departments (calculated at the nominal rate of Rs. 7·50 per 1,000 Forms) during 1880.

DEPARTMENTS	Total Number of Forms supplied.	Value at Rs. 7·50 per 1,000 Forms. Rs.	cts.
Secretariat	89,533	671	50
Legislative Council	6,674	50	5
Record Office	32,878	246	58
Audit Office	17,188	128	91
Treasury	56,592	424	44
Survey	66,294	497	20
Public Works	453,887	3,404	15
Customs	677,482	5,081	11
Masters Attendant:			
Colombo	24,712	185	34
Trincomalee	611	4	58
Galle	7,953	59	64
Jaffna	480	3	60
Public Instruction	82,608	619	56
Post Office	1,649,716	12,372	87
Provincial Agencies:			
Western Province	974,433	7,308	24
North-Western „	264,366	1,982	74
Southern „	167,103	1,253	27
Eastern „	159,922	1,199	41
Northern „	136,801	1,026	0
North-Central „	127,830	958	72
Central „	561,263	4,209	47
[Village Tribunals:			
Western Province	182,705	*Included in Agents' Account.*	
North-Western „	96,235		
Southern „	56,522		
Eastern „	50,470		
North-Central „	46,150		
Central „	122,250]		
Prov. Road Committees:			
Western Province	570,504	4,278	78
North-Western „	129,356	970	17
Southern „	300,695	2,255	21
Eastern „	39,188	293	91
Northern „	102,303	767	27
North-Central „	39,055	292	91
Central „	225,846	1,693	84
Registration:			
Lands	287,606	2,157	4
M., B., & D.	208,501	1,563	75
Census Office	219,683	1,647	62
Railway (Traffic)	251,473	1,886	4
——— (Engineering)	47,564	356	73
——— (Stores)	748,247	5,611	85
——— (Tickets)	73,279	— *	
——— (Extension)	26,753	200	64
Medical	240,643	1,804	82
Fiscal, Western Province	542,334	4,067	50
North-Western „	112,511	843	83
Southern „	252,677	1,895	7
Eastern „	22,420	168	15
Northern „	280,479	2,103	59
North-Central „	19,466	145	99
Central „	386,408	2,898	6
Botanic Gardens	7,352	55	14
Loan Board	2,788	20	91
Savings Bank	40,900	306	75
JUDICIAL.			
Supreme Court	10,686	80	14
Queen's Advocate	7,222	54	16
Carried forward...	10,754,265	80,107	25

DEPARTMENTS.	Total Number of Forms supplied.	Value at Rs. 7·50 per 1,000 Forms. Rs.	cts.
[Brought forward	10,754,265	80,107	25
District Courts:			
Anuradhapura	7,713	57	84
Colombo	65,936	494	52
Galle	229,263	1,719	47
Jaffna	39,459	295	94
Kalutara	21,596	161	29
Kandy	88,085	660	63
Kurunégala	28,528	213	96
Mátara	21,966	164	74
District & Minor Courts. †			
Badulla	67,192	503	94
Batticaloa	55,030	412	72
Chilaw	70,914	531	85
Kégalla	12,679	95	9
Mannár	31,266	234	49
Mullaittívu	12,589	94	41
Negombo	174,833	1,311	24
Ratnapura	15,447	115	85
Tangalla	68,477	513	57
Trincomalee	37,261	279	45
Vavuniya-Vilankulam	134	1	0
Minor Courts: †			
Anurádhapura	19,090	143	17
Colombo, C. R.	89,709	672	81
Colombo, P. C.	78,710	590	32
Avisáwélla	18,362	137	71
Balapitimódara	11,565	86	73
Chávakachchéri	34,537	259	2
Dikoya	785	5	88
Dimbula	47,542	356	56
Galle	120,452	903	39
Galagedara	42,537	319	2
Gampola	34,331	257	48
Hambantota	13,942	104	56
Jaffna	54,182	406	36
Haldummulla	22,021	165	15
Kalpitiya	15,660	117	45
Kalutara	84,428	633	21
Kandy	82,154	616	15
Kayts	24,802	186	1
Kurunégala	64,063	480	47
Mallákam	44,897	337	47
Mátara	53,536	401	52
Mátalé	157,749	1,183	11
Maturata	17,294	129	70
Nuwara Eliya	27,832	208	74
Náwalapitiya	19,895	149	21
Pánaduré	73,904	554	28
Panwila	34,045	255	33
Pasyála	38,362	287	71
Point Pedro	36,095	270	71
Pusselláwa	8,733	65	49
Puttalam	132,711	995	33
Urugalla	30,835	231	26
Unoffl. Justices of Peace.	13,400	100	50
Police	202,307	1,517	30
Prisons	185,779	1,393	34
Colonial Store	20,958	157	18
Municipalities & Boards	45,155	338	66
Colombo Harbour Works	8,345	62	58
Museum	2,185	16	38
Miscellaneous	5,818	43	63
Detached Ordinances	32,237	—	
TOTAL...	13,853,587	103,110	13

* The Ticket Printer is paid by the Railway Department direct.

† For details relating to each Court see Table II. (over).

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT.

II.—JUDICIAL FORMS.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Forms supplied to Judicial Officers in the several capacities of District Judge, Commissioner, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, and Coroner, during the year 1880.

COURTS.	District Judges.	Commissioners of Requests.	Police Magistrates.	Justices of the Peace.	Coroners.
Anurádhapura	7,713	4,863	8,648	4,580	999
Avisáwélla	—	4,770	10,672	1,300	1,620
Badulla	21,639	9,019	16,244	13,174	7,116
Balangoḍa	—	2,201	3,022	3,112	751
Balapiṭimódara	—	1,600	8,865	1,100	—
Batticaloa	26,812	10,158	12,544	3,267	2,249
Chávakachchéri	—	12,425	14,710	6,606	796
Chilaw	19,504	25,632	16,597	9,125	56
Colombo	65,936	56,549	69,454	P.C. 33,160 C.R. 6,750	2,506 —
Dambulla	—	—	377	100	—
Dimbula	—	6,156	31,036	7,340	3,010
Dikoya	—	—	727	10	48
Galagedara	—	5,588	24,961	11,800	188
Galle	229,263	31,288	63,793	22,250	3,121
Gampola	—	8,686	17,756	6,456	1,433
Haldummulla	—	5,889	8,184	4,795	3,153
Hambantoṭa	—	4,174	6,763	2,170	835
Jaffna	39,459	10,442	26,675	8,922	8,143
Kalpiṭiya	—	5,912	6,948	2,050	750
Kalutara	21,506	28,041	32,689	20,811	2,887
Kandy	88,085	34,119	38,187	8,375	1,473
Kayts	—	4,365	18,222	1,735	480
Kégalla	2,145	1,893	5,169	3,286	186
Kurunégala	28,528	8,745	23,847	27,790	3,681
Mallákam	—	12,465	25,591	5,884	1,057
Mannár	8,288	5,452	11,433	3,225	2,868
Mátalé	—	74,500	54,814	25,528	2,907
Mátara	21,966	20,166	15,568	16,796	1,006
Maturata	—	4,495	8,677	3,000	1,122
Mullaittívu	4,278	3,858	3,627	720	106
Náwalapiṭiya	—	2,727	10,598	4,920	1,650
Negombo	51,986	34,726	50,292	34,373	3,456
Nuwara-Eliya	—	6,960	15,272	4,600	1,000
Pánaduré	—	31,082	36,717	4,155	1,950
Paṇwila	—	3,661	28,684	800	900
Pasyála	—	12,521	17,626	6,355	1,860
Point Pedro	—	11,120	18,968	4,555	1,452
Pusselláwa	—	2,330	5,244	589	570
Puttalam	—	43,002	53,877	32,440	3,392
Ratnapura	164	650	327	14,300	6
Taṇgalla	7,150	11,671	34,763	12,625	2,268
Trincomalee	8,412	9,568	15,874	1,364	2,043
Urugala	—	8,008	16,477	4,175	2,175
Vavuniya-Vilankulam	128	—	—	—	6
Total...	652,962	581,477	890,519	390,468	77,275

In all	2,592,701
Supreme Court	10,686
Queen's Advocate	7,222
Unofficial Justices of the Peace	12,900
Police	202,307
Prisons	185,779
Fiscals	1,616,195
Village Tribunals	554,532
TOTAL, Judicial Forms...	5,182,322

In 1880	5,182,322
„ 1879	4,053,947
Increase in 1880...	1,128,375

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT.

III.—BOOK-WORK.

STATEMENT showing the Book-work printed during 1880, and its Estimated Cost.

	Pages printed.	Copies struck off.	Estimated Cost.
I.—ANNUAL.			
Demy Quarto.			Rs.
"Government Gazette" (in English) with Supplements ...	3,600	550	15,350
Do. in Vernacular	1,275	160	4,362
Foolscap Folio.			
Sessional Papers	732	200	3,196
Blue Book	720	110	2,986
Administration Reports	564	236	3,520
Supply and Supplementary Supply Estimates	130	100	891
Royal Octavo.			
Collected Ordinances	258	500	621
Demy Octavo.			
Civil List, 1880	200	150	385
Postal Guide, 1880	120	700	276
II.—SPECIAL.			
Royal Octavo.			
Public Instruction Departmental Code, English ...	20	150	66
Do. reprint of	20	100	48
Do. Sinhalese	24	500	67
Do. Tamil	24	100	38
Fyers' Itinerary of Roads: Part I., Principal Roads (pp. 9–56)...	48	500	314
Mahâwaṇsa, Part I., Sinhalese; edited by Hikkaḍuwé Sumaṇgala Terunnánse and Baṭuwantuḍáwa (pp. 1–112) ...	112	500	388
Draft Penal Code	120	50	314
Demy Octavo.			
Instructions to Monitors, Part I., Reading	16	1,000	38
Do. Parts II. and III., Writing & Arithmetic	64	1,000	191
Organization of Primary and Middle Schools, English ...	12	100	19
Do. do. Sinhalese ...	16	450	29
Rules and Regulations of the Normal School, Vernacular Division	12	100	23
District Classification, Grant-in-aid Schools, 1881. (pp. 1–24) ...	24	150	73
Sinhalese-English Grammar by S. Silva, P. I. Dept., (pp. 1–24)...	24	500	35
Coles' Sinhalese Grammar, Parts I. and II. ...	80	1500	351
Ceylon Government Railway Rules for Free Passes ...	4	125	10
Abhidhánappadípiká, by W. Subhúti Terunnánse (pp. 145–184)...	40	1000	162
Telegraphic Code	100	50	140
Medical Benevolent Fund Report, 1879	8	100	44
Rules regarding Money Order Business with India ...	8	150	12
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch), 1880 ...	48	150	60
Demy 12mo.			
Alwis's Romanized Handbook of Sinhalese (pp. 121–240) ...	120	2000	210
Andriezen's Arithmetic, Part I.	72	5000	489
PAGES	8,615	Rs.	34,708

Number of Pages printed annually since 1870.

WORKS.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
"Government Gazette" ...	2,770	2,971	3,117	3,140	3,980	3,702	4,240	3,886	3,994	4,465	3,600
Do. in Vernacular ...	960	844	832	768	982	1,190	986	1,082	1,340	1,622	1,275
Almanac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yearly Ordinances	40	40	76	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collected do.	...	...	56	56	50	180	85	102	68	38	258
Council and Sessional Papers ...	368	810	842	586	360	343	748	896	570	938	732
Blue Books	590	616	626	634	656	656	676	694	706	720	720
Administration Reports ...	566	480	546	577	510	450	416	504	482	630	564
Supply and S. S. Schedules ...	144	188	136	36	136	148	138	144	144	130	130
Civil Lists	172	176	178	176	172	184	180	184	184	200	200
Postal Guide	...	...	48	80	...	84	...	66	...	70	120
Miscellaneous	568	1,390	416	653	637	2,075	1,174	857	784	1,284	1,016
TOTAL ...	6,124	6,965	6,375	6,820	7,483	9,012	8,643	8,415	8,222	10,097	8,615

Estimated Cost of same.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
"Government Gazette" ...	10,350	10,780	12,220	13,583	15,009	13,172	14,875	13,479	14,190	15,616	15,350
Do. in Vernacular ...	2,270	2,010	2,110	2,104	2,989	3,517	2,967	3,305	4,197	5,057	4,362
Almanac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yearly Ordinances	180	140	225	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collected do.	...	...	95	110	84	333	160	192	131	80	621
Council and Sessional Papers ...	1,910	1,490	1,510	2,029	1,498	1,388	2,795	3,966	2,982	3,627	3,196
Blue Books	2,460	2,430	2,475	2,346	2,067	2,011	2,019	2,144	2,163	2,412	2,986
Administration Reports ...	2,920	2,370	3,195	3,018	2,558	2,257	2,221	2,680	2,769	2,851	3,520
Supply and S. S. Schedules ...	710	650	900	849	850	852	774	827	822	858	891
Civil Lists	340	320	375	354	382	322	20	335	326	370	385
Postal Guide	...	...	84	140	...	147	...	115	...	122	276
Miscellaneous	2,000	5,050	1,516	2,598	2,454	4,400	3,220	1,685	1,286	1,223	3,121
TOTAL ... Rs.	23,340	25,250	24,705	27,397	27,886	28,349	29,051	28,731	28,866	32,216	34,708

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT.

IV.—STATIONERY.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities in Reams of the various Descriptions of Paper drawn from the Colonial Store during the years 1870-1880.

DESCRIPTION.	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
Imperial	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Double Royal Printing	...	...	..	...	350	700	1185	1250	1075	1150	1705
Royal, best	25	57	25	...	10	24	50	...	50	25	...
——— Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	36	62	59
——— Watermarked	...	..	..	...	...	...	55	77	81	105	78
——— Coloured	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	20	57
Medium, best	75	53	175	55	150	25	55	187	75	62	169
——— green	1	1	1	2	10	...	2	5	...	5	...
Demy, best	260	220	275	313	200	200	275	362	324	325	400
——— 2nd	230	200	175	200	525	450	325	426	565	275	400
Cartridge	112	85	125	100	100	175	100	360	199	168	242
Printing Demy	800	655	731	850	1050	1050	1075	1275	1375	1174	1460
Foolscap, best	1580	1149	1630	1170	1200	800	800	600	525	550	400
——— common	25	231	175	300	75	600	...	650	100	825	125
Double Foolscap Printing	205	150	150	350	475	650	1060	865	1400	1160	2075
——— cream laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	450	199	475	410
——— blue	..	...	25	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
——— yellow	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	5	..	3	..
Newspaper, large	1350	1000	1000	860	840	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown, large	5	25	...	25	...	...	12	11	5	5	...
——— small	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Note	8	6	13	3	6	8	10	8	5	3	4
Blotting	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	..	1	1	1
Post Card	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Tissue	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
TOTAL	4676	3843	4513	4228	4991	4682	5155	6593	6015	6395	7585
Envelopes, small	3250	2500	1300	1350	1700	2000	2000	1750	1000	2000	1000
——— middling	300	800	1000	1350	1500	2200	2000	1500	2000	1580	3000